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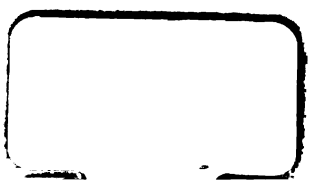

THE

TRIBUNE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEARS

1838 TO 1868,

INCLUSIVE;

COMPREHENDING

THE POLITICIAN'S REGISTER

AND

THE WHIG ALMANAC,

CONTAINING

ANNUAL ELECTION RETURNS BY STATES AND COUNTIES,

LISTS OF PRESIDENTS, CABINETS, JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, FOREIGN MINISTERS, GOVERNORS OF STATES, &c., WITH SUMMARIES OF ACTS OF CONGRESS, AND OTHER POLITICAL STATISTICS.

TOGETHER WITH

POLITICAL ESSAYS, ADDRESSES, PARTY PLATFORMS, &c.

MAKING A CONNECTED POLITICAL HISTORY FOR THIRTY YEARS.

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GRENELEY & [illegible] NEW 1855 McELRATH YORK

S.1.

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1867.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp.*	*Sal'ry*	*Leg're Meets.*	*Gen. Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	John A. Winston	Dec. 1855	$2,500	2 M. Nov . .	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1856	1,800	1 M. Nov . .	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	John Bigler	Dec. 1855	10,000	1 Th. Sept.	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*Henry Dutton*	May, 1855	1,100	1 W. May . .	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	*Peter F. Causey**	Jan. 1855	1,333	1 Tu. June . .	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahasse	James E. Broome	Oct. 1855	1,500	1 M. Nov . .	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Herschel V. Johnson	Nov. 1855	3,000	1 M. Nov . .	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Joel A. Matteson	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan. . .	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph A. Wright	Jan. 1856	1,500	January . . .	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Iowa City	*James W. Grimes*	Dec. 1856	1,000	1 M. Dec. . .	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Lazarus W. Powell	Aug. 1855	2,500	1 M. Dec. . .	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Paul O. Hebert	Jan. 1856	——	3 M. Jan. . .	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	*Anson P. Morrill*†	Jan. 1856	1,500	2 W. Jan . . .	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	T. Watkins Ligon	Jan. 1857	3,000	1 W. Jan . . .	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*Henry J. Gardner**	Jan. 1856	2,500	1 W. Jan . . .	2 M. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Kinsley S. Bingham*†	Jan. 1856	1,500	1 W. Jan . . .	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. M'Rea	Jan. 1856	3,000	1 M. Jan. . . .	1 M. & Tu. N.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Sterling Price	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Nathaniel B. Baker	June 1855	1,000	1 W. June . .	2 Tu. March.
New-Jersey	Trenton	Rodman M. Price	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan. . .	1 Tu. Nov.
New-York	Albany	*Myron H. Clark*	Jan. 1857	4,000	1 Tu. Jan. . .	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas Bragg	Jan. 1857	2,000	3 M. Nov. . .	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	William Medill	Jan. 1856	1,800	1 M. Jan. . . .	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	*James Pollock*	Jan. 1858	3,000	1 Tu. Jan. . .	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	*William W. Hoppin*	May, 1856	400	May & Oct. .	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	James H. Adams	Dec. 1856	3,500	4 M. Nov . . .	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Andrew Johnson	Oct. 1855	2,000	1 M. Oct. . . .	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Edward M. Pease	Dec. 1855	2,000	In December	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Stephen Royce*	Oct. 1856	750	2 Th. Oct. . .	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Joseph Johnson	Jan. 1856	5,000	2 M. Jan. . . .	4 Th. April.
Wisconsin	Madison	Wm. A. Barstow	Dec. 1855	1,250	1 M. Jan. . . .	1 Tu. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*Oregon*, Geo. L. Curry; *Minnesota*, Willis A. Gorman; *New-Mexico*, David Merriwether; *Utah*, Edwin J. Steptoe; *Washington*, Isaac J. Stevens; *Nebraska*, Mark W. Izard; *Kansas*, Andrew H. Reeder.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois Whigs in *Italics*. * Know-Nothings. † Republicans.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Population of 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* V.Bu'n	*Whig.* Clay.	*Dem.* Polk.	*Ab'n.* Birn'y	
Alabama	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363		25,084	37,740		771,671
Arkansas	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		209,757
California	34,971	39,665	100	Admitted since		1848.				192,597
Connecticut	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,832	29,841	1,945	370,792
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80	6,258	5,971		91,532
Florida	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238		Admitted since		1844.	87,444
Georgia	16,660	34,706		47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		906,101
Illinois	64,934	80,597	4,966	53,215	56,629	15,804	45,528	57,929	3,570	851,470
Indiana	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	988,416
Iowa	15,855	17,762	1,605	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted since		1844.	192,214
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		982,405
Louisiana	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1	13,083	13,782		517,763
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,862	583,169
Maryland	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		583,034
Massachusetts	56,054	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058	57,712	53,470	10,259	994,514
Michigan	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,632	397,654
Mississippi	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537		19,206	25,126		606,526
Missouri	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		682,044
New-Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	317,976
New-Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849	38,348	"	823	489,555
New-York	234,882	262,085	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	2[illegible]	15,812	3,097,394
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	38		868,903
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,632	138,359	154,775	35,347	155,113	149,060	5,050	1,980,427
Pennsylvania	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,535	6,352	2,311,786
Rhode Island	7,626	5,736	644	6,779	3,646	730	" 7,322	4,867		147,545
South Carolina	Presidential electors chosen by the legislature.									668,507
Tennessee	58,808	57,018		64,705	58,419		60,000	59,917		1,002,611
Texas	4,995	13,552		4,509	10,668	3	Admitted since		1844.	212,592
Vermont	22,173	15,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954	314,120
Virginia	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9	44,990	50,683		1,421,661
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitted since		1844.	305,391
D. of C. and Terr's.										145,985
Total	1,393,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,013	66,304	23,191,558

Pierce over Scott, 203,306; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *Vice President pro tem*..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $6,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 6,000
ROBERT McCLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 6,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 6,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*..... " 6,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*..... " 6,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*..... " 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary $5,000

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*.
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " "
SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, *Associate Justice*.
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa., " "
BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500. Meets first Monday in December at Washington

XXXIIId CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1854.
CLOSES THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

SENATE.—62 Members.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 18; Democrats in Roman, 38; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 5; Vacancy, 1. The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.]

ALABAMA.
1855. Benj. Fitzpatrick,
1859.*Clement C. Clay, Jr.

ARKANSAS.
1861.*Robert W. Johnson,†
1859..William K. Sebastian.

CALIFORNIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,
1857..John B. Weller.

CONNECTICUT.
1855..*FRANCIS GILLETTE,*
1857..Isaac Toucey.

DELAWARE.
1857..James A. Bayard,
1859.*John M. Clayton.

FLORIDA.
1855..*Jackson Morton,*
1857..Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
1855..*William C. Dawson,*
1859.*Robert Toombs.

INDIANA.
1855..John Pettit,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1855..James Shields.
1859..Stephen A. Douglas.

IOWA.
1855..Augustus C. Dodge,
1859..George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.
1855..*Archibald Dixon.*
1859.*John B. Thompson.

LOUISIANA.
1855..John Slidell.
1859.*Judah P. Benjamin.

MAINE.
1857..Hannibal Hamlin,
1859.*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1857..CHARLES SUMNER,
1859.*HENRY WILSON, R.

MARYLAND.
1861..*James A. Pearce,*
1857..*Thomas G. Pratt.*

MICHIGAN.
1857..Lewis Cass,
1859.*Charles E. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.
1857..Stephen Adams,
1859.*Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.
1855..David R. Atchison,
1857..*Henry S. Geyer.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1855..*John S. Wells.†
1859..(Vacancy.)

NEW-YORK.
1855..*William H. Seward,*
1857..*Hamilton Fish.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1857..John R. Thomson,
1859.*William Wright.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1855..*George E. Badger,*
1859..David S. Reid.*

OHIO.
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1857..*Benjamin F. Wade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1855.*Jones Cooper.*
1857..Richard Brodhead, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND.
1857..Charles T. James,
1859.*Philip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1855..Andrew P. Butler,
1859.*Josiah J. Evans.

TENNESSEE.
1857..*James C. Jones,*
1859..*John Bell.*

TEXAS.
1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
1859..Samuel Houston.

VERMONT.
1855.*LAWRENCE BRAINERD,
1857..*Solomon Foot.*

VIRGINIA.
1857..James M. Mason,
1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1857..Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the preceding Senate. † Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—234 Members.

LINN BOYD, Ky., Speaker.—JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., Clerk.

ALABAMA.
1 Phillip Phillips,
2 *James Abercrombie,
3 *Sampson W. Harris,
4 *Wm. R. Smith,
5 *Geo. S. Houston,
6 *W. R. W. Cobb,
7 James F. Dowdell.

ARKANSAS.
1 A. B. Greenwood,
2 Edwin A. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.
1 Marcus C. Latham
2 J. A. M'Dougal.

CONNECTICUT.
1 James T. Pratt,
2 *Colin M. Ingersoll,
3 Nathan Belcher,
4 *Origen S. Seymour.

DELAWARE.
*George Read Riddle.

FLORIDA.
Aug. E. Maxwell.

GEORGIA.
1 James L. Seward,
2 Alfred H. Colquitt,
3 *David J. Baily,
4 Wm. B. W. Dent,
5 *Elijah W. Chastain,
6 *Junius Hillyer,
7 *David A. Reese,
8 *Alex. H. Stephens.

ILLINOIS.
1 *E. B. Washburne,
2 John Wentworth,
3 *Jesse O. Norton,
4 *James Knox,
5 *W. A. Richardson,
6 *Richard Yates,
7 James C. Allen,
8 *Wm. H. Bissell,
9 *Willis Allen.

INDIANA.
1 Smith Miller,
2 Wm. H. English,
3 *Cyrus L. Dunham,
4 James H. Lane,
5 *Samuel W. Parker,
6 *Thos. A. Hendricks,
7 *John G. Davis,
8 Daniel Mace,
9 Norman Eddy,
10 K. M. Chamberlain,
11 Andrew J. Harlan.

IOWA.
1 *Bernhart Henn,
2 *John P. Cook.

KENTUCKY.
1 *Linn Boyd,
2 *Benj. E. Grey,
3 [Vacancy.]
4 James S. Chrisman,
5 *Clement S. Hill,
6 John M. Elliot,
7 *William Preston,
8 *J. C. Breckenridge,
9 *Leander M. Cox,
10 *Rich. H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.
1 William Dunbar,
2 *Theodore G. Hunt.*
3 Jno. E. Perkins, Jr.,
4 Roland Jones.

MAINE.
1 *Moses M'Donald,
2 Samuel Mayall,
3 *E. Wilder Farley,
4 *Samuel P. Benson,
5 *Israel Washburn, Jr.,
6 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.
1 *John R. Franklin,*
2 Jacob Shower,
3 Joshua Vansant,
4 Henry May,
5 *Wm. T. Hamilton,
6 *Augustus R. Sollers.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *Thomas D. Eliot,*
2 *Samuel L. Crocker,*
3 *J. Wiley Edmands,*
4 *Samuel H. Walley,*
5 *William Appleton,*
6 *Chas. W. Upham,*
7 Nath. P. Banks, Jr.,
8 *Tappan Wentworth,*
9 ALEX. DE WITT,
10 *Edward Dickinson,*
11 *John Z. Goodrich.*

MICHIGAN.
1 David Stuart,
2 David A. Noble,
3 Seamel Clark,
4 Hester L. Stevens.

MISSOURI.
1 Thomas H. Benton,
2 Alfred W. Lamb,
3 *James J. Lindley,*
4 *John G. Miller,*
5 *Mordecai Oliver,*
6 *John S. Phelps,
7 *Samuel Caruthers.*

MISSISSIPPI.
1 Daniel B. Wright,
2 William S. Barry,
3 O. R. Singleton,
4 Wiley P. Harris,
5 Wm. Barksdale.

NEW-JERSEY.
1 *Nathan T. Stratton,
2 *Charles Skelton,
3 Samuel Lilly,
4 George Vail,
5 *A. C. M. Pennington.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 Henry M. Shaw,
2 Thomas Ruffin,
3 *William S. Ashe,
4 *Sion H. Rogers,
5 *John Kerr,
6 *Richard C. Puryear,
7 Burton Craige,
8 *Thos. L. Clingman.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1 Geo. W. Kittredge,
2 Geo. W. Morrison,
3 *Harry Hibbard.

NEW-YORK.
1 James Maurice,
2 Th. W. Cummings
3 Hiram Walbridge,
4 Mike Walsh,
5 Wm. M. Tweed,
6 John Wheeler,
7 Wm. A. Walker,
8 Francis B. Cutting,
9 Jared V. Peck,
10 *William Murray,
11 Tho. R. Westbrook,
12 *Isaac Teller,*
13 *Russell Sage,*
14 Rufus W. Peckham,
15 Charles Hughes,
16 *Geo. A. Simmons,*
17 Bishop Perkins,
18 Peter Rowe,
19 *George W. Chase,*
20 *Ors. B. Matteson,*
21 *Henry Bennett,*
22 *Henry C. Goodwin,*
23 Caleb Lyon,
24 *Daniel T. Jones,
25 *Edwin B. Morgan,*
26 Andrew Oliver,
27 John J. Taylor,
28 George Hastings,
29 *Davis Carpenter,*
30 *Benjamin Pringle,*
31 *Thos T. Flugler.*
32 *Solomon G. Haven,*
33 Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.
1 *David T. Disney,
2 *John S. Harrison,*
3 *Lewis D. Campbell,*
4 M. R. Nichols,
5 *Alfred P. Edgerton,
6 Andrew Ellison,
7 *Aaron Harlan,*
8 *Moses B. Corwin,*
9 Pred. W. Green,
10 *John L. Taylor,*
11 Thomas Ritchey,
12 *Edson B. Olds,
13 Wm. D. Lindsley,
14 H. H. Johnson,
15 *William R. Sapp,*
16 *Edward Ball,*
17 Wilson Shannon,
18 George Bliss,
19 EDWARD WADE,
20 *J. R. GIDDINGS,
21 Andrew Stuart.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Thos. B. Florence,
2 *Joseph R. Chandler,*
3 *John Robbins, Jr.,
4 William H. Witte,
5 *John M'Nair,
6 *William Everhart,*
7 Samuel A. Bridges,
8 J. Glancy Jones,
9 *Isaac E. Heister,*
10 *Ner Middleswarth,*
11 Christian M. Straub,
12 Hend'k B. Wright,
13 Asa Packer,
14 *Galusha A. Grow,
15 *James Gamble,
16 *William H. Kurtz,
17 *Samuel L. Russell,*
18 *John M'Culloch,*
19 Augustus Drum,
20 *John L. Dawson,
21 *David Ritchie,*
22 *Thomas M. Howe,*
23 Michael C. Trout,
24 *Carlton B. Curtis,
25 *John Dick.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1 Thomas Davis,
2 *Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 *John M'Queen,
2 *William Aiken,
3 L. M. Keitt,
4 Preston S. Brooks,
5 *James L. Orr,
6 Wm. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.
1 *Nath'l G. Taylor,*
2 *W. M. Churchwell,
3 Samuel A. Smith,
4 *William Cullom,*
5 *Charles Ready,*
6 *Geo W. Jones,
7 *Robert M. Bugg,
8 *Felix K. Zollicoffer,
9 *Emerson Etheridge,
10 *Fred'k P. Stanton.

TEXAS.
1 Geo. W. Smythe,
2 Peter H. Bell.

VERMONT.
1 *James Meacham,
2 *Andrew Tracy,
3 *Alvah Sabin.

VIRGINIA.
1 *Thomas H. Bayly,
2 *John S. Millson,
3 *John S. Caskie,
4 William Q. Goode,
5 *Thomas S. Bocock,
6 *Paulus Powell,
7 William Smith,
8 *Chas. J. Faulkner,
9 *H. A. Edmundson,
10 *John Letcher,
11 Z. Kidwell,
12 C. S. Lewis,
13 Fayette M'Mullen.

WISCONSIN.
1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
2 *Ben. C. Eastman,
3 John B. Macy.

DELEGATES.
Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
Nebraska—T. Johnson.
N. Mexico—J. M. Gallegos.
Oregon—*Joseph Lane.
Utah—*J. Bernhisel.

Whigs in *Italics*, 73; Democrats in Roman, 157; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3; Vacancy, 1; Total, 234.
There are also five Delegates from Territories, who participate in the debates, but cannot vote. * Members of the XXXIId Congress.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W.	D.	States.	W.	D.	States.	W.	D.	States.	W.	D.
Alabama	1	6	Illinois	4	5	Maryland	2	4	New-Jersey	1	4
Arkansas		2	Indiana	1	10	Massachusetts	9	2	New-York	12	21
California		2	Iowa	1	1	Michigan		4	N. Carolina	3	5
Connecticut		4	Kentucky	4	5	Mississippi		5	Ohio	8	13
Delaware		1	Louisiana	1	3	Missouri	4	3	Pennsylvania	9	16
Florida		1	Maine	3	3	New-Hampshire		3	Rhode Island		2
Georgia	2	6									

States.	W.	D.
S. Carolina		6
Tennessee	6	4
Texas		2
Vermont	3	
Virginia		13
Wisconsin		3

In the above classification, Messrs. DE WITT of Massachusetts, and WADE of Ohio, are placed in the Democratic column, and GIDDINGS in the Whig.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—As far as Chosen.

SENATE.

MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin,
Wm. P. Fessenden.

VERMONT.
Solomon Foote,
Jas. Collamer.

MASSACHUSETTS.
CHARLES SUMNER,
HENRY WILSON, k. n.

RHODE ISLAND.
Charles T. James,
Philip Allen.

CONNECTICUT.
Isaac Toucey,
Lafayette S. Foster.

NEW-YORK.
Hamilton Fish,
William H. Seward.

NEW-JERSEY.
John R. Thomson,
William Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Richard Brodhead,
James A. Bayard,
John M. Clayton.

MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce,
Thomas G. Pratt.

VIRGINIA.
James M. Mason,
Robt. M. T. Hunter.

NORTH CAROLINA.
David S. Reid,
Asa Biggs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Josiah J. Evans,
Andrew P. Butler.

GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs,
Alfred Iverson.

ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
Stephen Adams,
Albert G. Brown.

LOUISIANA.
Judah P. Benjamin,
John Slidell.

OHIO.
Benj. F. Wade,
George E. Pugh.

KENTUCKY.
John J. Crittenden,
John B. Thompson.

TENNESSEE.
John Bell,
James C. Jones.

INDIANA.
Jesse D. Bright,

ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas,

MISSOURI.
Henry S. Geyer,

ARKANSAS.
Robt. W. Johnson,
Wm. K. Sebastian.

MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass,
Chas. E. Stuart.

FLORIDA.
Stephen R. Mallory,
David L. Yulee.

TEXAS.
Thomas J. Rusk,
Sam Houston.

IOWA.
George W. Jones,
James Harlan, Rep.

WISCONSIN.
Henry Dodge,
JAMES DUNNET, *Rep.*

CALIFORNIA.
John B. Weller,

Whigs in *Italics*, 17; Democrats in Roman, 34; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 3. Total, 54.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.
1 John M. Wood, r
2 John J. Perry, r
3 Ebenezer Knowlton, r
4 Sam'l Benson, r
5 Israel Washburn, Jr. r
6 Thos. J. D. Fuller, d*

VERMONT.
1 *James Meacham,* w
2 Justin S. Morrill, w
3 Alvah Sabin, w

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Robert B. Hall, k n
2 Simon Brimington, k n
3 William S. Damrell, k n
4 Linus B. Comins, k n
5 *Anson* Burlingame, k n
6 Timothy Davis, k n
7 Nath'l P. Banks, Jr. k n
8 Chas. L. Knapp, k n
9 Alex. *De Witt,* k n
10 *Henry Morris,* k n
11 *Mark Trafton,* k n

NEW-YORK.
1 *Wm. W. Valk,* k n d
2 J. S. T. Stranahan, w
3 Guy R. Pelton, k n w
4 *John Kelly,* d*
5 Thos. R. Whitney, k n
6 John Wheeler, d
7 Thos. Childs, Jr. k n w
8 Abram Wakeman, w
9 Bayard Clarke, k n w
10 Ambrose S. Murray, w
11 Rufus H. King, w
12 Killian Miller, w
13 Reuel Sage, w
14 S. H. Dickson, w
15 Edward Dodd, w
16 Geo. A. Simmons, w
17 Francis E. Spinner, d
18 Thomas R. Horton, w
19 Jonas Hughston, w
20 Orsamus B. Matteson, w
21 Henry Bennett, w
22 Andrew Z. M'Carty, w
23 Wm. A. Gilbert, w
24 Amos P. Granger, w
25 Edwin B. Morgan, w
26 Andrew Oliver, d
27 John M. Parker, w
28 Wm. H. Kelsey, w
29 John Williams, d
30 Benj. Pringle, w
31 Thomas Plagler, w
32 Solomon G. Haven, w
33 Francis S. Edwards, k n

NEW-JERSEY.
1 Isaiah T. Clawson, w
2 Geo. R. Robbins, w
3 James Bishop, w
4 *George Vail,* d
5 A. C. M. Pennington, w

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Thos. S. Florence,* d
2 Job R. Tyson, w
3 William Millward, w
4 Jacob Broom, k n
5 *John Cadwalader,* d*
6 John Hickman, k n d
7 Sam'l C. Bradshaw, w
8 *J. Glancy Jones,* d
9 A. R. Roberts, k n w
10 John C. Kunkel, w
11 James H. Campbell, w
12 Henry M. Fuller, w
13 *Asa Packer,* d
14 Galusha A. Grow, r
15 John J. Pearce, r
16 Lemuel Todd, r
17 David F. Robinson, w
18 John R. Edie, w
19 John Covode, w
20 Jonathan Knight, w
21 David Ritchie, w
22 Sam'l A. Purviance, w
23 John Allison, w
24 David Barclay, d
25 John Dick, w

DELAWARE.
Elisha D. Cullen, k n

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 *John McQueen,* d
2 *William Aiken,* d
3 *Lawrence M. Keitt,* d
4 *Preston S. Brooks,* d
5 *James L. Orr,* d
6 *Wm. W. Boyce,* d

OHIO.
1 Timothy C. Day, r
2 John S. Harrison, r
3 Lewis D. Campbell, r
4 Matthias H. Nichols, r
5 Richard Mott, r
6 Jonas R. Emrie, r
7 Aaron Harlan, r
8 Benjamin Stanton, r
9 Cooper K. Watson, r
10 Oscar F. Moore, r
11 V. B. Horton, r
12 Samuel Galloway, r
13 John Sherman, r
14 Philemon Bliss, r
15 William R. Sapp, r
16 Edward Ball, r
17 Charles J. Albright, r
18 Benjamin F. Leiter, r
19 Edward Wade, r
20 Joshua R. Giddings, r
21 John A. Bingham, r

INDIANA.
1 *Smith Miller,* d
2 *Wm. H. English,* d
3 George G. Dunn, r
4 David P. Holloway, r
5 Will Cumback, r
6 Lucien Barbour, r
7 Harvey D. Scott, r
8 Daniel Mace, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Samuel Brenton, r
11 John U. Pettit, r

ILLINOIS.
1 E. B. Washburne, r
2 J. H. Woodworth, r
3 Jesse O. Norton, r
4 James Knox, r
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,* d
6 *Thomas L. Harris,* d
7 *James C. Allen,* d*
8 Lyman Trumbull, d
9 *S. A. Marshall,* d

IOWA.
1 *Augustus Hall,* d*
2 James Thorington, w

MISSOURI.
1 *Luther M. Kennett,* w
2 Gilchrist Porter, w
3 *James J. Lindley,* w
4 *Mordecai Oliver,* w
5 *John G. Miller,* w
6 *John S. Phelps,* d
7 *Sam'l Caruthers,* w

ARKANSAS.
1 *Alfred B. Greenwood,* d
2 *Albert Rust,* d

MICHIGAN.
1 William A. Howard, r
2 Henry Waldron, r
3 David S. Walbridge, r
4 *George W. Peck,* d

FLORIDA.
Augustus E. Maxwell, d

WISCONSIN.
Daniel Wells, Jr. d
C. C. Washburn, r
Charles Billinghurst, r

CALIFORNIA.
J. W. Denver, d*
Philip T. Herbert, d*

Nebraska men in *Italics*, 23; Anti-Nebraska in Roman, 118. w. Whig; d. Democrat; r. Republican k n. Know-Nothing. * Seat contested.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE year 1853 ended with gloomy forebodings for the peace of Europe, indeed of the entire Old World. The year 1854 has seen those forebodings realised to a great extent, and according to all probability will transmit to its successor the bloody torch of war, still blazing and ready to inflame countries which have hitherto been preserved from conflagration.

The year 1853 closed with the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbor of Sinope, by the Russian Admiral Nachimoff. This catastrophe forced England and France, on behalf of their ally, to employ more decided measures. On the 4th of January, 1854, the allied fleets left the Bosphorus and entered the Black Sea. But as England and France still desired to mask their ulterior projects with a semblance of peaceful intentions, the commanding Admirals issued a proclamation, to the effect that this measure was resorted to for the sake of preserving the Turkish shores of the Euxine from further annoyance, and thus facilitating a pacific solution of the pending contest. Diplomacy was still busy with the same purpose. The so-called Conference at Vienna, composed of the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, continued to hold its sittings. But early in the year 1854 the war was opened with redoubled energy. At Tchetate, on the left bank of the Danube, a bloody fight occurred between the Turks and the Russians. It was renewed for four consecutive days; during the first the Russians were successful, but finally they were repulsed with heavy losses, and the Turks maintained possession of the battle-field.

France and England strengthened their alliance, on the ground that the equilibrium of Europe and of the powers composing it was endangered by Russia. To this idea they have mad and make still great efforts to win over the remaining sovereigns, and principally those of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. The spring and a part of summer was spent by the diplomats in drawing up protocols, notes, communications, explanations, and exchanging dispatches. The high roads between the European capitals were covered with couriers. But all these efforts ended in smoke, and the Vienna Conference was finally dissolved in June.

Previous to its closing, polite but trenchant letters were exchanged between Napoleon and Nicholas. The language of diplomacy also became more and more irritated and angry, and it was clear that from words the sovereigns must now come to blows.

Early in the year the Christian populations of Turkey, and especially the Greeks of Epirus and Albania, believing that the quarrel between Russia and Turkey had a religious origin, and that the Eastern Church was menaced—these populations effected partial risings, which were backed principally from Greece with men, money and ammunition. This contest began successfully for the insurgents, and lasted for a few months. But the Western powers menaced the King of Greece with the loss of his throne, blockaded the shores of the Adriatic and the Ægean, and French vessels finally entered the port of Piræus, occupied Athens, and forced the King to withhold all support from the insurgents, who after a spirited struggle succumbed to the Turks. The Turkish sway over them was restored by Christian powers, and thus ended one of the side episodes of the struggle between Turkey and Russia.

The great centre of action was the banks of the Danube. The Turks tried to cross it on other points beyond those already occupied, but were repulsed. During this pulling backwards and forwards in the East, matters came to an issue in the West, and the Russian envoys at Paris and London broke off further communications with these cabinets, and soon after left both the capitals. Nicholas, Napoleon, and Queen Victoria each respectively issued proclamations or declarations of war. England, France, and Turkey concluded a special defensive and offensive alliance. Austria, without declaring positively for the one or the other, began to cover with troops her frontiers toward Turkey and Russia, and her language toward the latter became more and more frigid and even hostile. Austria, as her Minister positively declared, was moved principally by the fear that the crossing of the Danube by Russia would be followed by a general insurrection of the Christian populations in Turkey, whose consequences would be incalculable; as the movement might extend to the Austrian provinces inhabited by Slavonic races, kindred by origin as well as by religion to those of Turkey, most of them being believers in the Greek Church. Prussia, on the contrary, tried to preserve a strict neutrality, and so far she has shown no hostile feeling whatever toward Russia.

After the declaration of war, and as soon as

the season allowed it, a powerful English and French fleet entered the Baltic for the purpose of blockading the Russian seaports, and attacking the principal strongholds. Russia, remaining on the defensive, shut up her fleets behind the stone walls of her two principal military harbors: that of Cronstadt, defending the entrance to St. Petersburg, and that of Sweaborg, in Finland. If the allied fleet should attack these two points, the question at issue would be between wooden and stone walls, or between men-of-war and land defences. The fleet of the Allies, having embarked about 30,000 French troops, wore rather a menacing aspect. But they limited their operations to attacking and partially destroying some small harbors on the coast of Finland. The principal feat of arms was the bombarding by land and sea, and storming of the Russian fort of Bomarsund, on the island of Aland. The fortress was defended by 2,000 Russians, and as the attack on land was made by 12,000 French troops, the Russians capitulated and were taken prisoners of war. The fortress was blown up, the Islands abandoned by the Allies, and thus ended for the year 1854, in the North, the exploits of the formidable Baltic fleet, leaving undecided the question between the two sorts of walls, with however a strong preponderance in favor of the stone ones. The Allies tried hard to bring Sweden to join them, and to declare war against Russia, but their efforts in this respect proved unsuccessful.

Meanwhile England and France prepared to send armies to Turkey—France about 70,000, and England 30,000 men. During these preparations the fighting continued on the Danube. The Russians were wholly unable to force and expel the Turks from their strong position at Kalafat, on the left bank of the river, but they repelled an attempt of the Turks to establish themselves at Kalarash. Finally, about 70,000 of the Russian army crossed the Danube at three points, overpowered small Turkish forces defending the banks, took several small fortresses, and established a firm footing in the Turkish province of the Dobrodja, around Trajan's wall.

The Russians advanced into Bulgaria, and fully invested and besieged with their main army the fortress of Silistria, one of the principal defences before the entrance to the Balkan mountains. Various parties of Russian troops which remained in the Dobrodja were worsted in their encounters with the Turks. The siege of Silistria, commanded in person by Field Marshal Prince Paskiewitch, proved likewise unsuccessful. In vain the whole Russian force attempted to storm one of the advanced forts—the Russians were always successfully repulsed, some of their Generals, including Paskiewitch, wounded, and Gen. Schilders slain. Finally, as Austria began to threaten an immediate occupation of the Principalities, and thus to cut off the Russian army from its communications with Russia, the siege of Silistria was abandoned, and the whole army retired behind the Danube. In June, the Russians wholly evacuated the Principalities, re-entered behind the Pruth, and the country forming the bone of contention was immediately occupied by either Austrian or Turkish forces. Thus ended for this year the war on the Danube.

On the Black Sea the struggle began by an attempt of the allied fleets to bombard Odessa. They destroyed a land battery, burnt some stores and vessels of transport, and then retired.

In Asia, the war was continued during the whole year, until the advanced season obliged both Turks and Russians to take to their winter quarters. The Russians were assailed in the north and in the south of their possessions. In the north by the Caucasian mountaineers, under the indefatigable and almost invincible Shamyl; in the south by the Turks. With the latter the Russians have been mostly successful, the Turkish army having suffered several heavy defeats. The great chieftain of the Circassians was more lucky in his rapid invasions of the plains, and his scouts even terrified Tiflis, the capital of the Russian possessions in this part of Asia. But still no general rising of all the tribes inhabiting the Caucasus has taken place; and even those living on the western slope toward the shores of the Euxine, refused lately to admit the envoys of Shamyl and of the Sultan, as well as English agents. This has crippled the force of Shamyl, and according to the last accounts he has retired into his inaccessible mountainous recesses.

In the autumn, the war acquired a more decided and bloody character, being transposed to a new theatre, on Russian soil. The Allies, unable to get at the Russian fleet sheltered behind the walls and forts of Sevastopol, on the peninsula of the Crimea, and one of the strongest positions in the world, decided to attack the place by land as well as by sea. Great preparations having been made in the harbors of Varna and Constantinople, nearly 100,000 men were transported to the Crimea. The army consisted of more than 50,000 French, the rest of English, Turkish, and Egyptian troops. They landed in September near the small harbor of Eupatoria, without any opposition from the Russians. The Allies began their inland march, but next day met a Russian army about 33,000 strong, en-

camped on the hights along the river Alma. A bloody encounter took place, and the Russians were finally obliged to retire, which they did in the best order, having lost only two cannons. The Allies lost, in killed and wounded, about 5,000, and the loss on the Russian side was about the same. Menchikoff, the chief commander of the Russian forces in the Peninsula, retired a little into the interior, while the Allies marched to the south of Sevastopol, took a small harbor called Balaklava, and therefrom began their besieging operations against the stronghold, which they assailed on the southern side only. The Russians had previously blocked up the entrance of the port by sinking several line-of-battle ships. In the beginning of the operations the Allies concentrated their action on two forts, which they bombarded by land and by sea, and seriously damaged, without either destroying or taking them. The assailing vessels were roughly treated, since which they have kept aloof from the stone walls.

As only a part of Sevastopol was invested, the Russian army outside of the forts was in continual communication with the town, and reinforcements were continually thrown in. Menchikoff's army was increased by considerable numbers of fresh troops from the interior of the Empire, and he soon became able to take the offensive against the besiegers. They were first attacked in the flank at Balaklava, and the attack was successfully carried out by the Russians. But this did not prevent the Allies from approaching their trenches nearer and nearer to the city, or from bombarding it successfully. Their shells set on fire and destroyed a hospital filled with two thousand sick and wounded men.

On the 5th of November, the Russian army in the field made an attack on the intrenchments of the Allies. The battle, known as that of Inkermann, lasted the whole day. The Russians were finally beaten off, having inflicted severe losses on the besieging army, and having suffered terribly themselves. England and France at once began to send new reinforcements to the Crimea, and Russia most probably did the same. While we write, the panting attention of the whole world is concentrated on the awful drama playing around Sevastopol. Whatever be its final fate, the war will probably not end there; this struggle, which began slowly, and so to say on both sides with reluctance, continually expands its bloody folds, and acquires step by step more gigantic and extensive proportions. It may next year embrace the whole of Europe, as Germany led by Austria, or even Austria alone, will no longer be able to preserve its ambiguous position, and will be forced to take an active part in this duel of the West against the East.

Another episode of this great struggle, and an evidence of its extensive reach, was the attack by a combined Anglo-French squadron on the harbor of Petropaúlofsk, situated in Kamtchatka, on the northern shores of the Pacific. The Allies attempted to seize the place, but were beaten off and obliged to retire, with considerable losses.

If the military operations have relaxed, the diplomatic have been more active. Austria, Prussia, and the rest of Germany have been the cause of these negotiations. Russia wished to secure their neutrality; the western allies, on the contrary, constantly seek to bring these powers to their side, and entangle them in a war with the enemy. Russia finally accepted the four points laid down by the Western Powers as the basis of negotiations for peace. The points aim—First, to establish a joint protectorate over the Principalities subject to the existing Russian treaties; secondly, a like protectorate over the Principalities subject to the Russian treaties; thirdly, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will; and finally, the free navigation of the Danube. The Allies, apparently dissatisfied with this tardy concession, succeeded in bringing Austria more decidedly on their side, and a treaty was concluded on the 2d of December, between Austria, England and France. It secures to the Allies an invasion of Russian territory beyond the Pruth; and, in a word, allows as much as an open enemy of one of the belligerents could permit. A decided step this, and it would seem that hostilities between Russia and Austria, foreseen in another article of the treaty, ought to begin at once. Still this treaty, a work principally of Louis Bonaparte, is accepted with distrust by at least a portion of the British Cabinet, as may be inferred from the comments thereupon by Lord John Russell, which occasioned a fall in the funds. It appears that the English Ministry is confident in the force of the treaty. Austria is still wrapped in double-meanings, still facing both ways, and still likely to extricate herself at the last extremity. This uncertainty becomes more profound from the fact, that instantly after the conclusion of the treaty, the Austrian Emperor sent for the Russian Envoy, and during a long audience, explained personally to Prince Gorchakoff the meaning of the new alliance. The Emperor contended that there was nothing new in the treaty, and as the Russian Envoy did not quit Vienna, the mystery is increased.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

THE Political events of the year 1854 are: 1. The passage of the Nebraska bill; 2. The Veto of the River and Harbor bill; 3. The defeat of the Federal Administration, through its supporters, in nearly all the Free States of the Union, mainly in consequence of the general opposition to so much of the Nebraska bill as repeals the Missouri Restriction on the westward progress of Slavery. 4. The rise and progress of the Know-Nothings. The Acts of Congress and the Election Returns herewith printed will shed light on most or all of these events, but the rise of the new power in our politics known as the Know-Nothings seems to require some further elucidation.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution to pass uniform laws of Naturalization; yet it has been legally decided that no law so passed can oblige a State to admit to or exclude from the Political Franchises in accordance with its provisions. That is to say: Congress may extend the term of probation for immigrants seeking to become citizens to twenty or forty years, and yet any State may admit those same probationers to vote, to hold office, and even be elected to the lower House of congress itself, before they shall have resided among us even one year. The exclusive power of Naturalization vested in Congress is thus practically of small account; the States being enabled to overrule or evade it as they may see fit. And in fact Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and perhaps other Free States, have extended the Right of Suffrage to immigrants who had not been naturalized nor lived long enough among us to be entitled to Naturalization.

The first act of Congress establishing the conditions of Naturalization was quite liberal—much like our present law. The great convulsion in Europe generated by the French Revolution of 1789-93, however, threw upon our shores a large body of exiles and refugees from the British Isles, from France, &c., of whom the younger and more energetic portion were eager to involve this country in a war with Great Britain and other Aristocratic Powers in favor of Democracy and revolutionary France. Their efforts were sternly resisted by the Federal Administrations of Washington and John Adams, and the refugees very naturally became the active and implacable adversaries of the Federal party. Hence, in 1798, Congress, under the Presidency of John Adams, passed an act requiring *fourteen* years' residence in this country prior to Naturalization—an act which did not prevent but probably aided the overthrow of Adams and the election of Jefferson in the heated and memorable Presidential contest of 1800. The Jeffersonian triumph insured a return to liberality in Naturalization; and the act was passed which still endures, reducing the term of probation to *five* years, and requiring a declaration of intention to become a citizen at least *two* years before that intention can be consummated.

The Naturalized citizens, improperly termed 'Foreigners,' continued, very naturally, to vote almost unanimously for the party which had thus lowered the barrier between their former estate and citizenship; and, as they were in the average notoriously less intelligent and more inclined to belligerent demonstrations at the polls than our native-born electors, they were often viewed with unfriendly regard by those whom, by throwing their whole weight into one of the scales nearly balanced without them, they pretty generally overbalanced at the polls. Accordingly we find the easy naturalization and great power of Foreigners enumerated among the chronic grievances complained of by the ultra-Federalists in the famous Hartford Convention of 1814-15. And when Albert Gallatin was nominated for Vice-President in 1824, as the 'Republican' or Congressional caucus candidate, it was objected to him that he, being of Foreign (Swiss) birth, and therefore constitutionally ineligible to the Presidency, ought not to be chosen to the second office, which might involve him at any moment in the discharge of the high responsibilities of the first. Still, no change in the law of Naturalization was made or seriously urged in Congress, nor has there been down to this December, 1854.

In 1835-6-7, a 'Native American' organization—not very formidable nor yet very decided and definite in its purposes—was maintained in the city of New-York; but it dealt mainly with municipal affairs, and did not make head in the Fall or State Election of 1837. Nothing more was heard of it until 1843, when the Democrats, having regained control of the city at the Spring Election, in good part through the efforts of the Adopted Citizens, (and, as was stoutly alleged, by the aid of illegal voting to an enormous extent,) proceeded to parcel out the newly won offices, and gave so considerable a share of them to their partisans born in Europe as to excite very general dissatisfaction and disgust among their native-born compatriots. Hereupon Nativism sprang into new life, this time having its origin in the Democratic camp, but soon drawing in thousands from the opposite party. It polled 9,000 votes at the Fall Election of that year, and next spring carried the city, most of the Whigs

falling into its support as the only way of beating their old antagonists. James Harper (Native) was chosen Mayor, having some 25,000 votes to 20,000 for Coddington (Dem.) and 5,000 for Graham (Whig), and a strong Native ascendency in every branch of the city government was secured. Thence the flame spread to Philadelphia, where it was swelled by repeated riots and fights between the Natives and the Irish, in the course of which several lives were destroyed and much property, including one or two Catholic churches. The cities of Philadelphia and New-York were both carried in the Fall by the Natives, with such help as the Whigs chose to give them in the expectation of securing in return the entire Native vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and thus electing those candidates. This expectation was disappointed; New-York city gave 2,800 majority against Clay at the same time that it chose Native Members of Congress and Assembly, and both this State and Pennsylvania voted for Polk and elected him. Next spring Nativism was beaten in our city, and prostrate or extinct everywhere.

But its spirit was not wholly dead. It gave rise to a secret society known as 'The Order of United Americans,' which has ever since existed, and though ostensibly taking no part in politics, has occasionally given a lift to a brother who was up for office, especially if a 'foreigner' or champion of foreigners were running against him. Very little attention, however, was excited by its doings.

In 1852, a new secret order was devised and started, having the same general object, but more subtle in its principles and operations. Its animating spirit is hostility to the exercise of political power in this country by 'Foreigners'—that is, men born in other lands—but more especially to Roman Catholics. Its members are popularly termed '*Know-Nothings*,' because they are required, when interrogated with respect to this Order, to declare that they know nothing about it, and to answer all manner of interrogatories in that spirit. The very name of the Order is not revealed to them until they are admitted to its higher degrees, so that they can conscientiously swear that they know no such society and do not belong to it. (It is understood to be 'The Sons of '76, or Order of the Star-Spangled Banner.') No badges are worn by the members at any time, no banners displayed; their meetings are held as privately as possible, and called by a signal understood only by the initiated. Each lodge is represented by delegates to a 'Council,' which nominates candidates whom the members are sworn to support and punished by expulsion when they fail to do so. And, so long as the Councils adhered to their original plan of selecting the best men already in nomination from the tickets of the several parties and voting for them without giving public notice of their choice until the ballots were counted out of the box, they were well nigh invincible. For instance: suppose the Know-Nothings of this city to number 5,000 only, composed of 3,000 Whigs and 2,000 Democrats; the concentration of their entire vote on a ticket made up by selection from the regular Whig and Democratic tickets, would almost inevitably result in their complete triumph. Thus were won their earlier victories. More recently, however, they have seen fit in many cases to nominate tickets of their own, containing few or no names borne on other tickets. Thus they have succeeded in Delaware and Massachusetts, (two of the States which went strongest for John Adams against Jefferson;) while they have failed in New-York, where their State ticket ran below either its 'Whig' or its 'Soft' antagonist. In the local or municipal Elections, however, this secret organization has often exhibited great strength, especially where the Whig party has declined to oppose it—witness Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, &c. It is now organizing and drilling to play an important part in the next Presidential contest, and among those severally mentioned as its probable nominee for President are Millard Fillmore of New-York, Sam Houston of Texas, John M. Clayton of Delaware, John Bell of Tennessee, Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina, and Jacob Broome of Pennsylvania. In case a Southern man should be taken for President, the Vice-Presidency is assigned by public rumor to Daniel Ullmann of New-York. But all such forecastings are subject to time and chance, and the powerful Order is already, as is reported, beset by jars and feuds which threaten its unity if not its existence. Unless past experience misleads, it is likely to run its career rapidly, and vanish as suddenly as it appeared. It *may* last through the next Presidential canvass, but hardly longer than that; or it may cast off its cloak of mystery and come into the field of open conflict a Native American and anti-Romanist party, and win two or three victories on that platform. But it would seem as devoid of the elements of persistence as an anti-Cholera or anti-Potato-Rot party would be, and unlikely long to abide the necessary attrition of real and vital differences of opinion among its members with respect to the great questions of Foreign and Domestic Policy which practically divide the country. These must soon dissolve its compact organization, distract its councils,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

STATISTICAL VIEW OF AMERICA.

(Compiled for the Whig Almanac, by R. S. Fisher, M.D.)

I. COUNTRIES OF NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Countries.	Area: Sq. Miles	Population est'd 1855.	Capitals.	Chief Executive.
Greenland, North.....*Danish*	900,000	6,800	Godhavn	S. C. M. Olrik.....*Inspector.*
Greenland, South.....do			Godthaab	C. P. Holboell.....do
Russian America	394,000	66,000	N. Archangel	Z. Wenzel.....*Governor.*
Vancouver's Is., etc...*British*	153,000	11,460	Fort Victoria	James Douglas.....do
New-Britain(H.B.Co'sTer.)do	1,880,000	180,000	York Factory	George Simpson.....do
Labrador	170,000	5,000	(Attached politically	to Newfoundland.)
Canada West.....do	148,000	1,247,200	Quebec	Edmund W. Head, *Gov. General of Brit. N. A.*
Canada East.....do	210,000	934,800		
New-Brunswick.....do	28,000	213,200	Fredericton	J. H. T. M. Sutton..*Lt. Governor.*
Nova Scotia, etc.....do	19,000	307,180	Halifax	J. G. LeMarchant.....do
Prince Edward's Isl'd.do	2,200	68,070	Charlotte Town	Dominic Daly.....do
Newfoundland.....do	36,000	107,100	St. John	Kerr B. Hamilton.....*Governor.*
St. Pierre & Miquelon..*French*	118	1,420	St. Pierre	—— Gervais.....do
Bermuda Islands.....*British*	47	12,020	Hamilton	Freeman Murray.....do
United States of America....	2,963,676	27,322,700	Washington City	Franklin Pierce.....*President.*
United States of Mexico.....	762,600	7,853,400	City of Mexico	Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna do
Belize.....*British*	62,740	11,770	Belize	
Bay Islands.....do	600	3,200	Port Royal	William Stevenson....*Governor.*
Honduras	72,000	315,000	Comayagua	Trinidad Cabanas.....*President.*
Guatemala	28,000	981,000	N. Guatemala	Rafael Carrera.....do
San Salvador	14,000	367,000	Cojutepeque (*pro tem.*)	Jose M. San Martin.....do
Costa Rica	17,000	139,000	San Jose	Juan Rafael Mora.....do
Nicaragua	49,000	252,000	Leon	Fruto Chamorro.....do
Mosquito Coast	23,000	4,000	Blewfields	*Indian King.*
San Juan del Norte	15	3,000	S. J. del N. (Greytown)	*An Independent Municipality.*

II. WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Hayti.....*San Domingo*	11,000	700,000	Cape Haytien	Faustin I.....*Emperor.*
Dominica.....*San Domingo*	18,000	200,000	San Domingo	Pedro Santana.....*President.*
Jamaica.....*British*	6,200	388,000	Kingston	Harry Barclay.....*Gov.-Gen.*
Trinidad.....do	2,020	62,000	Puerto d'Espana	Charles Elliott.....*Governor.*
Barbadoes.....do	163	137,000	Bridgetown	W. M. G. Colebrook.....do
Grenada.....do	155	32,000	St. George	R. W. Keate.....*Lt. Gov.*
St. Vincent.....do	132	27,000	Kingstown	Rich'd G. McDonnell.....do
Tobago.....do	144	14,400	Scarboro'	Willoughby Shortland.....do
St. Lucia.....do	159	24,600	Castries	Maurice Power.....*Governor.*
Nevis.....do	20	9,600	Charlestown	Frederick Seymour, *Administrat'r.*
St. Kitts.....do	68	23,400	Basseterre	E. H. D. Hay.....*Lt. Gov.*
Antigua.....do	108	37,800	St. John's Town	Alfred Reed.....*Governor.*
Montserrat.....do	47	7,400	Plymouth	—— Booth.....*President.*
Virgin Isles.....do	188	6,800	Tortola	John A. McGregor.....*Lt. Gov.*
Anguilla.....do	81	3,200	Anguilla	(App. to St. Kitt's.)
Dominica.....do	275	22,700	Roseau	S. W. Blackall.....*Lt. Gov.*
Bahama Islands.....do	3,982	28,000	Nassau	Alex. Bannermann.....*Governor.*
Turk's Isl'd & the Caicos, do	434	6,200	Turk's Island	Robert Inglis.....*President.*
Cuba.....*Spanish*	42,383	1,207,000	Havana	Jose de la Concha.....*Gov. Gen.*
Porto Rico.....do	3,865	380,000	San Juan	Garcia Cambia.....do
Guadalupe, etc......*French*	631	147,000	Grandebourg	Aubry Bailleul.....*Governor.*
Martinique, etc......do	382	132,000	Fort Royal	Comte de Gueydon.....do
Dutch West Indies	369	28,500	Wilhelmstadt	J. J. J. R. Elselver.....do
Danish West Indies	192	50,700	Christianstadt	J. D. F. Feddersen.....do
Swedish West Indies	25	8,900	Gustavia	N. F. Wallensteen.....do

III. COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela	417,669	1,622,000	Caracas	Jose Tadeo Monagas, *President.*
New-Granada	381,543	2,410,000	Santa Fe de Bogota	Jose Maria Obando.....do
Ecuador	318,750	884,000	Quito	Jose Maria Urbina.....do
Bolivia	374,480	1,729,000	Chuquisaca	Manuel Isidoro Belza..do
Peru	560,550	2,238,000	Lima	Jose Rufino Echinique.do
Chili	249,952	1,406,000	Santiago	Manuel Montt.....do
Argentine Confederation....	972,956	520,000	Santa Fe	Justo J. de Urquiza.....do
Buenos Ayres	84,000	240,000	Buenos Ayres	Pastor Obligado.....*Governor.*
Uruguay	164,125	60,000	Montevideo	—— Flores.....*President.*
Paraguay	76,800	330,000	Asuncion	Carlos Antonio Lopez.....do
Brazil	2,762,500	6,200,000	Rio de Janeiro	Pedro II.....*Emperor.*
Guiana.....*British*	96,000	132,000	Georgetown	Philip Wodehouse.....*Governor.*
Guiana.....*Dutch*	38,500	63,000	Paramaralbo	J. G. O. S. de Schmidt.do
Guiana.....*French*	27,560	22,500	Cayenne	—— Fourichou.....do
Patagonia (*E. of Andes.*)	200,000	20,000		*Native Chiefs.*
Falkland Islands.....*British*	13,000	500	Fort Louis	George Rennie.....do

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Sections.	Area—Sq. Miles.	Population.
North and Central America	7,932,986	40,462,320
West India Islands	91,073	3,693,800
South America	6,358,023	17,547,060
Total	14,382,080	61,703,180

SLAVERY LEGISLATION.

The following Acts of Congress mark the progress of the Slave Power in the Legislation of the American Government:

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1793.

An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any state in the Union, or of either of the territories, north-west or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person, as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such state or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the state or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory.

SEC. 2. That any agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the state or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And, if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said states or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before, and certified by, a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the state or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the state or territory from which he or she fled.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving, moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries, or either of them.

Approved February 12, 1793.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820.

An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.

(All the previous sections of this Act relate entirely to the formation of the Missouri Territory in the usual form of territorial bills—the 8th section only relating to the slavery question.)

SEC. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, for ever prohibited. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Approved March 6, 1820.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850.

An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Commissioners, in virtue of any Act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. That the Superior Court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

Sec. 3. That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of Commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this Act.

Sec. 4. That the Commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District whence he escaped; and the better to enable said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or Court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the Courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken forthwith before such Court, Judge or Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken, and certified by such Court, Judge, or Commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some Court, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other legal officer authorised to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy, or other authority as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper Court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity

of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this Act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first (fourth) section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States, for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States, and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such Commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioner for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioners for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner; and, in general, for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or Commissioner in the premises. Such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such Commissioner or not.

SEC. 9. That, upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or her possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorised and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 10. That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor may be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof

in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorised by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of the escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorised by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18, 1850.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854.

An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the territory of Utah on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondance semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative

assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine; an apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein.

SEC. 6. That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor of the territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a

commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

SEC. 9. That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the district which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decision of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 12. That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the

person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 13. That the legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 14. That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

SEC. 15. That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. That when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in said

territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 17. That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organise, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 18. That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursements, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 19. That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the state of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the state of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or *without* slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said *territory to any* other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

[With the single exception of the location of the seat of government for KANSAS at Fort Leavenworth, provided for in section 31, the ensuing sixteen sections, relative to the organization and government of the territory, are precisely similar to the sections already cited, providing for the government of Nebraska territory. The final section of the act, which has a general reference to both territories, is as follows:]

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, that all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent,

This bill passed the House on the 22d day of May, 1854, and the following is a careful classification of the vote:

YEAS—113.

From the Free States.

MAINE—Moses McDonald—1.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Harry Hibbard—1.
CONNECTICUT—Colin M. Ingersoll—1.
VERMONT—*None.* MASSACHUSETTS—*None.*
RHODE ISLAND—*None.*
NEW-YORK—Thomas W. Cumming, Francis B. Cutting, Peter Rowe, John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hiram Walbridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, Theo. R. Westbrook—9.
PENNSYLVANIA—Samuel A. Bridges, John L. Dawson, Thomas B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, William H. Kurtz, John McNair, Asa Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M. Straub, William H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright—11.
NEW-JERSEY—Samuel Lilly, George Vail—2.
OHIO—David T. Disney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B. Olds, Wilson Shannon—4.
INDIANA—John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Eddy, William H. English, Thomas A. Hendricks, James H. Lane, Smith Miller—7.
ILLINOIS—James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm A. Richardson—3.
MICHIGAN—Samuel Clark, David Stuart—2.
IOWA—Bernhart Henn—1. WISCONSIN—*None.*
CALIFORNIA—Milton S. Latham, J. A. McDougall—2. Total—44.

From the Slave States.

DELAWARE—George R. Riddle—1.
MARYLAND—William T. Hamilton, Henry May, Jacob Shower, Joshua Vansant—4.
VIRGINIA—Thomas H. Bayly, Thomas S. Bocock, John S. Caskie, Henry A. Edmundson, Charles J. Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zedekiah Kidwell

well, John Letcher, Paulus Powell, William Smith, John F. Snodgrass—11.

North Carolina—William S. Ashe, Burton Craige, Thomas L. Clingman, *John Kerr*, Thomas Ruffin, Henry M. Shaw—6.

South Carolina—William W. Boyce, Preston S. Brooks, James L. Orr—3.

Georgia—David J. Bailey, Elijah W. Chastain, Alfred H. Colquitt, Junius Hillyer, *David A. Reese*, Alex. H. Stephens—6.

Alabama—*James Abercrombie*, Williamson R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell, Sampson W. Harris, George S. Houston, Philip Phillips, William R. Smith—7.

Mississippi—William S. Barry, William Barksdale, Otho R. Singleton, Daniel B. Wright—4.

Louisiana—William Dunbar, Roland Jones, John Perkins, Jr.—3.

Kentucky—John C. Breckenridge, James S. Chrisman, *Leander M. Cox*, *Clement S. Hill*, John M. Elliott, *Benj. E. Grey*, *William Preston*, Richard H. Stanton—8.

Tennessee—William M. Churchwell, George W. Jones, *Charles Ready*, Samuel A. Smith, Frederick P. Stanton, *Felix K. Zollicoffer*—6.

Missouri—Alfred W. Lamb, *James J. Lindley*, *John G. Miller*, *Mordecai Oliver*, John S. Phelps—5.

Arkansas—A. B. Greenwood, Edwin A. Warren—2. Florida—A. E. Maxwell—1.

Texas—Peter H. Bell, Geo. W. Smyth—2.

Total—69.

Total, Free and Slave States—113.

NAYS—100.

Northern States.

Maine—*Samuel P. Benson*, *E. Wilder Farley*, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Samuel Mayall, *Israel Washburn, Jr.*—5.

New-Hampshire—George W. Kittredge, George W. Morrison—2.

Massachusetts—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., *Samuel L. Crocker*, Alex. De Witt, *Edward Dickinson*, *J. Wiley Edmands*, *Thomas D. Eliot*, *John Z. Goodrich*, *Charles W. Upham*, *Samuel H. Walley*, *Tappan Wentworth*—10.

Rhode Island—Thomas Davis, Benjamin B. Thurston—2.

Connecticut—Nathan Belcher, James T. Pratt, Origen S. Seymour—3.

Vermont—*James Meacham*, *Alvah Sabin*, *Andrew Tracy*—3.

New-York—*Henry Bennett*, *Davis Carpenter*, Gilbert Dean, Caleb Lyon, Reuben E. Fenton, *Thomas T. Flagler*, George Hastings, *Solomon G. Haven*, Charles Hughes, Daniel T. Jones, *Orsamus B. Matteson*, *Edwin B. Morgan*, William Murray, Andrew Oliver, Jared V. Peck, Rufus W. Peckham, Bishop Perkins, *Benjamin Pringle*, *Russell Sage*, *George A. Simmons*, Gerrit Smith, John Wheeler—22.

New-Jersey—*Alex. C. M. Pennington*, Charles Skelton, Nathan T. Stratton—3.

Pennsylvania—*Joseph R. Chandler*, Carlton B. Curtis, *John Dick*, Augustus Drum, *William Everhart*, James Gamble, Galusha A. Grow, *Isaac E. Hiester*, *Thomas M. Howe*, *John McCulloch*, *Ner Middlesworth*, *David Ritchie*, *Samuel L. Russell*, Michael C. Trout—14.

Ohio—*Edward Ball*, *Lewis D. Campbell*, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Joshua R. Giddings, *Aaron Harlan*, *John Scott Harrison*, H. H. Johnson, William D. Lindsley, M. H. Nichols, Thomas Ritchey, *William R. Sapp*, Andrew Stuart, *John L. Taylor*, Edward Wade—15.

Indiana—Andrew J. Harlan, Daniel Mace, *Samuel W. Parker*—3.

Illinois—*James Knox*, *Jesse O. Norton*, *E. B. Washburne*, John Wentworth, *Richard Yates*—5.

Michigan—David A. Noble, H. L. Stevens—2.

Wisconsin—B. C. Eastman, Daniel Wells, Jr.—2.

Iowa—*None*. California—*None*. Total—91.

Southern States.

Virginia—John S. Millson—1.

North Carolina—*Richard C. Puryear*, *Sion H. Rogers*—2.

Tennessee—*Robert M. Bugg*, *Wm. Cullom*, *Emerson Etheridge*, *Nathaniel G. Taylor*—4.

Louisiana—*Theodore G. Hunt*—1.

Missouri—Thomas H. Benton—1.

Other Southern States—*None*. Total—9.

Total, Free and Slave States—100.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—21.

N. England States—*W. Appleton* of Mass.—1.

New-York—*Geo. W. Chase*, James Maurice—2.

Pennsylvania—*None*. New-Jersey—*None*.

Ohio—George Bliss, *Moses B. Corwin*—2.

Illinois—Wm. H. Bissell—1.

California—*None*.

Indiana—Eben. M. Chamberlain—1.

Michigan—*None*. Iowa—*John P. Cook*—1.

Wisconsin—John B. Macy—1.

Total from Free States—9.

Maryland—*John R. Franklin*, *Augustus R. Sollers*—2. Virginia—Fayette McMullen—1.

North Carolina—*None*. Delaware—*None*.

South Carolina—Wm. Aiken, Lawrence M. Keitt, John McQueen—3.

Georgia—Wm. B. W. Dent, James L. Seward—2

Alabama—*None*.

Mississippi—Wiley P. Harris—1.

Kentucky—Linn Boyd, (Speaker,) *Preston Brown*, *Presley Ewing*—2. Missouri—*Samuel Caruthers*—1.

Arkansas—*None*. Florida—*None*.

Texas—*None*. Tennessee—*None*.

Louisiana—*None*.

Total from Slave States—12.

The bill having been amended in the House so as to allow Aliens to vote, was sent back to the Senate and ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Atchison (Mo.), *Badger* (N. C.), *Benjamin* (La.), Broadhead (Pa.), Brown (Mi.), Butler (S. C.), Cass (Mich.), Clay (Ala.), *Dawson* (Ga.), Douglas (Ill.), Fitzpatrick (Ala.), Gwin (Cal.), Hunter (Va.), Johnson (Ark.), Jones (Iowa), *Jones* (Tenn.), Mallory (Fa.), Mason (Va.), *Morton* (Fa.), Norris (N. H.), *Pearce* (Md.), Pettit (Ind.), *Pratt* (Md.), Rusk (Texas), Sebastian (Ark.), Shields (Ill.), Slidell (La.), Stuart (Mich.), *Thompson* (Ky.), Thomson (N. J.), Toombs (Ga.), Toucey (Ct.), Weller (Cal.), Williams (N. H.), Wright (N. J.)—35.

Nays—Allen (R. I.), *Bell* (Tenn.), Chase (Ohio), *Clayton* (Del.), *Fish* (N. Y.), *Foote* (Vt.), Gillette (Ct.), Hamlin (Me.), James (R. I.), *Seward* (N. Y.), Sumner (Mass.), *Wade* (Ohio), Walker (Wis.)—18.

Democrats in Roman; Whigs in *Italics*; Free Democrats in Small Caps.

The bill was finally passed without a division, the Senate refusing to call the Yeas and Nays.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, on the night of the final passage of the Nebraska Bill, May 26, 1854.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—I rise with no purpose of further resisting or even delaying the passage of this bill. Let its advocates have only a little patience, and they will soon reach the object for which they have struggled so earnestly and so long. The sun has set for the last time upon the guaranteed and certain liberties of all the unsettled and unorganised portions of the American continent that lie within the jurisdiction of the United States. To-morrow's sun will rise in dim eclipse over them. How long that obscuration shall last, is known only to the Power that directs and controls all human events. For myself, I know only this—that now no human power will prevent its coming on, and that its passing off will be hastened and secured by others than those now here, and perhaps by only those belonging to future generations.

Sir, it would be almost factious to offer further resistance to this measure here. Indeed, successful resistance was never expected to be made in this Hall. The Senate floor is an old battle ground, on which have been fought many contests, and always, at least since 1820, with fortune adverse to the cause of equal and universal freedom. We were only a few here who engaged in that cause in the beginning of this contest. All that we could hope to do—all that we did hope to do—was to organise and to prepare the issue for the House of Representatives, to which the country would look for its decision as authoritative, and to awaken the country that it might be ready for the appeal which would be made, whatever the decision of Congress might be. We are no stronger now. Only fourteen at the first, it will be fortunate if, among the ills and accidents which surround us, we shall maintain that number to the end.

We are on the eve of the consummation of a great national transaction—a transaction which will close a cycle in the history of our country—and it is impossible not to desire to pause a moment and survey the scene around us and the prospect before us. However obscure we may individually be, our connection with this great transaction will perpetuate our names for the praise or for the censure of future ages, and perhaps in regions far remote. If, then, we had no other motive for our actions but that of an honest desire for a just fame, we could not be indifferent to that scene and that prospect. But individual interests and ambition sink into insignificance in view of the interests of our country and of mankind. These interests awaken, at least in me, an intense solicitude.

It was said by some in the beginning, and it has been said by others later in this debate, that it was doubtful whether it would be the cause of Slavery or the cause of Freedom that would gain advantages from the passage of this bill. I do not find it necessary to be censorious, nor even unjust to others, in order that my own course may be approved. I am sure that the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] did not mean that the slave States should gain an advantage over the free States, for he disclaimed it when he introduced the bill. I believe, in all candor, that the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. TOOMBS,] who comes out at the close of the battle as one of the chiefest leaders of the victorious party, is sincere in declaring his own opinion that the slave States will gain no unjust advantage over the free States, because he disclaims it as a triumph in their behalf. Notwithstanding all this, however, what has occurred here and in the country, during this contest, has compelled a conviction that Slavery will gain something, and Freedom will endure a severe, though I hope not an irretrievable loss. The slaveholding States are passive, quiet, content, and satisfied with the prospective boon, and the free States are excited and alarmed with fearful forebodings and apprehensions. The impatience for the speedy passage of the bill manifested by its friends betrays a knowledge that this is the condition of public sentiment in the free States. They thought in the beginning that it was necessary to guard the measure by inserting the Clayton amendment, which would exclude unnaturalized foreigners inhabitants of the Territories from the right of suffrage. And now they seem willing, with almost perfect unanimity, to relinquish that safeguard, rather than to delay the adoption of the principal measure for at most a year, perhaps for only a week or a day. Suppose that the Senate should adhere to that condition, which so lately was thought so wise and so important—what then? The bill could only go back to the House of Representatives, which must either yield or insist! In the one case or in the other, a decision in favor of the bill would be secured; for even if the House should disagree, the Senate would have time to recede. But the majority will hazard nothing, even on a prospect so certain as this. They will recede at once, without a moment's further struggle, from the condition, and thus secure the passage of this bill now, to-night. Why such haste? Even if the question were to go to the country before a final decision here, what would there be wrong in that? There is no man living who will say that the country anticipated, or that he anticipated, agitation of this measure in Congress, when this Congress was elected, or even when it assembled in December last.

Under such circumstances, and in the midst of agitation, and excitement, and debates, it is only fair to say that certainly the country has not decided in favor of the bill. The refusal, then, to let the question go to the country, is a conclusive proof that the slave States, as represented here, expect from the passage of this bill what the free States insist that they will lose by it, an advantage, a material advantage, and not a mere abstraction. There are men in the slave States, as in the free States, who insist always too pertinaciously upon mere abstractions. But that is not the policy of the slave States to-day. They are in earnest in seeking for and securing an object, and an important one. I believe they are going to have it. I do not know how long the advantage gained will last, nor how great or

comprehensive it will be. Every Senator who agrees with me in opinion must feel as I do—that under such circumstances he can forego nothing that can be done decently, with due respect to difference of opinion, and consistently with the constitutional and settled rules of legislation, to place the true merits of the question before the country. Questions sometimes occur, which seem to have two right sides. Such were the questions that divided the English nation between Pitt and Fox—such the contest between the assailant and the defender of Quebec. The judgment of the world was suspended by its sympathies, and seemed ready to descend in favor of him who should be most gallant in conduct. And so, when both fell with equal chivalry on the same field, the survivors united in raising a common monument to the glorious but rival memories of Wolfe and Montcalm. But this contest involves a moral question. The slave States so present it. They maintain that African Slavery is not erroneous, not unjust, not inconsistent with the advancing cause of human nature. Since they so regard it, I do not expect to see statesmen representing those States indifferent about a vindication of this system by the Congress of the United States. On the other hand, we of the free States regard Slavery as erroneous, unjust, oppressive, and therefore absolutely inconsistent with the principles of the American Constitution and Government. Who will expect us to be indifferent to the decisions of the American people and of mankind on such an issue?

Again: there is suspended on the issue of this contest the political equilibrium between the free and the slave States. It is no ephemeral question, no idle question, whether Slavery shall go on increasing its influence over the central power here, or whether Freedom shall gain the ascendency. I do not expect to see statesmen of the slave States indifferent on so momentous a question, and as little can it be expected that those of the free States will betray their own great cause. And now it remains for me to declare, in view of the decision of this controversy so near at hand, that I have seen nothing and heard nothing during its progress to change the opinions which at the earliest proper period I deliberately expressed. Certainly, I have not seen the evidence then promised, that the free States would acquiesce in the measure. As certainly, too, I may say that I have not seen the fulfilment of the promise that the history of the last thirty years would be revised, corrected, and amended, and that it would then appear that the country, during all that period, had been resting in prosperity and contentment and peace, not upon a valid, constitutional, and irrevocable compromise between the slave States and the free States, but upon an unconstitutional and false, and even infamous, act of Congressional usurpation.

On the contrary, I am now, if possible, more than ever satisfied that, after all this debate, the history of the country will go down to posterity just as it stood before, carrying to them the everlasting facts that until 1820 the Congress of the United States legislated to prevent the introduction of slavery into new Territories whenever that object was practicable; and that in that year they so far modified that policy, under alarming apprehensions of civil convulsion, by a constitutional enactment in the character of a compact, as to admit Missouri a new slave State; but upon the express condition, stipulated in favor of the free States, that Slavery should be forever prohibited in all the residue of the existing and unorganized Territories of the United States lying north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 m. north latitude. Certainly, I find nothing to win my favor toward the bill in the proposition of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. PEARCE] to restore the Clayton amendment, which was struck out in the House of Representatives. So far from voting for that proposition, I shall vote against it now, as I did when it was under consideration here before, in accordance with the opinion adopted as early as any political opinions I ever had, and cherished as long, that the right of suffrage is not a mere conventional right, but an inherent-natural right, of which no Government can rightly deprive any adult man who is subject to its authority, and obligated to its support.

I hold, moreover, sir, that inasmuch as every man is, by force of circumstances beyond his own control, a subject of Government somewhere, he is, by the very constitution of human society, entitled to share equally in the conferring of political power on those who wield it, if he is not disqualified by crime; that in a despotic Government he ought to be allowed arms, in a free Government the ballot or the open vote, as a means of self-protection against unendurable oppression. I am not likely, therefore, to restore to this bill an amendment which would deprive it of an important feature imposed upon it by the House of Representatives, and that one, perhaps, the only feature that harmonizes with my own convictions of justice. It is true that the House of Representatives stipulates such suffrage for white men as a condition for opening it to the possible proscription and slavery of the African. I shall separate them. I shall vote for the former, and against the latter, glad to get universal suffrage of white men, if only that can be gained now, and working right on, full of hope and confidence, for the prevention or the abrogation of slavery in the Territories hereafter.

Sir, I am surprised at the pertinacity with which the honorable Senator from Delaware, mine ancient and honorable friend, [Mr. CLAYTON,] perseveres in opposing the granting of the right of suffrage to the unnaturalized foreigner in the Territories. Congress cannot deny him that right. Here is the third article of that convention by which Louisiana, including Kansas and Nebraska, was ceded to the United States:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion they profess."

The inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska are citizens already, and by force of this treaty must continue to be, and as such to enjoy the right of suffrage, whatever laws you may make to the contrary. My opinions are well known, to wit: That Slavery is not only an evil, but a local one, injurious and ultimately pernicious to society, wherever it exists, and in conflict with the con-

stitutional principles of society in this country. I am not willing to extend nor to permit the extension of that local evil into regions now free within our empire. I know that there are some who differ from me, and who regard the Constitution of the United States as an instrument which sanctions Slavery as well as Freedom. But if I could admit a proposition so incongruous with the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and the known sentiments of its illustrious founders, and so should conclude that Slavery was national, I must still cherish the opinion that it is an evil; and because it is a national one, I am the more firmly held and bound to prevent an increase of it, tending, as I think it manifestly does, to the weakening and ultimate overthrow of the Constitution itself, and therefore to the injury of all mankind. I know there have been States which have endured long, and achieved much, which tolerated Slavery; but that was not the Slavery of caste, like African Slavery. Such Slavery tends to demoralize equally the subjected race and the superior one. It has been the absence of such Slavery from Europe that has given her nations their superiority over other countries in that hemisphere. Slavery, wherever it exists, begets fear, and fear is the parent of weakness. What is the secret of that eternal, sleepless anxiety in the legislative halls, and even at the firesides, of the slave States, always asking new stipulations, new compromises and abrogation of compromises, new assumptions of power and abnegations of power, but fear? It is the apprehension that, even if safe now, they will not always or long be secure against some invasion or some aggression from the free States. What is the secret of the humiliating part which proud old Spain is acting at this day, trembling between alarms of American intrusion into Cuba on one side, and British dictation on the other, but the fact that she has cherished Slavery so long, and still cherishes it, in the last of her American colonial possessions? Thus far, Kansas and Nebraska are safe, under the laws of 1820, against the introduction of this element of national debility and decline. The bill before us, as we are assured, contains a great principle, a glorious principle; and yet that principle, when fully ascertained, proves to be nothing less than the subversion of that security, not only within the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, but within all the other present and future new Territories of the United States. Thus it is quite clear that it is not a principle alone that is involved, but that those who crowd this measure with so much zeal and earnestness must expect that either Freedom or Slavery shall gain something by it in those regions. The case, then, stands thus in Kansas and Nebraska: Freedom may lose, but certainly can gain nothing; while Slavery may gain, but as certainly can lose nothing.

So far as I am concerned, the time for looking on the dark side has passed. I feel quite sure that Slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska, the wider northern region, will, under existing circumstances, escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are incongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed toward the subject, I cherish a hope that Slavery may be prevented even from gaining a foothold in Kansas. Congress only gives consent, but it does not and cannot introduce slavery there. Slavery will be embarrassed by its own overgrasping spirit. No one, I am sure, anticipates the possible re-establishment of the African slave trade. The tide of emigration to Kansas is therefore to be supplied there solely by the domestic fountain of slave production. But Slavery has also other regions besides Kansas to be filled from that fountain. There are all of New-Mexico and all of Utah already within the United States; and then there is Cuba, that consumes slave labor and life as fast as any one of the slaveholding States can supply it; and besides these regions, there remains all of Mexico down to the Isthmus. The stream of slave labor flowing from so small a fountain, and broken into several divergent channels, will not cover so great a field; and it is reasonably to be hoped that the part of it nearest to the North Pole will be the last to be inundated. But African slave emigration is to compete with free emigration of white men, and the source of this latter tide is as ample as the civilization of the two entire continents. The honorable Senator from Delaware mentioned, as if it were a startling fact, that twenty thousand European immigrants arrived in New-York in one month. Sir, he has stated the fact with too much moderation. On my return to the capital, a day or two ago, I met twelve thousand of these immigrants who had arrived in New-York on one morning, and who had thronged the churches on the following Sabbath, to return thanks for deliverance from the perils of the sea, and for their arrival in the land, not of Slavery, but of Liberty. I also thank God for their escape, and for their coming. They are now on their way westward, and the news of the passage of this bill, preceding them, will speed many of them towards Kansas and Nebraska. Such arrivals are not extraordinary—they occur almost every week; and the immigration from Germany, from Great Britain, and from Norway, and from Sweden, during the European war, will rise to six or seven hundred thousand souls in a year. And with this tide is to be mingled one rapidly swelling from Asia and from the islands of the South Seas. All the immigrants, under this bill as the House of Representatives overruling you have ordered, will be good, loyal, Liberty-loving, Slavery-fearing citizens. Come on, then, gentlemen of the slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right.

There are, however, earnest advocates of this bill, who do not expect, and who, I suppose, do not desire, that Slavery shall gain possession of Nebraska. What do they expect to gain? The honorable Senator from Indiana [Mr. PETTIT] says that by thus obliterating the Missouri Compromise restriction, they will gain a *tabula rasa*, on which the inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska may write whatever they will. This is the great principle of the bill, as he understands it. Well, what gain is there in that? You obliterate a Constitution of Freedom. If they write a new Constitution of Freedom, can the new be better than the old? If they write a Constitution of Slavery, will it not be worse one? I ask the honorable Senator that! But the honorable Sen-

ator says that the people of Nebraska will have the privilege of establishing institutions for themselves. They have now the privilege of establishing free institutions. Is it a privilege, then, to establish Slavery? If so, what a mockery are all our Constitutions, which prevent the inhabitants from capriciously subverting free institutions and establishing institutions of Slavery! Sir, it is a sophism, a subtlety, to talk of conferring upon a country, already secure in the blessings of Freedom, the power of self-destruction.

What mankind everywhere want, is not the removal of the Constitutions of Freedom which they have, that they may make at their pleasure Constitutions of Slavery or of Freedom, but the privilege of retaining Constitutions of Freedom when they already have them, and the removal of Constitutions of Slavery when they have them, that they may establish Constitutions of Freedom in their place. We hold on tenaciously to all existing Constitutions of Freedom. Who denounces any man for diligently adhereing to such Constitutions? Who would dare to denounce any one for disloyalty to our existing Constitutions, if they were Constitutions of Despotism and Slavery? But it is supposed by some that this principle is less important in regard to Kansas and Nebraska than as a general one—a general principle applicable to all other present and future Territories of the United States. Do honorable Senators then indeed suppose they are establishing a principle at all? If so, I think they egregiously err, whether the principle is either good or bad, right or wrong. They are not establishing it, and cannot establish it in this way. You subvert one law capriciously, by making another law in its place. That is all. Will your law have any more weight, authority, solemnity, or binding force on future Congresses, than the first had? You abrogate the law of your predecessors—others will have equal power and equal liberty to abrogate yours. You allow no barriers around the old law, to protect it from abrogation. You erect none around your new law, to stay the hand of future innovators.

On what ground do you expect the new law to stand? If you are candid, you will confess that you rest your assumption on the ground that the free States will never agitate repeal, but always *acquiesce*. It may be that you are right. I am not going to predict the course of the free States. I claim no authority to speak for them, and still less to say what they will do. But I may venture to say, that if they shall not repeal this law, it will not be because they are not strong enough to do it. They have power in the House of Representatives greater than that of the slave States, and, when they choose to exercise it, a power greater even here in the Senate. The free States are not dull scholars, even in practical political strategy. When you shall have taught them that a compromise law establishing Freedom can be abrogated, and the Union nevertheless stand, you will have let them into another secret, namely: that a law permitting or establishing Slavery can be repealed, and the Union nevertheless remain firm. If you inquire why they do not stand by their rights and their interests more firmly, I will tell you to the best of my ability. It is because they are conscious of their strength, and, therefore, unsuspecting, and slow to apprehend danger. The reason why you prevail in so many contests, is because you are in perpetual fear.

There cannot be a convocation of Abolitionists, however impracticable, in Faneuil Hall or the Tabernacle, though it consists of men and women who have seperated themselves from all effective political parties, and who have renounced all political agencies, even though they resolve that they will vote for nobody, not even for themselves, to carry out their purposes, and though they practice on that resolution, but you take alarm, and your agitation renders necessary such compromises as those of 1820 and of 1850. We are young in the arts of politics; you are old. We are strong; you are weak. We are, therefore, over-confident, careless, and indifferent; you are vigilant and active. These are traits that redound to your praise. They are mentioned not in your disparagement. I say only that there may be an extent of intervention, of aggression, on your side, which may induce the North, at some time, either in this or in some future generation, to adopt your tactics and follow your example. Remember now, that by unanimous consent, this new law will be a repealable statute, exposed to all the chances of the Missouri compromise. It stands an infinitely worse chance of endurance than that compromise did.

The Missouri compromise was a transaction which wise, learned, patriotic statesmen agreed to surround and fortify with the principles of a compact for mutual considerations, passed and executed, and therefore, although not irrepealable in fact, yet irrepealable in honor and conscience, and down at least until this very session of the Congress of the United States, it has had the force and authority not merely of an act of Congress, but of a covenant between the free States and the slave States, scarcely less sacred than the Constitution itself. Now, then, who are your contracting parties in the law establishing Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, and abrogating the Missouri compromise? What are the equivalents in this law? What has the North given, and what has the South got back, that makes this a contract? Who pretends that it is anything more than an ordinary act of ordinary legislation? If, then, a law which has all the forms and solemnities recognized by common consent as a compact, and is covered with traditions, cannot stand amid this shuffling of the balance between the free States and the slave States, tell me what chances this new law that you are passing will have?

You are, moreover, setting a precedent which abrogates all compromises. Four years ago, you obtained the consent of a portion of the free States—enough to render the effort at immediate repeal or resistance alike impossible—to what we regard as an unconstitutional act for the surrender of fugitive slaves. That was declared, by the common consent of the persons acting in the name of the two parties, the slave States and the free States in Congress, an irrepealable law—not even to be questioned, although it violated the Constitution. In establishing this new principle, you expose that law also to the chances of repeal. You not only so expose the fugitive slave law, but there is no solemnity about the articles for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which does not hang about the Missouri compromise; and when you have shown that the Missouri compromise can be repealed, then the articles for the annexation of

Texas are subject to the will and pleasure and the caprice of a temporary majority in Congress. Do you, then, expect that the free States are to observe compacts, and you to be at liberty to break them; that they are to submit to laws and leave them on the statute-book, however unconstitutional and however grievous, and that you are to rest under no such obligation? I think it is not a reasonable expectation. Say, then, who from the North will be bound to admit Kansas, when Kansas shall come in here, if she shall come as a slave State?

The honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] and I know he is as sincere as he is ardent, says if he shall be here when Kansas comes as a free State, he will vote for her admission. I doubt not that he would; but he will not be here, for the very reason, if there be no other, that he would vote that way. When Oregon or Minnesota shall come here for admission —within one year, or two years, or three years from this time—we shall then see what your new principle is worth in its obligation upon the slaveholding States. No; you establish no principle, you only abrogate a principle which was established for your own security as well as ours; and while you think you are abnegating and resigning all power and all authority on this subject into the hands of the people of the Territories, you are only getting over a difficulty in settling this question in the organization of two new Territories, by postponing it till they come here to be admitted as States, slave or free.

Sir, in saying that your new principle will not be established by this bill, I reason from obvious, clear, well-settled principles of human nature. Slavery and Freedom are antagonistical elements in this country. The founders of the Constitution framed it with a knowledge of that antagonism, and suffered it to continue, that it might work out its own ends. There is a commercial antagonism, an irreconcilable one, between the systems of free labor and slave labor. They have been at war with each other ever since the Government was established, and that war is to continue forever. The contest, when it ripens between these two antagonistic elements, is to be settled somewhere; it is to be settled in the seat of central power, in the Federal Legislature. The Constitution makes it the duty of the central Government to determine questions as often as they shall arise in favor of one or the other party, and refers the decision of them to the majority of the votes in the two Houses of Congress. It will come back here, then, in spite of all the efforts to escape from it.

This antagonism must end either in a separation of the antagonistic parties—the slaveholding States and the free States—or, secondly, in the complete establishment of the influence of the slave power over the free—or else, on the other hand, in the establishment of the superior influence of Freedom over the interests of Slavery. It will not be terminated by a voluntary secession of either party. Commercial interests bind the slave States and the free States together in links of gold that are riveted with iron, and they cannot be broken by passion or by ambition. Either party will submit to the ascendency of the other, rather than yield the commercial advantages of this Union. Political ties bind the Union together—a common necessity, and not merely a common necessity, but the common interests of empire—of such empire as the world has never before seen. The control of the national power is the control of the great Western Continent; and the control of this continent is to be in a very few years the controlling influence in the world. Who is there, North, that hates Slavery so much, or who, South, that hates emancipation so intensely, that he can attempt, with any hope of success, to break a Union thus forged and welded together? I have always heard, with equal pity and disgust, threats of disunion in the free States, and similar threats in the slaveholding States. I know that men may rave in the heat of passion, and under great political excitement; but I know that when it comes to a question whether this Union shall stand, either with Freedom or with Slavery, the masses will uphold it, and it will stand until some inherent vice in its Constitution, not yet disclosed, shall cause its dissolution. Now, entertaining these opinions, there are for me only two alternatives, viz: either to let Slavery gain unlimited sway, or so to exert what little power and influence I may have, as to secure, if I can, the ultimate predominance of Freedom.

In doing this, I do no more than those who believe the Slave Power is rightest, wisest, and best, are doing, and will continue to do, with my free consent, to establish its complete supremacy. If they shall succeed, I still shall be, as I have been, a loyal citizen. If we succeed, I know they will be loyal also, because it will be safest, wisest, and best for them to be so. The question is one, not of a day, or of a year, but of many years, and, for aught I know, many generations. Like all other great political questions, it will be attended sometimes by excitement, sometimes by passion, and sometimes, perhaps, even by faction; but it is sure to be settled in a constitutional way, without any violent shock to society, or to any of its great interests. It is, moreover, sure to be settled rightly; because it will be settled under the benign influences of Republicanism and Christianity, according to the principles of truth and justice, as ascertained by human reason. In pursuing such a course, it seems to me obviously as wise as it is necessary to save all existing laws and Constitutions which are conservative of Freedom, and to permit, as far as possible, the establishment of no new ones in favor of Slavery; and thus to turn away the thoughts of the States which tolerate Slavery from political efforts to perpetuate what in its nature cannot be perpetual, to the more wise and benign policy of emancipation.

This, in my humble judgment, is the simple, easy path of duty for the American Statesman. I will not contemplate that other alternative—the greater ascendency of the Slave Power. I believe that if it shall ever come, the voice of Freedom will cease to be heard in these Halls, whatever may be the evils and dangers which Slavery shall produce. I say this without disrespect for Representatives of slave States, and I say it because the rights of petition and of debate on that are effectually suppressed—necessarily suppressed—in all the slave States, and because they are not always held in reverence even now, in the two Houses of Congress. When freedom of speech on a subject of such vital interest shall have ceased to exist in Congress, then I shall expect to see Slavery not only luxuriating in all new

Territories, but stealthily creeping even into the free States themselves. Believing this, and believing, also, that complete responsibility of the Government to the people is essential to public and private safety, and that decline and ruin are sure to follow, always, in the train of Slavery, I am sure that this will be no longer a land of Freedom and constitutional liberty when Slavery shall have thus become paramount. *Auferre trucidare falsis nomiuibus imperium atque, ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*

Sir, I have always said that I should not despond, even if this fearful measure should be effected; nor do I now despond. Although, reasoning from my present convictions, I should not have voted for the compromise of 1820, I have labored, in the very spirit of those who established it, to save the landmark of Freedom which it assigned. I have not spoken irreverently even of the compromise of 1850, which, as all men know, I opposed earnestly and with diligence. Nevertheless, I have always preferred the compromises of the Constitution, and have wanted no others. I feared all others. This was a leading principle of the great statesman of the South, [Mr. CALHOUN.] Said he:

"I see my way in the Constitution; I cannot in a compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives us no security. But the Constitution is stable. It is a rock on which we can stand; and on which we can meet our friends from the non-slaveholding States. It is a firm and stable ground, on which we can better stand in opposition to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromises. Let us go back and stand upon the Constitution."

I stood upon this ground in 1850, defending Freedom upon it as Mr. CALHOUN did in defending Slavery. I was overruled then, and I have waited since without proposing to abrogate any compromises.

It has been no proposition of mine to abrogate them now; but the proposition has come from another quarter—from an adverse one. It is about to prevail. The shifting sands of compromise are passing from under my feet, and they are now, without agency of my own, taking hold again on the rock of the Constitution. It shall be no fault of mine if they do not remain firm. This seems to me auspicious of better days and wiser legislation. Through all the darkness and gloom of the present hour, bright stars are breaking, that inspire me with hope, and excite me to perseverance. They show that the day of compromises has passed forever, and that henceforward all great questions between Freedom and Slavery legitimately coming here—and none other can come—shall be decided, as they ought to be, upon their merits, by a fair exercise of legislative power, and not by bargains of equivocal prudence, if not of doubtful morality.

The House of Representatives has, and it always will have, an increasing majority of members from the free States. On this occasion, that House has not been altogether faithless to the interests of the free States; for although it has taken away the charter of Freedom from Kansas and Nebraska, it has at the same time told this proud body, in language which compels acquiescence, that, in submitting the question of its restoration, it would submit it not merely to interested citizens, but to the alien inhabitants of the Territories also. So the great interests of humanity are, after all, thanks to the House of Representatives, and thanks to God, submitted to the voice of human nature.

Sir, I see one more sign of hope. The great support of Slavery in the South has been its alliance with the Democratic party of the North. By means of that alliance it obtained paramount influence in this Government about the year 1800, which, from that time to this, with but few and slight interruptions, it has maintained. While Democracy in the North has thus been supporting Slavery in the South, the people of the North have been learning more profoundly the principles of republicanism and of free government. It is an extraordinary circumstance, which you, sir, the present occupant of the chair, [Mr. STUART,] I am sure will not gainsay, that at this moment, when there seems to be a more complete divergence of the Federal Government in favor of Slavery than ever before, the sentiment of Universal Liberty is stronger in all free States than it ever was before. With that principle the present Democratic party must now come into a closer contact. Their prestige of Democracy is fast waning, by reason of the hard service which their alliance with their slaveholding brethren has imposed upon them. That party perseveres, as indeed it must, by reason of its very constitution, in that service, and thus comes into closer conflict with elements of true Democracy, and for that reason is destined to lose, and is fast losing the power which it has held so firmly and long. That power will not be restored until the principle established here now shall be reversed, and a Constitution shall be given, not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but also to every other national Territory, which will be not a *tabula rasa*, but a Constitution securing equal, universal, and perpetual Freedom.

ABOLISH THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

THE following brief but stirring and sterling speech was delivered before the Massachusetts Whig State Convention on the 16th of August, 1854, by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., a man venerable alike for his years, intelligence, integrity and genuine patriotism:

I came to this meeting *by invitation* as a citizen—not as a partisan; with no intention to *volunteer* a word on the occasion, but with a fixed purpose to respond if called upon, as became an individual who has in this world now little to hope, and, I thank God, nothing to fear;—who has behind him only the memory of the past, and before him the opening grave in which he must soon be deposited. From such an individual you have a right to expect words of truth, duty and soberness. I come not here to utter vituperative demonstrations against the slaveholders of the South. They have used the powers vested in them by the Constitution for their own interests, as every other selfish association of men would have done under the same circumstances, with the same powers, and under

the same temptations. In every step of the progress of the slave power, they have had members of the free States as half workers. If the free States would regain their influence, they must *cultivate a higher standard* of political morality among themselves; they must discard the doctrine that "all is fair in politics," and regard him who has notoriously sold himself for place or for office as a traitor to principle and to his country. The Nebraska fraud, as it is called, is nothing more than the last act of a series of aggressions on the free States which slaveholders have practiced for more than fifty years, in no one of which could they have been successful except through the divisions and corruptions of the free States themselves. So far from complaining of this Nebraska perfidy, I rejoice in it. It is said it is "the last straw that breaks the camel's back." I trust in heaven that this Nebraska perfidy will soon prove to be the last straw which will excite the camel of the North to rise in his strength and toss from his back one at least of the many burdens with which he is oppressed. The Nebraska fraud is not that burden on which I intend now to speak. There is one nearer home, more immediately present and more insupportable. Of what that burden is, I shall speak plainly. The obligation incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden—*and it must be obliterated from that Constitution at every hazard.* And such obliteration can be demonstrated to be as much the interest of the South as it is of the North. *The circumstances in which* the people of Massachusetts are *placed* in consequence of that burden are undeniable, and they are also undeniably insupportable. What has been seen, what has been felt, by every man, woman and child in this metropolis and in this community, and virtually by every man, woman and child in Massachusetts? We have seen our Court-House in chains, *two battalions of dragoons, eight companies of artillery, twelve companies of infantry, the whole constabulary force of the city police, the entire disposable marine of the United States, with its artillery loaded for action, all marching in support of a Praetorian band, consisting of one hundred and twenty friends and associates of the United States Marshal, with loaded pistols and drawn swords, and in military costume and array—for what purpose?* TO ESCORT AND CONDUCT A POOR TREMBLING SLAVE FROM A BOSTON COURT-HOUSE TO THE FETTERS AND LASH OF HIS MASTER! *This display* of military force the *Mayor* of this city officially *declared* to be *necessary* on the occasion. Nay, more, at a public festival he openly took to himself the glory of this display, declaring that by it life and liberty had been saved, and the honor of Boston vindicated! I make no *comments.* I state *facts* as the ground out of which spring the duties of the people of Massachusetts. I state *another* fact still more conclusive and illustrative of these duties. This scene, (thus awful, thus detestable,) every inhabitant of this metropolis, nay, more, every inhabitant of this Commonwealth, may be compelled again to witness at any and every day of the year, at the will or the whim of the meanest and basest slaveholder of the South. This also is undeniable. Now, *is* there a man in Massachusetts, with a spirit so low, so debased, so corrupted by his fears or his fortune, that he is prepared to say that *this is a condition of things to be endured*, in perpetuity, by us, and that this is an inheritance to be transmitted by us to our children for all generations? For so long as the fugitive slave clause remains in the Constitution of the United States, unobliterated, it is an obligation perpetual upon them, as well as upon us. And is this inheritance we are about to transmit to our children an inheritance of freedom? No, fellow-citizens—it is an inheritance worse than that of slavery. There is *not a negro* in the South that *can be compelled*, even by his master, to cut the throat, or blow out the brains of his brother negro. Yet, so long as the fugitive slave obligation remains in the Constitution, there is not a militia man in Massachusetts, who may not be compelled, to-morrow, to cut the throat or blow out the brains of a fellow-citizen, at the will of the basest Southern slaveholder. My fellow-citizens, believe me—the time has come for the people of Massachusetts to look upon this slave clause no longer in the ever shifting, ever dubious, ever suspicious light of party spirit, but under the influence of an enlightened patriotism, watchful of the signs of the times and anxious concerning their duties to themselves and their posterity. But I hear some timid brother exclaim—"Why, this is, in effect, a dissolution of the Union. Did not the Southern slaveholders tell us before the adoption of the Constitution, that without the fugitive slave clause they would not come into the Union, and have they not told us every day since its adoption that whenever that clause is obliterated they will go out of it?" And do you believe them any the more for this reiterated threat and eternal outcry? Does not the nature of things speak a louder language than that of these threateners? Are the slaveholders fools or madmen? They go out of this Union for the purpose of maintaining the subjection of their slaves? Why, the arm of the Union is the very sinew of that subjection! It is the slaveholder's main strength. Its continuance is his forlorn hope. But, I go further, fellow-citizens. I believe that in the nature of things, by the law of God and the law of man, that clause is at this moment abrogated so far as respects moral obligation. There is a principle of common law, which, if not strictly applicable, is sufficiently analogous to the obligations resulting from that clause. It is, *cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex.* Now what was the understanding and what was the state of things under which that contract was made? The free States agreed in 1789 to be field-drivers and pound-keepers for the black cattle of the slaveholding States, within the limits and according to the fences of the old United States. Between that year and this, Anno Domini 1854, those slaveholders have broken down the old boundaries, and opened new fields of unknown and indefinite extent. They have multiplied their black cattle by millions; and are every day increasing their numbers, and extending their cattle field into the wilderness. Under these circumstances, are we bound to be their field-drivers and pound-keepers any longer? Answer me, people of Massachusetts. Are you the sons of the men of 1776? or do you "lack gall to make oppression bitter?" I would willingly dwell upon this topic and others which are in my mind, but I have already occupied more than my proportion of

this debate. I have pointed out your burden. I have shown you that it is insupportable. I shall be asked, how shall we get rid of it? I answer, it is not for a private individual to point the path which a State is to pursue to cast off an insupportable burden—it belongs to the constituted authorities of that State. But this I will say, that if the people of Massachusetts adopt, in the spirit of their fathers, as one man, solemnly the resolve that they will no longer submit to this burden, and call upon the free States to concur in, and carry into effect, this resolution, this burden will be cast off, the fugitive slave cause obliterated, not only without the dissolution, but with a newly acquired strength to the Union.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following are among the acts of the XXXIIId Congress, 1st Session.

An Act to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers and Cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all of the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upward, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for fifteen years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years and upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or more shall be subject to sale at twelve and a half cents per acre: *Provided*, This section shall not be so construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting land to States for railroad or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of preëmption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of preëmption, until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased shall again be subject to right of preemption for eleven months as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act granting preëmption to actual settlers upon public lands.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit before the Register or Receiver of the proper land office that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation, owned or occupied by him or herself, and together with said entry he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

An Act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes.—This act authorizes the President to appoint a Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, with powers and duties similar to those of the Surveyor-General of Oregon; and authorizes the donation of one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and was residing in the territory prior to 1st January, 1858, and is still residing there; and to every white male over twenty-one, who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said territory between 1st January, 1858, and 1st January, 1858, one quarter section shall also be given, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years—said donations to include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and to be selected by legal subdivisions within three months after the survey of the land, if the settlement was made before the survey; if made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement—all claims not conforming to these requirements to be forfeited. Proof of settlement and cultivation to be made to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, on which a certificate shall be issued to the occupant; and the heirs at law of any settler who dies before his four years' term is expired, shall lose no part of their rights thereby, but shall be entitled to a certificate and patent, on proof of continued occupancy for the required term—but patents will be issued to no foreigners till they become citizens. The usual reservation is made of military, mineral, school and salt lands, and due provision for the security of preëmption rights; and the Surveyor-General is required to ascertain and report the nature, origin and extent of all claims to lands under the laws and usages of Spain and Mexico.

The act also requires the appointment, by the President, of a Surveyor-General of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas—the office to be located where the President shall direct—and the powers, duties and responsibilities of the post to be similar to those of the same office in Wisconsin and Iowa; provides that all lands to which the Indian title has been or may be ex-

tinguished in said territories, shall be subject to the operation of the preëmption act of September 4, 1841—provided that where unsurveyed lands are claimed by preëmption, notice of the tracts claimed must be filed within three months after the survey; and failure to file notice or pay for the tracts claimed, prior to the day fixed for public sale by President's proclamation, works a forfeiture. Public lands in Nebraska, where the Indian title shall have been extinguished, to form a new district, called the Omaha district; and those in Kansas, with the Indian title cancelled, to be called the Pawnee district. A Register and Receiver of public moneys to be appointed for each district, and the surveyed lands to be exposed for sale from time to time, the same as other public lands.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE following is a copy of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin and Secretary Marcy, extending the right of fishing and regulating the commerce and navigation between the British North American Provinces and the United States:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. *Provided*, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration, that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree with the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by a lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either the Commissioners, or the arbitrator, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid. Such Commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provision of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator and umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell-fish on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea, the coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for the fishermen of the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being

mitted into each country respectively free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
Cotton; Wool.
Seeds and vegetables.
Undried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry; Eggs.
Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.
Dyestuffs.
Fish oil.
Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate; Coal.
Butter, cheese, tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores or metals of all kinds.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Rice, broom-corn and bark.
Gypsum, ground and unground.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstone.
Flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects; it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the Government of the United States. It is further agreed, that if at any time the British Government should exercise the said reserved right, the Government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of Article III. of the present treaty, in so far as the Province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence or the canals may continue. It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence, secured to Americans by the above clause of the present article, shall continue, and the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States. And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on timber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New-Brunswick.

ART. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterward. It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by Art. IV. of the present treaty with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of Articles III. and IV. thereof.

ART. 6. And it is hereby further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY. [L. S.]
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. [L. S.]

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

THE following are the essential items in the late treaty with Mexico, generally known as the Gadsden Treaty:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg. 47 min. north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to

the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two governments shall nominate one commissioner, to meet in the city of Paso del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, to survey and mark the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe.

The line established by this commission shall be final, and be considered an integral part, without the necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established.

ART. 2. The government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the seventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and the said article and the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concluded at Mexico, on the fifth day of April, 1831, are hereby abrogated.

ART. 3. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the government of the United States agrees to pay to the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established.

ART. 4. The provisions of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are hereby abrogated, and the provisions as herein expressed substituted therefor. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of California, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries. It being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and, the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government; and precisely the same provisions, stipulations and restrictions, in all respects, are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting governments in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations and restrictions contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary provided in the first article of this treaty; that is to say, below the intersection of the 31 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. parallel of latitude, with the boundary line established by the late treaty dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

ART. 5. All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty.

ART. 6. No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty bearing date subsequent to the day—twenty-fifth of September—when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States proposed to the Government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid or be recognized by the United States, nor will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

ART. 7 reaffirms articles 21 and 22 of the treaty of Guadalupe in reference to any future disagreement between the two nations.

ART. 8. The Mexican Government having on the 5th of February, 1853, authorised the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, to secure the stable benefits of said transit way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States, than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations, nor shall any interest in said transit way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

The United States shall have the right to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens, which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the isthmus and not remaining in the country.

When the construction of the railroad shall be completed, the Mexican government agrees to open a port of entry in addition to the port of Vera Cruz, at or near the terminus of said road on the Gulf of Mexico.

The two governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security of the work, the United States may extend its protection as it shall judge wise to it when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international law.

ART. 9 provides for the exchange of ratifications within six months.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

In our Almanac for 1854 we gave a historical account of the operation of the Japanese Expedition under Com. Perry. We now have the pleasure of announcing the entire success of Com. Perry in opening commercial and friendly relations between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of the United States. On the 31st of March, 1854, a treaty was signed at Yedo which opens the port of Simodi, near the entrance to the Bay of Yedo, and the port of Hakodadi (near Matsmai) on the Straits of Sangad, to our commerce. The treaty secures assistance to our vessels in case of distress, provides that they shall be furnished with wood, water, coal, provisions, &c., at fixed and reasonable prices; establishes a scale of the value of coin, a standard of weights and measures, and provides for the carrying on of commerce with Japan by the citizens of the United States. The treaty arranges for the residence of American citizens at these ports, and also for the residence of consuls, if, in future, either party should desire it. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports, shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury we learn that the receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows:

1st quarter—from customs	$12,718,922 00	
from lands	1,499,569 05	
miscellaneous	147,994 37	
	$31,356,878 42	
2d quarter—from customs	$13,567,831 27	
from lands	2,236,076 39	
miscellaneous	101,963 64	
	$15,912,961 30	
3d quarter—from customs	$11,896,724 58	
from lands	2,012,908 36	
miscellaneous	486,091 93	
	$19,395,725 12	
4th quarter—from customs	$14,020,833 17	
from lands	2,745,261 59	
miscellaneous	118,666 10	
	$16,884,789 86	
Making	$78,549,705 20	
Balance in the treasury 1st of July, 1853	21,942,892 84	
Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854	$95,492,598 76	

Expenditures for said year were:

Civil list	$4,649,884 98
Foreign intercourse	7,726,677 18
Miscellaneous	13,581,810 83
Interior department	2,609,054 79
War department	11,788,629 48
Navy department	10,768,192 89
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium	24,836,880 66
Total expenditure	$75,854,630 26
Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1854	$20,137,967 50

The receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1854, were as follows:

From customs	$18,699,798 45
From lands	2,781,654 12
Miscellaneous	149,850 28
Total	$21,521,302 85

The expenditures for the same first quarter were:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$6,241,749 81
Interior Department	2,175,787 13
War Department	3,367,089 92
Navy Department	2,508,791 09
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium	1,876,613 17
Total expenditures	$16,169,330 02

The receipts of the remaining three quarters of the year are estimated as follows:

From customs	$36,000,000 00
From lands	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	500,000 00
Total	$42,500,000 00

The receipts for the first quarter, the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1854, make a total sum of $84,107,967 50 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

The estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the year are as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$15,066,931 18
Deficiency in the Post-Office Department	2,719,464 00
Interior Department	3,183,655 25
War Department	13,928,350 90
Navy Department	11,258,095 71
Interest on the public debt	2,870,093 60
Making	$48,176,500 59
Total estimated expenditures for the year 1855	$64,345,921 21

The expenditures of the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters, are $64,345,921 21, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1855, of $19,762,046 29.

The amount of the public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, 1853, was $67,349,628 78

And on the 1st day of July, 1854 47,189,506 05

Being a reduction of $20,160,122 73

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, are as follows:

From customs	$56,000,000 00
From lands	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	500,000 00
	$62,500,000 00
Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1855	19,762,046 29

Making the estimated sum of $82,262,046 29 for the service of the fiscal year 1856.

Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1856:

Balance of former appropriations, to be expended this year	$11,212,905 90
Permanent and indefinite appropriations, to be expended this year	7,984,411 70
Appropriations asked for and to be expended this year	41,722,516 47
Total	$60,869,833 87

leaving the sum of $21,392,212 92 on the 1st of July, 1856.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The general facts contained in this document are as follows: During the year ending June 30, there were 7,085,000 acres sold for cash; 3,402,000 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other certificates; 11,000,000 reported as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improvement—making a total of 23,238,318 acres. For the last quarter, 4,750,000 acres were disposed of, being all together an increase of sales amounting to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, though there is a diminution of 2,000,000, including land warrant and swamp transactions—the difference being caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty lands, swamps, railroads, etc., had previously been disposed of. The sales for the third quarter of the current calendar year are more than twice as heavy as those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, though the locations are less numerous. From the 30th of September, 1853, to the 30th of September, 1854, 9,384,464 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Florida, and 8,190,917 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon and Washington, amounting to 1,586,471 acres, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale. The Commissioner says, on an average, full one-third more business has been done in the office during the past year than in the preceding; of the 26,543,780 acres embraced by the land warrants now issued, 22,139,380 acres have been located—leaving only 4,347,380 acres to be satisfied. The report gives a minute detail of the labors of the Department, and recommends more secure deposits for the books and papers; and then presents the operations of the various State and Territorial Surveyors. With regard to railroad lands, it is stated that at the instance of several Members of Congress and others, about 31,000,000 of acres in several of the land States had been withdrawn from market, in anticipation of grants for railroad and other internal improvements. As such grants were not made, it was deemed expedient to restore these masses of land to market, especially in view of the passage of the bill graduating the price of public lands, and this has been done, except where the reservation was for a fixed period, or have already been made. In view of the increase of business consequent on the operations of the law graduating the price of the public lands, and the decrease in the compensation of the land offices, caused by that reduction, the Commissioner recommends better provision for remunerating land officers, with allowances for clerk hire and office rent. Of the operation of the graduation law, the report says: "Judging from the reports received, it has been productive of much fraud and perjury, and proved seriously injurious to the actual settlers on the public domain. As far as practicable, these evils have been remedied by construction and instructions; but the law is inherently defective. If it be designed to engraft this feature permanently on our land system, the privilege of purchasing at the graduated price should have been limited to preëmptors or made general to all. Now, it is alleged, that persons take the oath required by the law with the mental qualification that the land will be required for actual settlement and cultivation *at some future time*. Others, it is stated, have employed men to go forward and make the affidavit, paying all their expenses, and also paying for the land—the employer agreeing to give his employés, in fee simple, a portion, say an eighth or a quarter of the land so entered, retaining the balance." The difficulties are further explained, as will be seen in the report. The Commissioner discusses at length the granting of land to the States, and for railroad and other improvements. With regard to the Pacific Railroad, he says, the necessity of such a mode of communication becomes daily more apparent, and that the only way it can be secured is by grants of land; and adds, that should the land system be crippled, this work, and all others of like character, will be rendered impracticable. If the object sought in the Graduation Act was to get rid of the lands as soon as practicable, he says, there is but little doubt that object will be attained by it. If, on the contrary, the supposition was that the lands would not sell for more, his statements, he presumes, will satisfactorily show that supposition to be erroneous. The sales have always been equal to the demand; the supply far, very far beyond it. The demand at the reduced prices will be increased, but chiefly for purposes of speculation, and the hardy and enterprising settler, instead of dealing with a kind and paternal Government in the purchase of his lands, and securing a perfect title, will have to look to the wealthy monopolist, and trust to his tender mercies, with the risk that his title is encumbered by prior liens and mortgages. With such views, the Commissioner says the natural suggestion is, that the graduation law be radically amended, if it be the pleasure of Congress to engraft it permanently on the land system; and, in that event, it is further suggested that the 12 1 2 cent class be abolished, or rather donated to the States respectively in which they lie, as the profit will scarcely defray the expense of disposing of them.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The whole number of Post-Offices in the United States on the 30th June, 1854, was 23,548; net

increase for the year ending that date, 1,228. The total number of offices on the first of December, 1854, was 28,935. On the 30th June last there were in operation 6,697 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5,167. The length of these routes is estimated at 219,985 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 68,887,005 miles, costing $4,690,676, and divided as follows, viz: 31,267,606 miles by modes not specified, at $1,092,832, about 5 cents per mile; 20,890,580 miles by coach, at $1,290,695, about 6 cents per mile; 15,488,389 miles by railroad, at $1,758,610, about 11 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,483 miles by steamboat, at $489,138, about 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Compared with the services of the year ending 30th June, 1853, there is an increase of 1,484,468 miles of transportation, or about 2 1-2 per cent., and of $134,708 cost, being about 3 per cent. The increase of railroad service is 2,446,664 miles, and the expense $157,281, being 19 per cent. in transportation, and not quite 1 per cent. in cost. The increased transportation by modes not specified is 877,167 miles, or about 1 per cent., at a cost of $37,590, or 3 35-100 per cent. The transportation by coaches is less by 489,796 miles, or about 2 per cent., though at an increased cost of $85,137, or 6 88-100 per cent. The steamboat transportation during the past year was reduced 889,532 miles, or 15 3-8 per cent., at a reduced cost of $148,220, or 29 7-10 per cent. There were in service on the 30th June last, 286 route agents, at a compensation of $181,600 per annum; 21 local agents at $15,400 per annum; and 908 mail messengers, at $92,181 80 per annum; making a total cost of $289,221 80 per annum to be added to the other cost of transportation.

The Auditor reports the expenditure of the Department for the last fiscal year at $8,577,424 12, and the gross revenue, including foreign postages, etc., at $6,955,586 22. This revenue includes the balance against the Department of $138,565 61, resulting from our postal accounts with Great Britain, Prussia and Bremen. One of the results of the great activity and expansion which have prevailed in the general business operations of the country during the past year, is manifest in an extraordinary increase in the Post-Office revenue, amounting to nearly one million of dollars.

Revenue of 1854	$6,955,586 22
Revenue of 1853	5,940,724 70
Difference	$1,014,861 52

Deduct the balance in each year, resulting from our postal accounts with England, etc., viz: in 1853, $94,466 27, and in 1854, $138,928 81, and the total increase in 1854 is $970,809 48, or 13 83-100 per cent. In view of the trivial increase of the postage on printed matter, and of the extremely low rates, particularly for newspapers and periodicals, the Postmaster-General recommends that the law be so changed as to omit the clause referred to, leaving the department to fall back upon the act of 1825, under which quarterly payments in advance on newspapers and periodicals have heretofore always been required.

The Postmaster-General states, that the expenditure of the current year, ending June 30, 1855, owing to causes not within the control of the Department, will greatly exceed those of the last year. Among the causes of this increase, Mr. Campbell names the increased compensation of Postmasters, under the act of Congress, passed June 22, 1854, and to another law of Congress, making provision for the postal service in the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. The following figures, however, are made. Estimated expenditures for the year 1855, exclusive of payments for foreign postages accruing within the year, $9,841,921 23. The means of the year, Mr. Campbell states, will probably amount to $9,939,944 96. Estimated surplus, June 30, 1855, $148,023 63. Mr. Campbell recommends the passage of a law authorising the establishment of a system of registration of all valuable letters, at the option of the correspondents—five cents additional postage being charged for registration, and all registered letters to be made up under the special Post bill, and sent under a special envelop to the Postmasters. A system of checks and accounts is also suggested, in order the more readily to ascertain when valuable letters are missing, and to give an easier clue to mail robberies. The Postmaster compliments the Collins' line of steamers highly, and thinks the original allowance made to it by the Government was too low, but that the present pay is too high. He does not, however, recommend any decided course with reference thereto. He thinks the California mail steamers' service costs too much, and suggests that unless contractors will give weekly service for the present contract price, the Government had better exercise their right and abaogate the contract by a purchase of the company's ships.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE Secretary of the Navy recommends an additional but gradual increase of the Navy; its reorganization, and the enactment of new regulations for the discipline and improvement of seamen. The movements of the various squadrons are reported in detail. The sloop-of-war Albany was last heard from at Aspinwall on the 28th September, when she left for New-York. Painful anxiety is felt touching her fate. The steamer Princeton was sent in search of her several days since. Lieut. Strain and party are complimented for enterprise, and exhibition of powers of endurance and generous devotion to duty in the exploration of the Darien Ship Canal route. The result arrived at is that the proposed Canal is totally impracticable; and this, the Secretary apprehends, settles the question forever. The bombardment of Greytown by the sloop-of-war Cyane is narrated, and indirectly approved. Commodore Perry is highly complimented for his success in Japan. The Secretary does not propose to increase the number of officers nor materially enlarge the squadrons, and thereby largely increase the current expenses, nor have a navy of the immense size and extent of some of the navies of European powers, but to increase the material of our Navy so as at least to approximate to a state of readiness for emergencies, which wise statesmen strive to avoid, but wiser statesmen prepare to meet.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year for the reorganization of the Navy; the creation of a retired list for infirm officers; the discharge of the inefficient, and to have promotions regulated by capacity and merit in some degree, instead of by seniority of com-

mission and pay to some extent controlled by sea service. So far as he has authority these views will guide his action, even without legislation. The Secretary is far from recommending the restoration of flogging. The experience of the Navy justifies its abrogation. There is, however, urgent necessity for some substitute, accompanied with a plan of reward as well as punishment—a substitute which would be prompt and sure—in order to restrain the offender and deter the inconsiderate; to reward, equally sure, the generous; to encourage fidelity and promote respectability. It is not the severity, but the certainty and promptness of punishment, which promote discipline. He recommends that the commander of any vessel be authorized by law to order a summary court-martial for the trial of petty officers and those below them; that they have power to punish by dishonorable discharge in any port, or by confinement on reduced rations, and without pay, with extra labor and a denial of shore privileges. It is the Secretary's purpose to immediately adopt, in modified form, the apprentice system, and to encourage the enlistment of American boys from 14 until 21 years of age; to train them first on a receiving-ship, then on cruisers, in practical seamanship. He is clearly of the opinion, also, that the number of men in the service should be increased at least 2,500. The number of the marine corps is deemed entirely too small, and an indefinitely stated increase is earnestly recommended. The corps would be improved and elevated in character by adopting some system of appointing officers of military education and training. Prof. Maury's achievements in developing his theory of winds and currents, and his preparation of charts, are noticed most flatteringly. It is estimated that the saving to our commerce by the use of his charts would amount to several millions per annum. Robert L. Stevens's iron war-steamer, shot and shell proof, for harbor defense, is rapidly progressing. The boilers will be ready to put on board in about three weeks.

REPORT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The actual strength of the Army is only 10,745. The whole authorized strength is 14,216. The deficiency is fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments. A statement is given of the changes made in the distribution of the army during last year. The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminoles, has received the attention of the Department; but its efforts have not been very successful. The Indian difficulties elsewhere are alluded to. The massacre of Lieut. Gratton and men by the Sioux is narrated, and the fact stated that the army force is quite inadequate to be protection of our frontier and to punish Indian aggressions. Our entire loss in Indian actions during the year is four officers and sixty-three men killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The occurrences on the frontier furnish deplorable proofs of the insufficiency of our military force, and of the absolute necessity for its increase, which was urged by the Secretary last year. Our effective force does not exceed 11,000 men, which is entirely inadequate for the purposes for which we maintain a standing army. Its immediate increase is urged, at a cost sufficient to give some degree of security to the Indian frontiers, for which purpose the regular force is the most efficient, cheap, proper and constitutional means. The increased pay to enlisted men induced the enlistment of 1,005 men in October and September last, against 809 men during the corresponding months last year. The number of recruits required for the service of the ensuing year will, probably, not be less than 6,000. He recommends the use of camels and dromedaries for military purposes again, and asks an appropriation to test their usefulness. An increased pay for officers is urged as an act of justice and necessity. Additional legislation is asked to place the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Army on an equality with the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Navy. The necessity of a revision of our military legislation in some important particulars is pointed out, in order to prevent conflicting claims in regard to rank and command which now give rise to much inconvenience and trouble. One great source of difficulty is the double rank recognised by our laws; to remedy this, it is proposed to give effect to brevet rank only when the President may see fit, and forbid the exercise of brevet commissions in the regiment, troop, or company, where officers are mustered. Elaborate suggestions for reorganization of the staff corps are presented, and compared with European systems. It is proposed that there be nine Brigadier Generals, one for each department; one for Quartermaster-General, one for Adjutant-General, and two for Inspectors-General; being an addition of three to those who now, by brevet or otherwise, have rank and command as Brigadier-Generals. Other marked changes in staff appointments, rank and duty, are proposed. Reforms in the organization of regiments are also suggested. The expediency of general promotions by seniority instead of merit is doubted by the Secretary, and the establishment of a retired list again urged. Professorships of Ethics and of English studies at the Military Academy are recommended.

REPORT OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them, $1,070,079. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, $1,172,651 68. Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,395; number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1854, 1,069. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 643; by transfer to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions, 883—total 1,526. Of the Navy Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead; and 88 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions. Of those transferred to the Treasury Department, but few are again restored to the roll.

REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

According to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents the arrearages in business in that office have been well pushed forward by in-

creasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January 1,600 patents have been issued, and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double that of 1858. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision be made for taking testimony in cases of appeal, and a new rate of fees established.

REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From this report it appears that there have been built within the present year 264 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of over 340,000 tons. There were built in the New-York District, 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, 185 smaller vessels, and 38 steamboats—63,496 tons. The total registered tonnage of the United States, on the 30th of June, was 5,661,416; of which 2,333,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,965 in cod-fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,613 in steam navigation.

AGRICULTURAL.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

It is a fact that during the late drouth, which was the most serious ever experienced in America, upon all deeply plowed land crops suffered least. On all subsoil-plowed land they suffered but little. Upon land underdrained, subsoiled, deep plowed, and frequently stirred upon the surface, the growing plants kept as green and vigorous as in a wet season.

It is a fact, then, that all clay lands, or lands with a stiff subsoil, would be vastly improved by deep surface plowing, subsoil plowing, and underdraining, in drouth as well as wet seasons.

It is a fact that one of the most neglected agricultural improvements in this country is irrigation. If all the running streams that might easily be used for that purpose were turned upon the cultivated fields, to add moisture and fertility to the soil, it would increase the products of this country at least five hundred millions of dollars annually.

The actual *bona-fide* loss to farmers from the drouth of 1854, by lessening the products of the soil, is more than two hundred millions of dollars, besides the loss of property destroyed by fire.

The corn crop of 1849, according to the census report, was in

Ohio	50,078,695	bushels.
Indiana	52,964,808	"
Illinois	57,646,984	"
Kentucky	58,672,591	"
Tennessee	52,276,223	"
Aggregate	280,638,856	"

Now, 20 per cent. on this amount is *fifty-six millions of bushels*, for the loss in these five States. In our opinion, the real loss was more than double, as none of the estimates make the loss per acre less than one third, while the number of acres planted is certainly one third more than it was in that year. If the failure of the corn crop be as large as we suppose, there will be a reduction of 1,000,000 in the number of fatted hogs in the United States, and of cattle in proportion. The number of hogs fatted in the West, according to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is nearly or quite 2,500,000. In the United States, 3,000,000, at least.

One effect of this reduction will be, that there will be little or no export. There can not be any considerable export without at once raising the price beyond what meat can be exported at profitably.

The number of cattle and hogs brought to market depends so much on the corn crop, that the diminution of the crop by a partial failure is likely to produce very important results on the trade in domestic produce.

Though the scarcity of corn may not raise the price of pork correspondingly with the increased price of the grain, it will lessen the quantity sent to market.

As the manufacture of whisky never ceases, the consumption of corn will go on, increasing the price of food, without producing one single corresponding benefit to the laborer.

Hundreds, yes, thousands of farmers, have suffered great loss for the want of water, for family use and for stock, because wells, springs, brooks, and ponds have dried up; all of which could have been avoided.

Do you wish to know how?

By building capacious cisterns. From two to three feet in depth of water falls in rain and snow all over the surface of the earth in the course of a year. From your roofs you can always fill cisterns if you have them, and there lay up a storehouse of water for a dry time.

It is estimated that a barn thirty by forty feet supplies annually from its roof 864 barrels, or enough for more than two barrels a day for every day in the year. Many farmers have in all five times this amount of roof, or enough for twelve barrels a day yearly. If, however, this water was collected, and kept for the dry season only, twenty or thirty barrels daily might then be used.

A cistern 10 feet diameter, 9 feet deep, will hold 168 barrels. That is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet diameter will hold 5 2-3 barrels to each foot in depth. One 6 feet diameter 6 8-4 nearly of barrels to each foot. And 7 feet diameter 9 1-8 barrels per foot; 8 feet nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet 15 1-8 barrels; 10 feet 18 2-8 barrels per foot.

How to *build* a cistern. Dig your hole about four inches larger than the determined size. If the earth is compact, you need no brick-work. If it is loose, allow a foot increase of excavation for the wall. When you are ready, mix water lime with twice its bulk of coarse, clean sand, and plaster two or three coats over bottom and sides. Use the mortar as fast as mixed. Finish the top from eighteen inches below the surface with a double row of bricks as "headers," to support a four-inch plank covering, and over that earth, to prevent freezing. Every such cistern is worth its cost every year.

It is a fact that all domestic animals can be improved in size and value. One hundred and fifty years ago, the average weight of cattle at the Smithfield Market was not over 370 pounds.

and that of sheep 26 pounds. Now, the average weight of the former is over 800 pounds, and of the latter 80 pounds.

The average weight of cattle, properly termed beeves, in the New-York market, is about 700 pounds, and sheep 50 pounds.

The average live weight of the heaviest drove of beeves of 100 in number ever brought to this market was 2,067 pounds, weighed from dry feeding, in Illinois, last spring.

The mode of selling cattle in New-York is at so much per pound for the estimated weight of meat contained in the four quarters. The estimation is made upon the live weight of cattle as follows:

A drover in buying a lot of grass-fed, common stock in Illinois should never calculate to get an estimate of over one half here of the live weight there. That is, if the drove average 12 cwt. they will make 6 cwt. of meat each.

Medium beeves may be estimated at 54 or 55 pounds per cwt. Good beeves at 56 or 57 pounds. Extra good, large, and fat, from 58 to 62 pounds per cwt.

In the Boston market, the weight is generally estimated upon "five quarters," that is, the product of meat, fat, and skin. There the cattle are generally weighed, and the product estimated upon an average, 64 pounds per cwt.

In New-York not one bullock in ten thousand goes upon the scales to determine his price to the butcher.

It is a fact that cattle of a large breed or variety are the most profitable to the grazier who feeds for beef. It is doubtful whether that rule will hold good with poultry. Dorking fowls are medium size, and a much esteemed variety. They have five toes.

Wheat in California has been grown at the rate of sixty-six and two thirds bushels, of 60 pounds, per acre. That is more than three times the average of the Atlantic States, and higher than we have ever known grown upon the best wheat fields of the old States, or fertile lands of the Western prairies.

Timber should be cut while the tree is in its most rapid season of growth, and near the close of the growing season, when the terminal bud of each limb is fully formed. Saw logs cut in winter always decay on the outside more or less if left over, while summer cut logs keep sound for years. Hickory cut in winter soon suffers with "powder-post." If cut in August it will keep for ever.

Posts should always be set top end down. They will last twice as long. Put six inches of broken stone in the bottom of the hole.

Locust trees make most valuable timber, and grow quick and easy from the seed, if it is scalded with boiling water, or still better, lye, and then planted as you would beets or onions, and the plants are about as sure as those vegetables to live when transplanted.

Salt applied at the rate of four quarts to a ton of hay will aid materially in its preservation, and make it more nutritious and wholesome for stock, and is just about the amount usually fed by a good farmer to an ox while eating that quantity of hay.

Composition Roofs are cheaper than tin, better than shingles, are perfectly tight, and almost fire proof against sparks, when made as follows: Sheet the rafters with close boarding up and down. Cover this with felting paper, laying the sheets to break joints, with one third exposure, just as you would courses of shingles. Fasten the courses to the boards by nailing thin strips of lath, and also upon the eaves, sides, and all exposed edges. The whole is now covered with the "composition," which we believe is just such as caulkers use, that is, boiling pitch. It saturates the paper and sticks the sheets all together and to the boards. As fast as one man puts on pitch enough, another must cover it with clean gravel, dried by heating in a very hot sun, or an iron pan over the fire. Make a complete gravel surface in the hot pitch, and your roof will be very tight and durable.

King Birds.—It is a fact that they do eat bees. That is settled. And it is almost indisputably settled that the birds never touch a working bee. They pick out the drones and destroy them, as they *drones* should be. These are beautiful birds and should never be destroyed, because they are both ornamental and useful to the farmstead.

Wheat sown in drills will yield ten per cent more than broadcast sowing, and it requires one fourth less seed. That wheat seed will produce chess, is just about as clear as that the earth is globular, notwithstanding *science* to Galileo "it can not be so." It says the same of chess.

Muck.—Many farms contain mines of gold in their deposits of swamp muck—the sweepings and scrapings of ages washed down and buried in some valley. To extract the gold, it must be dug in a dry time, and carted up to the high lands fields, and converted into grains of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, and thence, by an easy transmutation, into grains of gold.

Before using muck, it should be mixed with alkaline substances, such as ashes, lime, soda, etc., to neutralise the acid, which is the antiseptic that has preserved the vegetable fibres of the composition almost as unchanged as though they had been mineral instead of vegetable substance.

Perhaps the best way to correct this acidity and decompose the muck is the following:

Take a tub or barrel of water and set a bask of salt in it, so that the water just comes up to wet the bottom of the salt, and let it dissolve as long as it will. When it will take no more, the water is saturated. Use that to slake lime, and use that lime in the formation of your muck pile at the rate of a bushel to a cart load, and the muck will soon become as fine as loamy earth and may be used as a top dressing for grass or grain, or, better still, be mixed with manure to form a compost. It should always be used in stables to absorb all the urine, and keep the place as free from offensive smell as a clean house.

Manure should never be hauled to the field and dropped in little piles to await the time when it is wanted—often from fall till spring. It loses half its value. Manure should never be exposed to the weather; and we think it should never be kept in a cellar under the barn, unless it is absolutely perfectly disinfected by the use of muck, charcoal, peat, plaster, copperas, or something else.

In the farm yard, manure should be stacked every day, and made to shed rain, or piled under a roof. It is nonsense to talk of making manure by letting cattle tramp clean straw in the muck. The straw is worth more clean than dirty. The chemistry of the dung heap ought to be taught

in every country school. It is not "a dirty subject."

WHAT IS DIRT? The grain, meat, fruit you eat are all dirt. You sit in the dirt and sleep in the dirt. The white linen table cloth before you is dirt. The beautiful clean porcelain plate, upon which you place your food, was dug out of a clay-bank last week. That bright steel blade, with which you are now lifting the salt out of that crystal cup, if left in contact with that salt a little space—a very short fraction of eternity—would turn to dirt—very dirty dirt. Even the crystal cup, reduced to powder and mixed with water, would change into the potato you are eating. And if crystal is dirt—nothing but dirt, what are you yourself? Dust thou art. You need not be ashamed to talk about yourself or your fellow—what you are or he will be, in the course of nature's eternal changes—for by her immutable laws we are but dirt purified from its most offensive particles for a little season, and shall return again to our original condition.

APPLES intended for winter keeping should not be shaken or beaten from the trees, nor suffered to remain until ripe enough to fall of their own propensity. Just before the time when apples would be liable to freeze upon the trees, they should be picked by hand, as carefully as though they were eggs, and handled so as hardly to dull the bloom upon the surface. They should never be packed in barrels under the trees, but taken under shelter, and piled upon and covered with clean straw, to undergo the sweating which they will do wherever they are placed. The longer they can lie unharmed by frost in this pile, the better will they keep, after being packed for sale, or in bins, in a dry, clean, cool cellar for winter use. If they are to be barreled for sale, make three sorts, and mark the barrels No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and be very careful that not a single one of No. 3 gets into a No. 1 barrel. Never handle your apples on a wet day. Pick them dry, and pack them dry, and keep them dry.

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†) *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.

Name and Rate. Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
Ships of the Line, 11.			
Pennsylvania 120	Philadelphia 1837	*John Manning	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Columbus 80	Washington 1819	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Ohio 84	New-York 1820	*Andrew K. Long	Receiving Ship, Boston.
North Carolina 84	Philadelphia 1820	*Elisha Peck	" N. York.
Delaware 84	Norfolk, Va 1820	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Alabama 84	.....	.....	On stocks, Portsmouth.
Vermont 84	Boston 1848	In ordinary	Boston.
Virginia 84	.....	.....	On stocks, Boston.
New-York 84	.....	.....	" Norfolk.
New-Orleans 84	.....	.....	" Sac. Harbor.
Frigates, 13.			
Independence 56	Boston 1814	Josiah Tatnall	Pacific Ocean.
United States 50	Philadelphia 1797	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Constitution 50	Boston 1797	*John Rudd	Coast of Africa.
Potomac 50	Washington 1821	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Brandywine 50	" 1825	In ordinary	New-York.
Columbia 50	" 1836	*Stephen B. Wilson	Home Squadron.
Congress 50	Portsmouth 1841	In ordinary	New-York.
Cumberland 50	Boston 1842	*A. A. Harwood	Mediterranean.
Savannah 50	New-York 1842	*Samuel Mercer	Coast of Brazil.
Raritan 50	Philadelphia 1843	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Santee 50	.....	.....	On stocks, Portsmouth.
Sabine 50	.....	.....	" New-York.
St Lawrence. 50	Norfolk 1847	*W. W. Hunter	Pacific Ocean.
Sloops of War, 20.			
Constellation 22	Norfolk 1854	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Macedonian 22	Captured 1812 rebuilt 1836	Joel Abbot	East Indies.
Saratoga 20	Portsmouth 1842	In ordinary	Boston.
John Adams 20	Charleston, S. C.‡ 1799	*Edw. B. Boutwell	Pacific Ocean.
Vincennes 20	New-York 1826	†Henry Rolando	North Pacific Expedition.
Falmouth 20	Boston 1827	†T. D. Shaw	Home Squadron.
Vandalia 20	Philadelphia 1828	*John Pope	East Indies.
St. Louis 20	Washington 1828	*Henry W. Morris	Mediterranean.
Vasse 20	Boston 1837	In ordinary	Boston.
Levant 20	New-York 1837	*C. C. Tourier	Mediterranean.
Portsmouth 22	Portsmouth 1843	*T. A. Dornin	Pacific Ocean.
Plymouth 22	Boston 1843	*John Kelly	East Indies.
St. Mary's 22	Washington 1844	*T. Bailey	Pacific Ocean.
Jamestown 22	New-York 1844	In ordinary	Philadelphia.
Albany 22	New-York 1846	*James T. Gray	Pacific Ocean.
Germantown 22	Philadelphia 1846	*Wm F. Lynch	Coast of Asia.
Decatur 16	New-York 1803	*Isaac S. Sterett	Pacific Ocean.
Preble 16	Portsmouth 1839	.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Marion 16	Boston 1839	*Hugh Y. Purviance	Coast of Africa.
Dale 16	Philadelphia 1840	*William C. Wiman	Coast of Africa.

‡ Rebuilt at Norfolk in 1831.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
Brigs, 4.				
Dolphin	4	New-York.....1836	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Porpoise	4	Boston.....1836	†A. R. Davis	North Pacific Expedition.
Bainbridge	6	Boston.....1842	†C. G. Hunter	Coast of Brazil.
Perry	6	Norfolk.....1843	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Schooner, 1.				
Fenimore Cooper	3	Purchased.....1853	†H. K. Stevens	North Pacific Expedition.
Steam Frigates,§ 9.				
Franklin	51	.....	Rebuilding	Portsmouth.
Mississippi	10	Philadelphia.....1841	*S. S. Lee	East Indies.
Susquehanna	9	Philadelphia.....1850	*F. Buchanan	East Indies.
Powhatan	9	Norfolk.....1850	Wm. J. McCluney	East Indies.
Saranac	6	Portsmouth.....1848	John G. Long	Mediterranean.
San Jacinto	6	New-York.....1850	C. K. Stribling	Baltic.
Steamers, 1st Class, 4.				
Princeton	10	New-York.....1843 Boston, rebuilt.....1851	*H. Eagle	Home Squadron.
Fulton	5	New-York.....1837	†John K. Mitchell	Home Squadron.
Michigan	1	Erie, Pa.....1843	*J. S. Nicholas	Lakes.
Alleghany	10	Pittsburgh, Pa.....1846	In ordinary	Washington.
Less than 1st Class, 6.				
Vixen		Purchased.....1846	In ordinary	New-York.
Water-Witch	2	Washington.....1845	†Thomas J. Page	River La Plata.
Massachusetts		Transferred from W. D.	†R. W. Mead	Pacific Ocean.
Engineer		Purchased.....1846	Tender	Norfolk.
John Hancock	2	Boston.....1850	†John Rogers	North Pacific Expedition.
Storeships, 7.				
Warren		Boston.....1836	†D. McDougal	San Francisco.
Zeilof	6	Philadelphia.....1836	†S. C. Rowan	Brazil.
Lexington	6	New-York.....1825	†Jno. J. Glasson	East Indies.
Southampton	4	Norfolk.....1845	†J. J. Boyle	East Indies.
Supply	4	Purchased.....1846	†Arthur Sinclair	East Indies.
Prudente	4	Purchased.....1846	†T. D. Johnston	Valparaiso.
John P. Kennedy		Purchased.....1853	†N. Collins	North Pacific Expedition.
Permanent Rec'g Vess. 2.				
Ontario	18	Baltimore.....1813	*Robert G. Robb	Baltimore.
Union (Steamer)	4	Norfolk.....1842	*Frederick Engle	Philadelphia.

§ Under the act of the late session of Congress, authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, they are building as follows:—the Merrimack at Boston; the Niagara at New-York; the Wabash at Philadelphia; the Minnesota at Washington; the Roanoke and the Colorado at Norfolk; each to carry 50 guns.

STATES AND TERRITORIES—38.

Alabama—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by S. C. and Ga. Admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819.

Arkansas—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted June 15, 1836.

California—Formed of territory ceded by Mexico. Admitted September 9, 1850.

Carolina, North—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Nov. 21, 1789.

Carolina, South—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 23, 1788.

Connecticut—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 9, 1788.

Delaware—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Const. of the U. S. Dec. 7, 1787.

Florida—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Spain. Admitted March 3, 1845.

Georgia—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 2, 1788.

Illinois—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 3, 1818.

Indiana—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 11, 1816.

Iowa—Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted Dec. 28, 1846.

Kentucky—From Va. Admitted June 1, 1792.

Kansas—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

Louisiana—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted April 8, 1812.

Maine—From Mass. Admitted March 15, 1820.

Maryland—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. April 28, 1788.

Massachusetts—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788.

Michigan—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Jan. 26, 1837.

Minnesota Ter.—Ter. Gov. established in 1849.

Mississippi—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Georgia. Admitted Dec. 10th, 1817.

Missouri—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted August 10, 1821.

Nebraska—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

New-Hampshire—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 21, 1788.

New-Mexico Territory—From Ter. ceded by Mexico and Texas. Ter. Gov. estab. 1850.

New-York—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. July 25, 1789.

New-Jersey—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 18, 1787.

Ohio—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Va. Admitted November 29, 1802.

Oregon Territory—Territorial Gov. established August 14, 1848.

Pennsylvania—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 12, 1787.

Rhode Island—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 29, 1790.

Tennessee—Formed of territory ceded to the U. S. by N. C. Admitted June 1, 1796.

Texas—Ind. Republic. Admitted Dec. 29, 1845.

Utah Territory—Ter. gov. estab. Sep. 9, 1850.

Virginia—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 26, 1788.

Vermont—From New-York. Admitted, 1791.

Wisconsin—Formed from part of the territory of Michigan. Admitted May 29, 1848.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

	Governor, 1854.				President, 1852.		
	Rep.	*Rum.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
	Morrill.	Cary.	Reed.	Parris.	Scott.	P'rce	Hale.
Androscoggin	2258	170	651	1593..	(New County.)		
Aroostook....	325	447	579	564..	724	787	80
Cumberland .	5780	673	1247	3121..	4471	6504	1379
Franklin.....	1998	193	351	930..	997	1310	596
Hancock.....	3062	9-	317	1121..	1809	2619	214
Kennebec....	4617	498	1657	1357..	4489	2703	854
Lincoln	2791	242	2175	1956..	5224	5168	563
Oxford.......	3122	186	482	3045..	1560	4049	697
Penobscot....	5304	156	1619	3521..	3132	4513	1015
Piscataquis..	1208	13	327	953..	693	851	381
Sagadahock..	2258	68	524	546..	(New County.)		
Somerset.....	2024	50	1671	1931..	2304	2019	457
Waldo.......	3376	104	708	2150..	1379	3126	757
Washington..	2174	99	691	2176..	2278	2090	211
York....	4565	516	1068	3126.	3293	5270	726
Total. ..	41853	3424	14017	28396	32543	41609	8030

LEGISLATURE.—Large Republican majority.

Dists. CONGRESS.

I. John M. Wood, *r* 9227
Sam'l Wells, *d*...6196
Maj. for Wood, 3031.
II. John J. Perry, *r* 10007
Wm. Kimball, *d* 7313
Maj. for Perry, 2694.
III. Ebn'r Knowlton, *r* 5995
J. O. Dickerson, *d* 4072
E. W. Farley, *w* .2067
Plur. for Knowlton, 1923
IV. S. P. Benson, *r* 11610
George Rogers *d* 3467
Maj. for Benson, 8143.
V. Is'l Washburn, *r* 10224
Sam'l H. Blake, *d* 6010
Maj. for Washburn, 4214.
VI. J. A. Milliken, *r* 4307
T. J. D. Fuller, *d* 4713
N. Smith, Jr., *w* 2099
Plu. for Fuller, 406.

VERMONT.

	Governor.			President.		
	Fusion.	*Dem.*	*F.S.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
	Royce.	Clark.	Brainerd,&c.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Addison.....	2459	478	54	2041	[illegible]	642
Bennington .	1558	1323	19	[illegible]	1580	[illegible]
Caledonia ..	1920	1031	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	457
Chittenden .	2269	789	[illegible]	1672	[illegible]	508
Essex	458	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	382	[illegible]
Franklin ...	2407	1204	[illegible]	[illegible]	1211	[illegible]
Grand Isle..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamoille	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutland ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1231	[illegible]
Windham ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maj. for Ro[illegible]

LEGISLATURE [illegible] Whig and Free [illegible]

Dist. CONGRESS.

I. Jas. M[illegible]
II. [illegible]
III. Alvah Sabin [illegible]
Scattering [illegible]

RHODE ISLAND.

	Governor, 1854.			President, 1852.		
	[illegible]					
	Hoppin.	[illegible]				
Bristol...........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	451
Washington....	[illegible]	[illegible]	1022	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	9112	[illegible]	7626	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maj. for Hoppin [illegible] for Pierce, 455.

Whig majority in the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Governor, 1854.				President, 1852.		
Counties.	*Whig.*	*K N*	*F S.*	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
	Washb'n.	Gard'r.	Wilson.	Bishop.	Scott	P'rce.	Hale.
Barnstable...	632	1904	147	353..	1379	892	473
Berkshire....	1428	3938	176	1572..	3579	2973	631
Bristol.......	1440	6144	535	1022..	3927	3267	2091
Dukes,.......	63	273	3	55..	250	225	48
Essex.... ...	3298	11523	987	1136..	6539	4576	3485
Franklin.....	1447	2304	265	825..	2552	1726	1218
Hampshire ..	1366	2925	366	429..	3300	1425	1243
Hampden....	1012	4931	44	1048..	3415	3458	757
Middlesex....	5310	14156	921	2228.	8750	8925	4231
Nantucket...	269	234	3	90.	329	189	189
Norfolk......	1976	7360	458	621	3889	3454	2479
Plymouth ...	1400	5254	534	454	2883	2100	2140
Suffolk......	4236	8384	470	1312..	4568	5113	1600
Worcester....	3302	12114	1573	2597..	7283	5966	7158
Total .	27279	81503	6483	13742	52083	44569	28023

Maj. for Gardner, 34,221; Scott over Pierce, 8,114.

LEGISLATURE.—Nearly all Know-Nothings.

Dists. CONGRESS.

I. Robt. B. Hall, *k* .5835
Thos. D. Eliot, *w* [illegible]
A. H. Howland, [illegible]
II. Jas. Buffinton, *k* [illegible]
Sam'l L. Crocker, *w* [illegible]
C. R. Vickery, &c [illegible]
III. W. S. Damrell, [illegible]
N. F. Safford, *w* 1933
All other [illegible] 1047
IV. L. B. Comins, *k* 4972
S. H. Walley, *w* .2770
L. R. Spaulding, &c 926
V. A. Burlingame, *k* [illegible]
Wm. Appleton, *w* [illegible]
Wm. Parmenter &c [illegible]
VI. Timothy Davis, *k* 7428
C. W. Upham, *w*..3231
Nath. J. Lord, &c 746
VII. N. P. Banks, Jr., *k* 8928
Luther V. Bell, *w* 2481
B. Buckman, &c.. 785
VIII. C. L. Knapp, *k* 5232
T. Wentworth, *w* 2614
D. Needham, &c.. 470
IX. Alex. De Witt, *k* [illegible]
Isaac Davis, *d*.. [illegible]
Ira M. Barton, &c 1105
X. Henry Morris, *k* [illegible]
E. Dickinson, *w* [illegible]
S. C. Bemis, &c. [illegible]
XI. Mark Trafton, *k* [illegible]
J. Z. Goodrich, *w* [illegible]
W. Griswold, &c [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

	Governor 1854.			President, 1852.		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Temp.*	*Whig*	*Dem.*	*F. S.*
Counties.	[illegible]	Ingham	Chapin	Scott	P'rce	Hale
[illegible]	[illegible]	3891	[illegible]	4814	5136	[illegible]
[illegible]	4207	6104	1577	6379	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	912	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2201	501	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2540	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	718	[illegible]	[illegible]	658
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	10672	[illegible]	[illegible]	3160

[illegible] Anti-Nebraska and Temperance [illegible] Dem. [illegible] Governor by do.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

	Governor, 1854			President, 1852		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Dem.*	*F. S.*
Counties.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scott.	P'rce	Ha[illegible]
Belknap ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	491	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2033	2254	69[illegible]
Coos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	376	1411	[illegible]
Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2043	4250	771
Hillsborough ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2945	4835	1447
Merrimack ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1627	4628	[illegible]
Rockingham ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4592	1071
Strafford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2250	49[illegible]
Sullivan	[illegible]	1957	888..	1316	2059	430
Total	[illegible]	29788	11080	16147	[illegible]	6695

Scott [illegible] 1748; do. for P[illegible]

LEGISLATURE [illegible] House Anti-Nebraska [illegible] Dem [illegible] Whig; *k* Know-Nothing.

NEW-YORK.

Counties.	Governor. 1854. Fusion. Clark.	Soft. Seymour.	Hard. Bron'n.	K. N. Ullman.	Lieut. Governor. Fusion. Raym'd.	Soft. Ludlow.	Hard. Ford.	K. N. Scroggs.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. D. Hale
Albany	3993	6428	849	4775	4630	4125	1235	4397	7246	8363	133
Allegany	2498	1729	244	2620	1896	1681	248	2923	3610	4009	678
Broome	2434	731	1370	1170	2314	364	1711	1221	2674	3061	347
Cattaraugus	1815	1002	244	3243	1709	956	261	3250	3687	3493	561
Cayuga	3807	2303	325	2469	3910	1676	573	2515	4838	4550	916
Chautauque	2709	1341	377	4519	2707	1251	392	4531	5612	5703	1146
Chemung	1067	1467	98	1613	1047	1432	132	1632	2328	3189	339
Chenango	3632	1940	1050	801	3824	1177	1613	814	3880	4481	303
Columbia	2444	2381	994	1582	2981	1719	1281	1533	4142	4455	7
Cortland	2401	1627	327	88	2389	1277	482	88	2328	2964	656
Clinton	1867	1140	573	597	1891	1324	400	596	2226	2812	245
Delaware	2772	2628	326	536	2407	2560	351	542	3229	4052	399
Dutchess	3411	3150	724	1819	3688	2430	1153	1824	5495	5600	33
Erie	2119	5252	442	7712	2596	4633	717	7491	8023	7032	510
Essex	2084	1063	308	495	2119	862	411	521	2786	1073	174
Franklin	1557	1481	244	1,9	1521	1528	256	186	1747	2074	130
Fulton	1803	1378	231	442	1853	1347	280	891	2171	2070	116
Genesee	1571	696	453	2760	1662	642	493	2367	3368	2168	313
Greene	1386	1707	272	1760	1398	1659	271	1817	2803	3242	16
Hamilton	119	248	94	0	128	245	91	0	158	342	0
Herkimer	2615	3113	142	571	2599	3077	157	566	279	4220	555
Jefferson	4051	5705	574	1796	3970	5472	656	1789	5056	627,9	757
Kings	5287	8895	1460	6953	5413	7798	2038	6897	8497	10821	65
Lewis	1549	1567	131	161	1458	1473	156	161	1727	2535	303
Livingston	1959	1126	464	2672	2119	926	527	2698	4026	3055	308
Montgomery	2255	2052	631	475	2628	1724	639	395	2995	3373	40
Madison	3433	3123	457	277	2719	2999	1099	282	3379	3435	1584
Monroe	4044	3332	962	3516	4200	2938	1162	3523	7467	6314	775
New-York City	12233	26780	4766	16588	12505	20259	10100	16491	23115	34226	208
Niagara	2346	1118	570	1882	2283	892	694	1909	3413	2952	1056
Onondaga	4740	4558	480	3064	4843	4183	580	3145	6097	6415	1701
Ontario	2431	1290	383	3148	2482	952	689	3080	4402	3347	547
Orange	2775	2187	1343	1790	2993	1347	1932	1774	4221	5171	16
Oneida	7521	7870	621	1088	7884	6476	1332	983	7831	8936	1033
Oswego	4882	3475	475	1335	4006	3020	604	1397	4375	4973	2148
Orleans	1533	626	276	1985	1527	575	290	2005	2586	2267	605
Otsego	3039	5061	611	652	3187	4100	650	625	4464	5486	643
Putnam	554	617	83	638	528	291	415	641	826	1521	0
Queens	1375	1676	449	1294	1497	663	1296	1297	2208	2609	12
Rensselaer	3741	3804	480	3077	3762	3573	663	3036	6186	6563	218
Richmond	595	775	140	566	606	701	246	494	1147	1324	30
Rockland	565	561	278	789	581	484	320	801	733	1785	0
St. Lawrence	4402	3071	296	947	2926	2986	540	869	4570	5683	1346
Saratoga	3327	2395	733	1733	3313	1477	1486	1738	4498	4291	71
Schenectady	1222	753	625	525	1200	884	891	503	1654	1900	0
Schuyler	1582	1367	110	401	1677	1252	166	382	New County.		
Suffolk	1307	1423	235	2080	1143	1333	370	2144	1917	3306	0
Seneca	1143	1201	220	1493	1162	1091	274	1504	2213	2511	200
Schoharie	1833	1712	1481	1138	2126	982	2180	1082	2958	3946	18
Sullivan	1061	1425	797	866	1083	738	1042	874	2064	2681	44
Steuben	2082	2478	450	5001	2038	2418	477	5015	5236	6980	348
Tioga	1622	1628	202	1019	1703	1404	226	1067	2234	2516	197
Tompkins	2247	1482	461	1406	2131	1000	914	1411	3410	3472	862
Ulster	2951	2733	606	2472	2854	2516	653	2146	5153	5916	26
Washington	3199	1272	415	2025	2983	1150	485	1872	4230	3174	451
Warren	686	425	543	1408	690	361	613	1400	1174	1718	119
Wayne	3067	2084	435	1516	3115	1824	512	1477	4033	4060	941
Wyoming	2100	1242	546	981	2308	1084	613	988	3006	2671	727
Westchester	2489	2698	514	5413	2253	1757	1494	3567	4033	5279	55
Yates	1043	1055	281	711	1723	926	372	681	1974	2153	324
Total	156,894	156,495	33,850	122,282	157,166	128,833	52,074	121,037	234,882	262,083	25,529

Clark over Seymour, 399; Raymond over Ludlow, 28,333; Pierce over Scott, 27,201.

Canal Commissioner.

Fitzhugh, *W.*.....161,006; Clark, *S.*.....125,210; Burnham, *H.*.....113,968; Williams, *K. N.*.....88,244.

Prison Inspector.

Bowne, *W.*.....153,947; Andrews, *S.*...124,735; Vernam, *H.*.....41,978; Sanders, *K. N.*.....120,747.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs, 22; Hards, 7; Softs, 3.

Assembly—Whigs of all sorts, 82; Softs of all grades, 26; Hards, 16; Maine Law Independents, 3; Vacancy, 1. Total, 128. Know-Nothings are sprinkled miscellaneously among Whigs, Hards and Softs; and exactly how many there are of these gentry in the Assembly Nobody Knows.

NEW-YORK.

CONGRESS.

I.	*Vail.*	Valk†	ALLEN.
*Kings	817	33[illegible]	450
Queens	914	1868	1309
Richmond	299	192	661
Suffolk	538	1960	398
Total	2676	3768	2778

Lord, Soft, 2227; Discoway, Temp. 1902. Plurality for Valk, 976.

II.	*Strawnham.*	TAYLOR.	Jack.
Brooklyn	1927	1633	20

Maj. for Strawnham, 294.

III.	Pelton.†	CLINTON.	Miner.
N. Y. Wd. 1.	362	331	69
2.	293	128	189
3.	738	461	102
8.	986	817	278
8.	1704	798	575
Total	4084	2560	1123

Maj. for Pelton, 402.

IV.	WALSH.	Kelly	*Bryce†*
Ward ... 4.	942	701	119
6.	922	760	121
10.	528	366	998
14.	655	1041	396
	3047	3068	1594

Macomber, Whig, 821. Plurality for Kelly, 21.

V.	*Aud'ss. Whitney†*	HAM'T'N	
Ward... 7.	900	1033	878
13.	392	959	584
Williamsb'g.	1473	1324	1256
Total	2765	3321	2718

Berry, Soft, 1964. Plurality for Whitney, 556.

VI.	*Marsh'l.*	WHEEL'R†	Mrphy
Ward ...11.	258	2189	965
15.	880	1352	188
17.	1118	1580	1380
Total	2256	5101	2533

Mead, Ind. Hard, 1128. Plurality for Wheeler, 2568.

VII.	*Childs.†*	Kennedy.	
Ward... 9.	2209	2124	
16.	2164	1264	
20.	1794	1706	
Total	6357	5094	

Maj. for Childs, 1463.

VIII.	*Wake'ld†*	CURTIS	Fellows
Ward ...42.	681	561	51
18.	1532	693	743
19.	643	604	98
21.	1124	528	428
22.	915	583	382
Total	4895	2969	1699

Maj. for Wakeman, 227.

IX.	*Clarke†*	WHIT'G	BRAN'TH
Putnam	1119	68	253
Rockland	1257	726	236
Westchester..	5397	1244	2052
Total	7764	2038	2540

Bailey, Ind. Hard, 367. Maj. for Clarke, 2829.

X.	*Murray.*	WOOD'RD†	Str'l'n
Orange	3766	3000	1289
Sullivan	1443	1574	764
Total	5309	4574	2053

Plurality for Murray, 635.

XI.	*King.*	STRONG.	
Greene	3254	1842	
Ulster	5322	3200	
Total	8576	5042	

Maj. for King, 3534.

XII.	*Miller.*	WILSON.	McClellan†
Columbia...	3767	1190	2405
Dutchess	4609	1296	3135
Total	8376	2486	5540

Maj. for Miller, 350.

XIII.	*Sage†*	Cook.	Clum.
Rensselaer.	6954	1971	3015

Maj. for Sage, 2908.

XIV.	*Dickson.*	Pruyn.	Harc't†
Albany	9636	5244	4270
Hamilton,	2256.	Plurality for Dickson, 368.	

XV.	*Dodd.*	CLARK.	Hughes.
Hamilton..	82	343	3
Saratoga	2408	2253	1309
Warren	1238	1287	284
Wash'gt'n	2942	2476	882
Total	6760	6358	2428

Andrews, Temp., 2390. Plurality for Dodd, 402.

XVI.	*Simmons.*	Bailey†	Thomas.
Clinton	1664	1771	427
Essex	2381	846	218
Franklin	1538	445	1107
Total	5533	3062	1752

Flanders, Hard, 1026. Plurality for Simmons, 2471.

XVII.	*Alex'der.*	BENT'N.	Spinner.
Herkimer.	2117	745	3448
St. Law'ce.	3240	2669	4170
Total	5357	3414	7618

Plurality for Spinner, 2261.

XVIII.	*Horton.*	JACKSON.	
Fulton	2204	1564	
Montgo'ry	2153	2292	
Schenec'dy	1739	1300	
Schoharie	2735	3449	
Total	9431	8945	

Maj. for Horton, 486. [*F.S.*

XIX.	*Hughson.*	Palmer.	Hawes,
Delaware..	3150	2231	641
Otsego	3594	4213	698
Total	6744	6444	1339

Sturges, 1066. Plurality for Hughson, 300.

XX.	*Mat'son.*	Johnson.	*Hunt'ton.*
Oneida	6492	5172	4759

Moore, Hard, 588. Plurality for Matteson, 1320.

XXI.	*Bennett.*	TOMPKINS.	Crocker
Broome	2570	2475	478
Chenango.	4364	2363	651
Cortland	2723	736	948
Total	9757	5579	2077

Maj. for Bennett, 2101. [*F.S.*

XXII.	*McCarty.*	Babcock.	Case,
Madison	2650	2027	1204
Oswego	2685	2701	2448
Total	5535	4728	3652

Lewis, Hard, 3231. Plurality for McCarty, 807.

XXIII.	*Gilbert.*	BROWN.	Ives.
Jefferson	4666	1320	4002
Lewis	1585	193	1643
Total	6251	1513	5645

Goodale, 77. Plurality for Gilbert, 606.

XXIV.	*Granger.*	Alvord.	*Norcut*
Onondaga	4893	4109	3409

Parker, Hard, 487. Plurality for Granger, 694.

XXV.	*Morgan.*	ALD'CH.	Mid'ton†
Cayuga	4170	356	4305
Wayne	3514	940	2905
Total	7684	1296	6910

Plurality for Morgan, 774.

XXVI.	*Seeley.*	HOWELL.	Oliver†
Ontario	2419	1548	2524
Seneca	1262	493	2280
Yates	1623	122	1876
Total	5304	2163	6680

Plurality for Oliver, 1376.

XXVII.	*Parker.*	CUSH'G.	McDowell
Chemung	1717	142	1389
Schuyler			
Tioga	2980	200	1300
Tompkins.	3318	1622	778
Total	7915	1964	3467

Maj for Parker, 2474.

XXVIII.	*Kelsey†*	Hastings.	GIBBS.
Livingston.	4302	1767	72
Steuben	6759	2653	47
Total	11061	4420	119

Maj. for Kelsey, 6492.

XXIX.	*Carpenter.*	W'ms.†	SIBLEY.
Monroe	4227	5009	1865

Plurality for Williams, 1382.

XXX.	*Pringle†*	BELDEN.	Laning.
Allegany	2619	1027	2391
Genesee	4179	466	392
Wyoming	2721	991	1046
Total	9510	2483	3829

Hull, F. S., 602. Maj. for Pringle, 2506. [*F.S.*

XXXI.	*Flagler†*	BAKER.	Chase,
Niagara	3812	926	780
Orleans	3378	305	182
Total	7190	1231	962

Maj. for Flagler, 4997.

XXXII.	*Hasen.†*	Hatch.	
Erie	9375	5398	

Maj. for Haven, 3687.

XXXIII.	*Edw'ds†*	Fenton.	LESTER.
Cattaraugus.	3383	2,94	0
Chautau'e.	4976	3648	241
Total	8359	6142	241

Maj. for Edwards, 1676.

* Except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

† Voted for by Know Nothings.

Whigs in *Italics*, Hards in SMALL CAPS, Softs in Roman.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	*Whig.* Her'ck.	*K.N. S.&H. Ra'm.* Barker.	Wood.	Hunt.
I....	172	231	607	372
II....	33	296	195	143
III....	221	451	275	439
IV....	79	196	863	903
V....	283	709	712	764
VI....	131	179	1446	240
VII....	245	1245	901	1081
VIII....	339	1172	997	1054
IX....	633	1851	1142	1678
X....	157	1127	807	566
XI....	107	1099	1882	349
XII....	127	709	699	325
XIII....	208	1070	932	376
XIV....	160	811	1236	494
XV....	418	793	267	1412
XVI....	330	1417	1105	1043
XVII....	372	1019	1662	1078
XVIII....	434	728	868	1349
XIX....	188	357	614	303
XX....	389	1295	1504	556
XXI....	331	757	617	788
XXII....	339	497	841	134
Total...	5606	18547	20003	15397

Wood over Barker, 1456.

PENNSYLVANIA

	Congress. Whig.	Congress. Dem.	Gov'nor, 1854. Whig.	Gov'nor, 1854. Dem.	Presid't, 1852. Whig.	Presid't, 1852. Dem.	Presid't, 1852. F. S.
I.	Morris.	Flo'nce.	Pol'ck.	Bigler.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
1st Ward	1111	952	1107	956			
2d "	1686	1497	1686	1492			
3d "	937	1042	936	[illegible]			
4th "	804	1311	808	1315	5009	8062	94
5th " (part)	354	333	363	365			
7th "	1107	1284	1169	1345			
Total	5999	6439	6068	6526			

Maj. for Florence, 440; do. for Bigler, 468; do. for Pierce, 943.

II.	Tyson.	Haml.	Pol'k.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
5th Wd. (prt)	528	462	736	652			
6th "	1050	781	1153	1095			
8th "	1034	713	1130	893	6012	4288	108
9th "	1160	744	1222	951			
10th "	1692	800	1803	918			
Total	5654	3508	6044	4419			

Chandler, Whig, received 1195 votes.
Maj. for Tyson, 958; do. for Pollock, 1625; do. for Scott, 2624.

III.	Mill'wd.	Landy.	Pol'ck.	Bigler.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
11th Ward	823	1085	861	1020			
12th "	1171	912	1210	951			
16th "	1117	1008	1127	1028			
17th "	667	1311	678	1321	5029	6323	139
18th "	1460	720	1591	737			
19th " (part)	582	516	583	542			
22d " (part)	48	24	47	25			
Total	5868	5525	6097	5645			

Maj. for Millward, 363; do. for Pollock, 452; do. for Pierce, 1293.

IV.	*Broom.	Phil'ps.	Pol'k.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
13th Ward	1313	951	1835	924			
14th "	1717	982	1912	980			
15th "	1164	1191	1249	1198			
19th " (prt)	264	531	353	542	6248	7152	253
20th "	1040	1052	1152	1081			
21st " (prt)	112	223	161	243			
23d " "	239	258	273	270			
24th "	898	788	976	790			
Total	6747	5993	7921	6028			

Lambert, Whig, received 856 votes.
Plurality for Broom, 754; Maj. for Pollock, 1806; do. for Pierce, 1904.

V.	Jones.	Cadw'der.	Pol'ck.	Bigler.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
21st Wd. (prt)	861	658	623	690			
22d "	930	764	942	785	2375	2308	29
23d " (prt)	1119	874	1132	853			
Montgo'ry Co.	5094	5561	5144	5559	4791	5767	160
Total	7834	7842	7841	[illegible]	7166	8075	189

Maj. for Cadwallader, 8; do. for Bigler, 38; do. for Pierce, 909.

VI.	Broom'l.	Hickm'n.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Chester	4196	6764	6544	4412	5700	5530	338
Delaware	1882	1969	2292	1566	2083	1737	107
Total	6077	8733	8836	6068	7783	7267	445

Maj. for Hickman, 2636; do. for Pollock, 2808; do. for Scott, 526.

VII.	Brad'w.	Bridges.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Bucks	5483	5115	5496	5199	4928	5766	58
Lehigh	3044	3067	3091	3126	2393	3493	2
Total	8527	8182	8592	8115	7321	9259	60

Maj. for Bradshaw, 345; do. for Pollock, 477; do. for Pierce, 1338.

VIII.	Myers.	Jones.	Pollock.	Bigler.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Berks	5456	8153	5148	8483	4913	9603	5

Maj. for Jones, 2695; do. for Bigler, 3350; do. for Pierce, 4690.

IX.	Rob'ts.	Hiest'r.	Lefevre.	Pol'k.	Big.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Lancaster	6561	5371	4266	10962	4609	11636	6578	33

Roberts over Hiester, 1190; Pollock over Bigler, 6293; Scott over Pierce, 5058.

* Native candidate

X.	Kunkel.	Boug'tr.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Dauphin	3868	2376	4061	2224	[illegible]	2076	29
Lebanon	2073	2250	2636	1751	3165	2118	1
Union	2890	1573	2881	1913	[illegible]	1904	0
N'th'l'd Co. (pt.)	169	50	with North'l'd.				
Total	8600	6049	9578	5888	[illegible]	6787	30

Maj. for Kunkel, 2451; do. for Pollock, 3690; do. for Scott, 3172.

XI.	Campb'l.	Dewart.	Pol'ck.	B'g.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Northumberl'd	1258	2236	2121	2182	1619	2451	4
Schuylkill	4126	2846	4252	5388	4128	4758	10
Total	5384	5081	6373	7570	5747	7209	14

Coke, Dem., 3036; Cleaver, N. A., 484.
Campbell over Dewart, 303; Bigler over Pollock, 1197; Pierce over Scott, 1462.

XII.	Fuller.	Wright.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Columbia	1483	2034	1399	2190	1165	2102	0
Luzerne	5476	3549	4884	4368	3559	6340	79
Montour	868	794	757	976	[illegible]	1455	0
Wyoming	1269	710	1174	893	807	1258	19
Total	9115	7087	8214	8417	6177	10155	98

Maj. for Fuller, 2028; for Bigler, 203; for Pierce, 3978.

XIII.	Stew't.	Packer.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Carbon	1000	1289	1056	1227	[illegible]	1311	0
Monroe	512	1847	625	1917	418	2098	0
Northampton	3414	3675	3417	3686	2978	4408	16
Pike	162	616	207	624	202	834	0
Wayne	1345	1710	1408	1877	1232	2362	21
Total	6433	9136	6713	9330	5569	11008	37

Maj. for Packer, 2703; do. for Bigler, 2617; do. for Pierce, 5429.

XIV.		Pol'ck.	Bigler.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.
Bradford	No oppo-	4811	2369	3526	3950	281
Susquehanna	sition to	2819	2128	2156	3046	215
Tioga	Galusha	2446	1489	1661	2614	79
	A. Grow.					
Total		10078	5984	7125	9590	575

Maj. for Pollock, 4094; do. for Pierce, 2465.

XV.	Pierce.	White.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Centre	2873	1979	2774	2113	1910	2908	0
Clinton	1468	937	1497	[illegible]	[illegible]	1318	2
Lycoming	2717	2253	2799	2290	2045	2790	5
Mifflin	1564	1318	1630	1287	1309	1620	0
Sullivan	316	392	389	417	177	425	89
Potter	665	649	748	655	263	651	325
Total	9588	7528	9[illegible]77	7677	[illegible]	9808	891

Maj. for Pierce, 2060; do. for Pollock, 2100; do. for Pierce, 2979.

XVI.	Todd.	Bonham.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Cumberland	3431	2916	3157	2981	[illegible]	3188	0
Perry	2214	1336	2121	1412	1413	2160	0
York	4827	4068	4777	[illegible]	[illegible]700	5565	11
Total	10472	8319	10055	8700	8001	10938	11

Maj. for Todd, 2153; do. for Pollock, 1355; do. for Pierce, 1941.

XVII.	Rob'son.	Reilly.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams	2172	2071	2124	2086	2725	2018	31
Bedford	2143	2047	2357	2019	2273	2319	0
Franklin	3498	2866	3579	2998	3904	3358	3
Fulton	705	875	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	851	1
Juniata	1158	1167	1170	1176	670	823	0
Total	9641	9025	9736	8866	10190	9349	35

Maj. for Robinson, 616; for Pollock, 779; for Scott, 841.

XVIII.	Edie.	Cresw'l.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Blair	72	692	2706	1513	2690	1981	4
Cambria	1645	156	1627	1730	1461	2086	15
Huntingdon	1547	1603	2614	1600	2511	[illegible]41	2
Somerset	2659	767	2756	1203	2966	1286	23
Total	8423	3218	9703	6020	[illegible]	7210	50

Maj. for Edie, 5205; for Pollock, 3683; for Scott, [illegible].

XIX.	Covode.	Dr'ln.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Armstrong	2621	1730	2669	949	[illegible]	3480	142
Indiana	3124	1035	3181	1264	2597	1297	279
Westmoreland	3597	3820	3773	3803	3313	6439	119
Total	9342	6585	9623	7016	7682	9768	640

Maj. for Covode, 2757; do. for Pollock, 2607; do. for Pierce, 2183.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Congress.	Gov'nor.	1854.	Presid't.	1852.
Whig.	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*

XX — Knight. Monag'y. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Fayette	3612	2329	3488	2440	3030	3867	0
Greene	1,94	1920	1746	2006	1559	2602	30
Washington	4606	3303	4216	3457	3810	4064	370
Total	9912	7552	9510	7903	8399	10533	400

Maj. for Knight, 2360; do. for Pollock, 1607; do. for Pierce, 2131.

XXI. — Ritchie. Shaler. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'rce. Hale.

Allegheny	5705	3714	10377	5115	9615	7226	935
Ma' jor Ritchie, 1991; do. for Pollock, 5262; do. for Scott, 2389.							

XXII. — Purv'nce. Palmer. Pol'ck. Big. Sc't. P'rce. Hale.

Allegheny (part)	3023	1465	with Al'h'y. with Al'h'y.			
Butler	2903	2367	2955	2381	2833	2833	165
Total	5923	3832	2955	2381	2833	2833	165

Maj. for Purviance, 2094; do. for Pollock, 574; do. for Scott, 300.

XXIII. — Allison. Tront. Pollock. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Beaver	2462	1460	2233	1468	1805	1943	361
Lawrence	2613	1015	2576	994	1984	1064	614
Mercer	2933	2697	3034	2550	2211	2606	769
Total	7808	5172	7843	5002	6000	5700	1644

Maj. for Allison, 2636; for Pollock, 2841; for Scott, 300.

XXIV. — Arthurs. Barclay. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'rce. Hale.

Clarion	1589	2140	2015	2173	1218	2642	28
Clearfield	33	2220	1188	1448	997	1733	24
Elk	127	528	401	364	163	423	14
Jefferson	933	1456	1539	983	1115	1484	32
McKean		212	405	502	405	597	78
Venango		2330	16,9	1466	1161	1899	204
Warren	845	1329	1400	1118	1138	1433	243
Total	3527	10115	8647	8059	6300	10211	613

Maj. for Barclay, 6888; for Pollock, 588; for P'rce, 4011.

XXV. — Pollock. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Crawford	No opposition.	3696	2687	2775	3427	996
Erie	to Gen. John	3637	2926	4015	2738	611
	Dick, Whig.					
Total		7333	5213	6,90	6165	1607

Maj. for Pollock, 2120; do. for Scott, 625.

Grand Total.—Pollock, 204,008; Bigler, 167,001; Scott, 179,174; Pierce, 198,668; Hale, 8,524.

Maj. for Pollock, 37,007; do. for Pierce, 10,870.

Supr. Judge.—Smyser, Whig, 78,571; Black, Dem., 167,010; Baird, K. N., 121,576.

Canal Com.—Darsie, Whig, 83,331; Mott, Dem. and N. N., 254,074.

Maine Law.—For the law, 158,342; against, 163,510.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.—Whigs, 15; Democrats, 17; K. Nothing, 1.
House.—Whigs, 46; Democrats, 32; K. Nothings, 22.

NEW-JERSEY.

Congress, 1854.				President, 1852.		
Whig.	*Temp.*	*Neb.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*	

I. — Clawson. Hadl'n. Mulford. Sc't. P'rce. Hale.

Atlantic	109	581	522	549	751	0
Campden	2432	105	1059	1508	1696	27
Cape May	116	583	306	601	352	0
Cumberland	1197	978	710	1371	1612	2
Gloucester	936	952	525	1221	1083	55
Salem	1479	780	1270	1734	1783	31
Total	6209	3949	4383	6857	7277	115

Maj. for Clawson over Mulford, 1886; do. for Pierce, 440.

II. — Robbins. W. Rue, *N.* Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Burlington	1220	2906	3820	3593	114
Mercer	2938	1940	2658	2569	13
Monmouth	2444	2503	1806	3179	5
Ocean	917	445	1102	567	0
Total	10559	7769	9386	10111	132

Maj. for Robbins, 2770; do. for Pierce, 725.

III.	Bishop, *W.*	Lilly, *N.*	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Hunterdon	2820	2463	2230	35,8	0
Middle-ex	2549	1622	2405	2401	0
Somerset	1854	1234	1814	1680	1
Warren	1728	2284	1574	2359	10
Total	9051	7603	8173	10618	11

Maj. for Bishop, 1448; do. for Pierce, 2445.

IV. — *Anti-Neb.* Osborn. *Neb.* Vail. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Bergen	881	1160	926	1414	0
Morris	2478	2849	2519	2480	5
Passaic	1856	1358	1670	1825	0
Sussex	1901	2114	1177	3184	3
Total	6816	7281	6322	9223	28

Maj. for Vail, 465; do. for Pierce, 2901.

V. — Pennington, *W.* Darcy, *N.* Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Essex	6150	5242	6242	5631	35
Hudson	1987	1574	1596	1645	29
Total	8137	6816	7838	7276	64

Maj. for Pennington, 1321; do. for Scott, 562.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs, 10; Democrats, 10.
House—Whigs, 25; Democrats, 22; Americans, 7; Independents, 6. *W*, Whigs; *N*, Nebraska.

CALIFORNIA.

Congress, 1854.				Pres't, 1852.	
Whig.		*Dem.*		*Whig. Dem.*	

	Bowie.	Bush'n.	Denver.	Herb't.	Sc't.	P rce.
Alameda	748	765	1058	1074	—	—
Amador	945	934	1169	1119	New Co.	
Butte	682	680	880	863	1478	1741
Calaveras	1488	1503	2038	2054	2290	2348
Colusa	281	206	319	275	225	252
Contra Costa	540	542	417	418	413	590
El Dorado	4185	4160	5231	5253	5146	6106
Humboldt	226	282	359	256	—	—
Klamath	527	536	674	668	217	210
Los Angeles	306	296	719	733	498	674
Marin	154	156	326	332	145	137
Mariposa	803	822	1044	1031	864	1292
Monterey	85	84	60	58	54	273
Napa	225	226	425	435	206	270
Nevada	2428	1236	1787	1821	2818	2866
Placer	2366	2578	1915	1935	2295	2831
Plumas	894	892	966	1020	New Co.	
Sacramento	3111	2286	1192	1155	3644	3280
San Bernardino	1	1	256	0	—	—
San Diego	24	25	134	133	107	105
San Francisco	4130	5017	3820	3502	4167	4211
San Joaquin	923	917	929	936	1159	1198
San Louis Obispo	106	106	4	5	112	11
Santa Clara	1007	1057	487	525	827	779
Santa Cruz	410	415	278	280	186	318
Santa Barbara	19	19	154	152	78	104
Shasta	1783	1747	858	857	757	971
Sierra	1783	1747	2560	2625	1348	1649
Siskiyou	874	872	1166	1160	459	492
Solano	483	476	570	566	308	378
Sonoma & Mendocino	885	492	980	1002	267	474
Sutter	229	210	361	370	214	248
Stanislaus	168	143	202	228	New Co.	
Trinity	740	762	1073	1026	683	785
Tuolumne	1850	1832	1879	1869	2541	3132
Tulare	61	63	116	134	32	40
Yolo	458	456	540	544	400	560
Yuba	1796	1806	1349	1337	2077	2199
Total	36824	36158	37676	37409	33987	40686

Denver over Bowie, 1152; Herbert over Benham, 1251; Pierce over Scott, 4849.

For Congress, McDougal received 10,001: Latham 1873, and Churchman 10,039. These gentlemen ran as Broderick Democrats, and the successful candidates as Anti-Broderick Democrats. The vote for Clerk of the Supreme Court was, for Beard, Whig, 36,917; Leake, Anti-Broderick, 36,743: Woodside, 11,718. Beard over Leake, 174.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs, 7. Democrats, 26
House—Whigs, 33. Democrats, 46
The Legislature is decidedly Anti-Broderick.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cong. Dist.	Governor, 1854. Whig. Dockery.	Dem. Bragg.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.
I.				
Bertie	490	410	498	444
Camden	461	125	503	107
Chowan	245	283	226	219
Currituck	158	544	134	490
Gates	351	422	368	368
Halifax	551	684	497	424
Hertford	306	237	290	236
Martin	290	606	289	567
Northampton	490	641	455	530
Pasquotank	496	331	539	316
Perquimans	334	543	324	270
Terrell	275	109	286	87
Washington	388	245	303	210
Total	4844	4970	4710	4268
II.				
Beaufort	901	572	910	574
Carteret	403	309	414	398
Craven	599	638	583	691
Edgecomb	155	1404	89	1454
Greene	351	368	325	326
Lyde	397	203	335	227
Jones	229	250	191	201
Lenoir	274	394	242	397
Onslow	258	696	178	597
Pitt	708	725	619	602
Wayne	304	1145	286	1057
Total	4559	6764	4289	6527
III.				
Bladen	426	620	371	682
Brunswick	416	435	352	301
Columbus	304	512	178	357
Cumberland	934	1473	611	1488
Duplin	225	1061	186	930
New-Hanover	434	1109	383	1400
Richmond	706	113	678	146
Robeson	679	782	660	732
Sampson	599	860	604	867
Total	4685	6965	4223*	6903
IV.				
Franklin	339	713	363	704
Granville	995	1078	991	945
Johnston	744	936	708	870
Nash	95	1116	66	1030
Orange	1080	963	1441	1307
Wake	1170	1841	1052	1357
Warren	163	754	167	691
Total	4586	7160	4790	6904
V.				
Alamance	597	696	with Orange.	
Caswell	220	1007	228	951
Chatham	1157	1017	1008	726
Guilford	1615	859	1593	945
Montgomery	741	145	630	132
Moore	752	605	646	484
Person	331	601	263	471
Randolph	1378	403	1036	277
Total	6771	5003	5251	3365
VI.				
Alexander	441	235	219	98
Ashe	671	580	556	396
Davidson	1292	679	1019	497
Davie	610	364	414	269
Forsythe	802	897	with Stokes.	
Iredell	1256	902	909	280
Rockingham	310	1036	342	823
Stokes	457	636	1081	1257
Surry	464	797	1046	937
Yadkin	768	650	with Surry.	
Total	7041	6236	5568	4937
VII.				
Anson	972	265	992	269
Cabarrus	624	435	642	571
Catawba	310	739	with Lincoln.	
Cleveland	286	978	211	494
Gaston	126	898	with Lincoln.	
Lincoln	296	573	621	141
Mecklenburg	652	1025	680	111
Rowan	976	932	836	67
Stanly	874	95	714	8
Union	672	720	with Mecklenburg	
Total	5580	6557	4696	449
VIII.				
Burke	751	333	761	3
Buncombe	776	562	557	57
Caldwell	620	219	493	14
Cherokee	684	427	534	29
Haywood	350	845	314	80
Henderson	687	343	493	21
Jackson	255	366	with Haywood	
Macon	390	229	309	24
Madison	311	428	with Bunc'be&Y'ncy	
McDowell	674	217	with Burke	
Rutherford	1019	621	761	30
Watauga	428	157	with Ashe.	
Wilkes	1251	326	1075	24
Yancey	349	639	236	35
Total	8554	5111	5631	295
Total State	46820	46705	39038	3974

Maj. for Bragg, 2085; do. for Pierce, 686.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs.....20; Democrats.....30
COMMONS—Whigs.....67; Democrats.....63

FLORIDA.

	Governor, 1854. Whig. Brown.	Dem. Maxwell.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem Pierce
Alachua	162	262	111	20
Calhoun	84	87	15	6
Columbia	533	529	197	33
Dade	19	4	no returns.	
Duval	416	406	274	31
Escambia	177	179	202	21
Franklin	120	132	87	17
Gadsden	431	398	170	30
Hamilton	136	133	37	11
Hernando	70	124	47	9
Hillsboro'	119	223	70	16
Holmes	77	66	73	8
Jackson	414	357	260	25
Jefferson	122	364	85	32
Leon	336	424	237	38
Levy	48	89	27	4
Madison	349	457	101	15
Marion	196	256	137	20
Monroe	75	151	95	11
Orange	62	18	35	3
Nassau	70	60	48	2
Putnam	52	123	57	4
St. Johns	103	137	97	14
Santa Rosa	205	188	213	18
St. Lucie	0	12	0	
Sumpter	48	78	90	15
Wankulla	134	169	90	15
Walton	171	132	113	7
Washington	55	144	34	10
Total	4583	5642	2875	431

Maj. for Maxwell, 1059; do. for Pierce, 1443.

LEGISLATURE—Democratic in both branches.

DELAWARE.

	Cong's, 1854. Am.	Dem.	Gov't, 1854. Am.	Dem.	Pres't, 1852. Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
	Cullen.	Riddle.	Causey.	Barton.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale
Kent	1711	1669	1730	1646	1501	1422	(
New Castle	2912	2723	2978	2677	2768	2035	6
Sussex	2197	1942	2233	1921	1934	1856	(
Total	6820	6334	6941	6244	6203	6313	6

Maj for Cullen, 486; do. for Causey, 697; Plurality for Pierce, 25.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Americans...6; Democrats...2; Whig...1.
HOUSE—Americans...19; Democrats...2.

OHIO.

	1854. Congress.			1852. President.			
I.	*Rep.*	*Nob.*	*Rep.*	*Nob.*	*Wg.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
Day.	Pen'tn.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.	
art of Ham'n.	7716	4442..	7794	4387..	9252	13435	684
Maj. for Day, 3274; do. for Blickensderfer, 3407; do. for Pierce, 4183.							
II.	Harri'n.	Groe'k.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
est of Ham'n.	7562	3891..	7843	3986	In 1st District.		
Maj. for Harrison, 3671; do. for Blickensderfer, 3957.							
III.	Campbell,		Val'm.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
nller	3463	2756..	2514	2556..	2210	3579	122
ontgomery	4181	2772..	4353	2622..	3996	5744	177
reble	2414	986..	2452	914..	2223	1633	197
Total	9058	6423..	9319	6092..	8349	8965	496
Maj. for Campbell, 2665; do. for Blickensderfer, 3227; do. for Pierce, 607.							
IV.	Nicholas.	Dorsey.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Hen	1797	428..	1691	522..	958	1536	23
uglaise	1315	535..	896	670..	588	1480	24
arke	2205	1091..	2091	1237..	1719	1797	92
arcer	595	442..	579	649..	500	831	11
iami	2730	1176..	2730	1150..	2754	2004	235
elby	1675	702..	1668	705..	1147	1309	54
Total	10307	4377..	9445	5113..	7066	9957	439
Maj. for Nicholas, 5930; do. for Blickensderfer, 1332; do. for Pierce, 1291.							
V.	Mott.	Commager.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
efiance	645	504..	525	428..	551	898	43
ulton	767	626..	693	606..	587	727	71
ancock	1348	1064..	1305	1130..	1076	1617	55
enry	400	340..	361	384..	326	536	14
uena	1621	763..	1581	793..	1296	1271	129
aulding	405	31..	404	29..	121	342	6
ntnam	796	532..	650	663..	461	890	61
ood	894	635..	851	902..	831	986	20
illiams	930	703..	857	752..	846	852	160
an Wert	457	344..	452	344..	422	757	6
Total	8263	6141..	7677	5711..	6198	8834	544
Maj. for Mott, 3113; do. for Blickensderfer, 1966; do. for Pierce, 2676.							
VI.	Emrie.	Ellison.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
dams	1598	1089..	1587	1047..	1213	1736	283
rown	2621	1462..	2574	1592..	1702	2460	393
lermont	3273	1884..	3196	1548..	2213	3746	409
ighland	2499	1294..	2663	1175..	1982	2899	281
Total	9990	5370.	10020	5362..	7110	9260	1316
Maj. for Emrie, 4620; do. for Blickensderfer, 4658; do. for Pierce, 2150.							
VII.	Harlan.	Hinkson.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
linton	2303	0..	1974	569..	1424	1063	702
ayette	1010	547..	991	554..	1221	893	166
reene	2446	560..	2566	570..	2130	1190	500
adison	1183	335..	1050	661..	1400	655	61
arren	2936	865..	2957	901..	2823	1919	225
Total	9928	2307..	9351	3255..	9298	6120	1652
Maj. for Harlan, 7621; do. for Blickensderfer, 6085; do. for Scott, 3376.							
VIII.	Stanton.	Dial.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
hampaign	2436	818..	2439	825..	1994	1687	206
lark	2565	609..	2363	819..	2062	1374	183
elaware	1975	1091..	1975	1122..	2083	1561	391
gan	2603	392..	2543	463..	2118	1361	191
hio	1722	360..	1693	426..	1249	943	256
Total	11000	3380.	11002	3615.	10106	6936	1226
Maj. for Stanton, 7620; do. for Blickensderfer, 7387; do. for Scott, 3189.							
IX.	Watson.	Plants.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
rawford	1366	1155..	1220	1205..	1074	2105	88
ardin	664	612..	931	612..	862	847	74
arion	1041	660..	1038	660..	914	1270	79
ttawa	396	336..	259	334..	274	460	3
uskusky	1023	907..	1023	919..	1084	1619	66
eneca	2857	1751..	2695	1278..	19.2	2960	116
yandotte	1120	694..	1102	729..	990	1260	9
Total	8569	6618..	8268	6247..	7170	10541	436
Maj. for Watson, 2781; do. for Blickensderfer, 2408; do. for Pierce, 3171.							

X.	Moore.	Davis	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Gallia	1094	703..	1075	704..	1551	1143	135
Jackson	912	642..	818	746..	1099	1023	19
Lawrence	1187	496..	1173	518..	1239	981	15
Pike	951	790..	932	793..	927	1029	16
Ross	2701	1305..	2691	1320..	3001	2465	179
Scioto	1990	769..	2009	771..	1804	1424	29
Total	8865	4705..	8736	4852..	9,57	8075	393
Maj. for Moore, 4159; do. for Blickensderfer, 3884; do. for Scott, 1662.							
XI.	Horton.	Smith.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Athens	1628	919..	1700	864..	1751	1283	364
Fairfield	2907	2102..	2910	2125..	2417	3311	10
Hocking	906	993..	895	1002..	895	1552	21
Meigs	2083	622..	1903	646..	1573	1299	29
Perry	1537	1694..	1711	1401..	1417	2246	17
Vinton	757	567..	724	604..	774	912	95
Total	9818	6907..	9942	6672..	8497	10803	891
Maj. for Horton, 2911; do. for Blickensderfer, 3270; do. for Pierce, 2300.							
XII.	Galloway.	Olds.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Franklin	4924	2586..	3997	2695..	3498	3952	242
Licking	3571	2206..	3620	2258..	2779	3509	582
Pickaway	2103	1696..	2088	1764..	2175	2041	35
Total	9598	6390..	9705	6697..	8452	9502	859
Maj. for Galloway, 3208; do. for Blickensderfer, 3008; do. for Pierce, 810.							
XIII.	Sher'n.	Lind'y.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Erie	1688	1195..	1752	1139..	1589	1404	275
Huron	2817	1317..	2766	1355..	2242	1819	893
Morrow	1852	1359..	1849	1362..	1050	1710	748
Richland	2260	1925..	2023	2115..	2133	3254	210
Total	8617	5796..	8389	6971..	6994	8187	2125
Maj. for Sherman, 2823; do. for Blickensderfer, 2418; do. for Pierce, 1178.							
XIV.	Bliss.	Johnson.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Ashland	1800	1553..	1599	1596..	1363	2134	297
Lorraine	2567	1121..	2427	1118..	1332	1554	1777
Medina	2229	1320..	1718	1395..	1579	1764	1008
Wayne	2582	2044..	2334	2129..	2388	3143	149
Total	8788	6041..	8278	6199..	6667	8595	3231
Maj. for Bliss, 2747; do. for Blickensderfer, 2079; do. for Pierce, 2318.							
XV.	Sapp.	Dunbar	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Coshocton	2026	1615..	1957	1684..	1798	2518	73
Holmes	1789	1385..	1328	1379..	1066	2100	42
Knox	2831	1749..	2626	1969..	1874	2692	636
Tuscarawas	3145	1867..	2976	1913..	2669	2685	112
Total	9371	6616..	8887	6945..	7397	10095	863
Maj. for Sapp, 2755; do. for Blickensderfer, 1942; do. for Pierce, 2698.							
XVI.	Ball.	Galigh'r.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Morgan	1622	1071..	1631	1062..	2084	1708	220
Muskingum	3302	2399..	3395	2314..	4238	3500	214
Washington	2341	1602..	2305	1579..	2473	2139	332
Total	7265	5072..	7331	4955.	8795	7347	766
Maj. for Ball, 2193; do. for Blickensderfer, 2276; do. for Scott, 1458.							
XVII.	Albright.	Wire.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Belmont	3690	1869..	3605	1541..	2786	2694	484
Guernsey	2057	1270..	1970	1393..	1941	1809	504
Monroe	934	1414..	782	1708..	997	3423	180
Noble	1611	1784..	1472	1936..	885	1487	435
Total	8332	6917..	7829	6887..	6609	9413	1523
Maj. for Albright, 2315; do. for Blickensderfer, 1276; do. for Pierce, 1803.							
XVIII.	Leiter.	Spald'g.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Portage	2779	1669..	2491	1579..	1851	2067	1298
Stark	3579	2289..	3632	2289..	2740	3654	808
Summit	2381	1224..	2381	1286..	2536	1988	680
Total	8738	5068..	8504	5117..	6637	7606	2812
Maj. for Leiter, 3665; do. for Blickensderfer, 3587; do. for Pierce, 979.							

OHIO—*Continued.*

	1854. Congress. Rep.	1854. Congress. Neb.	1854. Pub. Works. Rep.	1854. Pub. Works. Neb.	1852. President. Whig.	1852. President. Dem.	1852. President. F.S.
XIX.	Wade.	Wilder.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Cuyahoga	4826	2168	4811	2219	2944	3571	2107
Geauga	1626	510	1633	511	1147	664	1489
Lake	1247	401	1267	385	1046	670	1111
Total	7699	3079	7711	3105	5137	4905	4707

Maj. for Wade, 4620; do. for Blickensderfer, 4606; do. for Scott, 232.

XX.	Giddings.	Lee.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Ashtabula	2546	747	2947	651	2174	1075	2502
Mahoning	1707	1445	1836	1605	955	1873	1033
Trumbull	2719	1590	2970	1582	1968	2039	1739
Total	6972	3782	7753	3838	5097	4987	5274

Maj. for Giddings, 3190; do. for Blickensderfer, 3915; do. for Scott, 110.

XXI.	Bing'm.	Stow't.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Carroll	1781	889	1588	974	1513	1355	242
Columbiana	3584	1991	3581	1994	2257	2011	993
Harrison	1880	1059	1887	1184	1723	1462	422
Jefferson	2515	1329	2622	1347	1995	2169	343
Total	9860	5258	9678	5499	7498	7097	2000

Maj. for Bingham, 4622; do. for Blickensderfer, 4179; do. for Pierce, 399.

GRAND TOTAL—J. Blickensderfer, 183,458; Alex. P. Miller, 109,686; Scott, 152,526; Pierce, 169,220; Hale, 31,682. Maj. for Blickensderfer, 73,767. Pierce over Scott, 16,694.

Supreme Judge—Joseph R. Swan, *Rep.*, 186,498; S. F. Norris, *Neb.*, 109,075. Maj. for Swan, 77,423.

MISSOURI.

	Congress, 1854.			President, 1852.	
I.	Kennett.	*Benton.*	POLK.	Scott.	Pierce.
St. Louis	6259	5298	378	4398	5826

II.	Porter.	CORNECK.	Scott.	Pierce.
Audrain	368	369	200	160
Boone	1217	917	1112	613
Callaway	904	775	670	493
Lincoln	650	773	440	587
Marion	981	745	894	751
Monroe	916	685	760	611
Montgomery	500	333	386	265
Pike	922	959	803	758
Ralls	433	423	341	278
St. Charles	739	471	378	598
Warren	394	433	391	301
Total	8119	6877	6285	5418

III.	Lindley.	FOURNOY.	Scott.	Pierce.
Adair	296	267	113	201
Carroll	419	383	239	286
Chariton	528	602	348	498
Clark	595	336	325	289
Grundy	345	249	215	184
Howard	867	857	675	762
Knox	410	241	210	255
Lewis	502	495	398	408
Linn	367	414	249	282
Livingston	346	438	251	321
Macon	568	609	355	473
Mercer	333	199	186	186
Putnam	242	194	194	121
Randolph	719	712	476	502
Schuyler	347	304	177	222
Scotland	491	452	216	283
Shelby	502	228	207	328
Sullivan	226	326	127	277
Total	8150	7386	4871	5678

IV.	Oliver.	LEONARD.	*Lowe.*	Scott.	P'rce.
Andrew	648	251	557	166	784
Atchison	153	89	141	106	150
Buchanan	992	963	315	712	857
Caldwell	192	172	58	157	209
Clay	762	488	6	626	406
Clinton	367	358	14	283	290
Daviess	398	459	44	296	351
Dekalb	161	155	55	66	167
Gentry	316	268	218	133	233
Harrison	204	216	82	111	164
Holt	289	143	285	159	291
Nodaway	81	156	97	61	111
Platte	801	1080	420	910	1060
Ray	765	345	510	483	618
Total	6128	4998	2787	4299	5691

Bitt, Ind. Whig, 695.

V.	Miller.	*Price.*	HOUGH.	Scott.	P'rce.
Benton	244	457	97	167	328
Cass	412	336	48	225	337
Cole	214	454	269	216	462
Cooper	1036	418	237	645	535
Henry	363	201	94	266	345
Jackson	821	572	417	728	868
Johnson	506	685	28	300	456
La Fayette	957	869	253	803	532
Miller	156	222	268	62	279
Moniteau	389	386	144	189	353
Morgan	251	253	143	133	278
Pettis	264	249	111	245	301
Saline	649	130	401	514	448
Total	6372	4904	2540	4556	5407

VI.	PHELPS.	*Johnson.*	Scott.	Pierce.
Barry	398	340	72	288
Bates	279	307	104	116
Camden	318	143	67	109
Cedar	310	180	65	162
Dade	389	298	175	276
Dallas	293	398	102	344
Gasconade	90	542	89	804
Greene	1118	948	484	920
Hickory	208	221	75	194
Jasper	459	390	169	358
Laclede	247	299	71	184
Lawrence	497	498	168	390
McDonald	288	164	63	194
Newton	479	457	107	325
Oregon	88	289	11	96
Osage	346	569	143	872
Ozark	309	138	32	57
Polk	600	868	290	504
Pulaski	373	261	39	169
St. Clair	207	306	149	220
Stone	75	211	17	94
Taney	231	247	11	169
Texas	411	91	95	167
Wright	373	278	95	167
Total	8342	7982	2663	614[illegible]

VII.	Caruthers.	*Jones.*	Scott.	Pierce.
Bollinger	255	325	28	11[illegible]
Butler	200	46	16	2[illegible]
C. Girardeau	845	680	328	48[illegible]
Crawford	402	271	240	27[illegible]
Dent	215	88	74	9[illegible]
Dunklin	166	81	no returns	
Franklin	481	1013	277	61[illegible]
Jefferson	433	499	172	31[illegible]
Madison	578	390	117	25[illegible]
Mississippi	360	123	117	16[illegible]
New Madrid	457	27	93	3[illegible]
Pemiscot	196	26	57	3[illegible]
Perry	445	436	171	21[illegible]
Reynolds	58	167	5	9[illegible]
Ripley	221	144	18	8[illegible]
Scott	332	155	60	9[illegible]
Shannon	59	64		
Ste. Genevieve	581	164	122	1[illegible]
St. Francois	627	209	250	5[illegible]
Stoddard	396	237	116	7[illegible]
Washington	591	363	360	3[illegible]
Wayne	356	129	144	9[illegible]
Total	8045	5625	2762	42[illegible]

Whigs in Roman; Bentonians in *Italics*; Anti-Ben-tonians in SMALL CAPS.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 12; Anti-Benton, 13; Bentonians, [illegible]
HOUSE—Whigs, 48; Anti-Benton, 46; Bentonians, 3[illegible]

INDIANA.

Dists.	1854. CONGRESS. Rep.	Sec. State. Neh. Rep.	State. Neh. Wg. Dem.	1852. PRESIDENT. F. D.
I.	Hall.	Miller.	Collins.	Hayden.
Daviess	1009	823	1022	738
Dubois	284	911	270	876
Gibson	1118	1037	981	893
Knox	1314	972	1209	953
Martin	490	578	429	497
Pike	668	701	646	619
Posey	1029	1373	955	1305
Spencer	1004	973	945	934
Vanderburgh	1366	1905	1235	1362
Warrick	719	1100	685	1124
Total	9051	9864	8367	9321
Maj. for Miller, 813; do. for Hayden, 954; do. for Pierce, 2388.				
II.	Shau'ter.	Eng'sh.	Col'ns.	Hayden.
Clark	1370	1500	1574	1498
Crawford	575	566	614	520
Floyd	1705	1487	1705	1485
Harrison	1294	1354	1298	1304
Orange	659	1050	662	1013
Perry	777	770	773	770
Scott	610	709	600	723
Washington	1154	1525	1156	1514
Total	8345	8931	8382	8827
Maj. for English, 586; do. for Hayden, 445; do. for Pierce, 1915.				
III.	Dunn.	Dunham.	Collins.	Hayden.
Bartholomew	1443	1517	1417	1522
Brown	221	592	171	620
Jackson	725	1300	653	1364
Jefferson	2705	1378	2661	1415
Jennings	1446	771	1455	755
Lawrence	1371	818	943	743
Monroe	803	1109	611	1065
Switzerland	1275	849	1267	840
Total	9989	8329	9178	8324
Maj. for Dunn, 1660; do. for Collins, 854; do. for Pierce, 2159.				
IV.	Cumb'k.	Holman.	Col'ns.	Hayd'n.
Dearborn	2084	2227	2028	2236
Decatur	1704	1324	1684	1322
Franklin	1647	1830	1693	1805
Ohio	481	396	506	349
Ripley	1653	1230	1633	1215
Rush	1510	1394	1479	1434
Total	9081	8391	9013	8357
Maj. for Cumback, 670; do. for Collins, 656; do. for Pierce, 1788.				
V.	Hol'wy.	Beck'l's.	Collins.	Hayden.
Delaware	1075	623	1154	591
Fayette	1090	842	1057	862
Henry	2037	847	2100	863
Randolph	1520	819	1531	845
Union	736	668	757	673
Wayne	2971	1443	3120	1452
Total	9419	5242	9719	5286
Maj. for Holloway, 4177; do. for Collins, 4433; do. for Scott, 921. Jos. Holman, Ind., 290.				
VI.	Barb'r.	Hend'ks.	Collins.	Hayd.
Hancock	984	1174	891	1195
Hendricks	1495	1196	1514	1168
Johnson	1198	1592	1136	1571
Marion	3370	2900	3227	2955
Morgan	1431	1140	1498	1109
Shelby	1556	1784	1576	1771
Total	9824	9286	9762	9269
Maj. for Barbour, 538; do. for Collins, 493; do. for Pierce, 1198.				
VII.	Scott.	Davis.	Collins.	Hayden.
Clay	637	747	579	668
Greene	945	1094	856	786
Owen	923	933	728	814
Parke	1623	1087	1630	1085

Dists.	Scott.	Davis.	Collins.	Hayden.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
Putnam	1924	1563	1887	1306	1712	1466	22
Sullivan	674	1202	688	1205	529	1203	0
Vermillion	862	777	866	785	852	783	4
Vigo	1927	1157	1833	930	1694	1156	8
Total	9515	8580	8627	7898	8258	8438	171
Maj. for Scott, 935; do. for Collins, 1029; do. for Pierce, 80.							
VIII.	Mace.	Davis	Collins	Hayd'n.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
Boone	1177	1282	1143	1303	936	1161	109
Carroll	1224	1081	1230	1095	1075	1230	29
Clinton	1111	906	1004	921	929	1250	75
Fountain	1576	1195	1572	1211	1023	1496	64
Montgomery	1849	1721	1859	1755	1859	1852	109
Tippecanoe	2424	1283	2431	1305	1918	2146	143
Warren	996	370	977	387	850	862	56
Total	10357	7838	10296	7981	8290	10013	676
Maj. for Mace, 2519; do. for Collins, 2315; do. for Pierce, 1723.							
IX.	Colfax.	Eddy.	Collins.	Hayden.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
Benton	185	90	169	107	110	138	15
Cass	1375	1295	1561	1315	1176	1190	50
Fulton	633	626	623	636	559	581	6
Jasper	408	424	400	433	357	347	33
Lake	584	283	547	334	230	334	58
Laporte	1729	1390	1717	1421	1357	1468	136
Marshall	642	610	629	634	543	511	56
Miami	1246	987	1218	1017	994	1196	76
Porter	753	594	732	618	444	527	58
Pulaski	311	407	308	406	210	333	1
St. Joseph	1485	869	1469	902	998	1052	174
Starke	65	125	61	128	66	122	0
White	573	513	545	531	516	536	13
Total	9989	8223	9779	8482	7354	8335	710
Maj. for Colfax, 1766; do. for Collins, 1297; do. for Pierce, 981.							
X.	Brent'n.	Cham'ln.	Col'n.	Hayd.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
Allen	1538	1987	1457	2044	1225	1964	24
Dekalb	675	516	638	535	391	780	164
Kosciusko	1031	718	1026	744	1045	938	26
Lagrange	1071	424	1142	383	667	677	117
Noble	857	408	829	535	606	807	79
Reuben	624	564	628	576	487	543	90
Whitley	649	363	598	605	497	568	1
Total	7485	5981	7347	6142	5958	7630	539
Maj. for Brenton, 1504; do. for Collins, 1205; do. for Pierce, 1634.							
XI.	Pettit.	Black.	Collins.	Hayd.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
Adams	673	616	670	679	562	672	14
Blackford	299	333	179	392	108	263	15
Grant	1130	789	1112	800	899	836	345
Hamilton	1338	711	1328	703	971	961	401
Howard	795	579	762	587	539	526	165
Huntington	893	731	857	807	706	888	38
Jay	787	546	719	557	575	600	135
Madison	1169	1287	1165	1315	1004	1282	83
Tipton	457	358	457	361	340	461	7
Wabash	1236	735	1545	766	1145	959	91
Wells	602	665	592	675	415	710	23
Total	9389	7351	9166	7440	6564	8068	1317
Maj. for Pettit, 2188; do. for Collins, 1726; do. for Pierce, 1494.							

TOTAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Nebraska.	Majority.
Sec. State—Collins	99,636	Hayden, 87,027	12,609.
Auditor—Talbot	99,380	Duren, 87,711	11,669.
Treasurer—Nofsinger	99,104	Newland, 87,073	12,031.
Sup. Judge—Gookins	100,122	Hovey, 85,898	14,224.
Sup't Inst'n—Hills	99,324	Larrabee, 85,724	13,600.
Congress—Anti-Neb.	102,424	Neb'ka, 87,856	14,568.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Anti-Nebraska, 24; Nebraska, 26.
HOUSE—Anti-Nebraska, 58; Nebraska, 41; National Whig, 1.
Anti-Nebraska majority on joint ballot, 14.

ILLINOIS.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep.	1854. Congress. Neb.	1854. Treasurer. Rep.	1854. Treasurer. Neb.	1852. President. Whig.	1852. President. Dem.	1852. President. F.S.
I.	Washb'n.	Jack'n.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Boone	639	106	650	289	661	525	338
Carroll	532	92	543	138	499	351	72
Jo Daviess	1383	867	849	928	1381	1425	122
Lake	1162	297	1099	646	697	812	519
McHenry	1461	892	1446	984	868	1199	645
Ogle	1198	234	1004	448	899	755	294
Stephenson	750	455	738	480	976	1061	170
Winnebago	1357	117	1361	46	1028	820	726
Total	8352	2776	7697	3608	6992	6948	2886

Maj. for Washburn, 5,596; do. for Miller, 4,084; do. for Scott, 44. Mr. Ferrey, Anti-Neb., received 927 votes for Congress.

II.	Woodw'h.	Turner.	Miller.	Moore.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Cook	3148	1175	3644	1636	2089	3767	793
Dekalb	435	42	650	268	456	583	366
Du Page	561	172	638	381	381	586	386
Kane	1106	239	1092	630	1160	1308	642
Lee	661	149	699	120	478	573	77
Rock Island	420	496	825	551	764	686	96
Whiteside	256	228	699	280	554	518	161
Total	6927	2544	8547	3896	5882	8021	2500

Maj. for Woodworth, 4,383; do. for Miller, 4,951; do. for Pierce, 2,139. Blackwell, Whig, rec'd 2091; Mayo, Anti-Nebraska, 995.

III.	Norton.	Drake.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.
Bureau	1200	702	1178	723	713	670	430
Champaign	362	211	366	209	347	269	0
De Witt	653	621	568	552	516	540	20
Grundy	398	381	399	363	249	368	64
Iroquois	314	348	331	340	278	482	22
Kankakee	720	261	393	314	(New County.)		
Kendall	610	241	606	249	518	632	262
La Salle	1997	1200	1866	1228	1204	1894	552
Livingston	319	207	312	210	164	214	12
McLean	1327	846	1383	808	1256	1068	40
Putnam	467	105	467	107	310	248	230
Vermilion	1025	485	1061	466	997	761	36
Will	1282	710	1278	728	1251	1450	320
Total	10574	6216	10156	6311	7889	8446	1978

Maj. for Norton, 4,258; do. for Miller, 3,844; do. for Pierce, 557.

IV.	Knox.	McMurtry.	Mill'r.	Moore.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Fulton	1842	1797	1809	1814	1843	2192	298
Henry	629	356	580	413	357	475	91
Knox	1576	924	1609	980	1080	1119	391
Marshall	565	336	557	342	546	579	61
Mason	511	428	495	449	561	621	5
Mercer	640	424	608	437	575	498	92
Peoria	1490	1392	1476	1407	1566	1806	252
Stark	390	213	372	233	336	366	82
Tazewell	1187	566	1145	619	1369	809	80
Warren	934	618	944	639	806	781	163
Woodford	364	533	360	537	339	636	49
Total	10146	7587	9946	7870	9368	9924	1554

Maj. for Knox, 2,559; do. for Miller, 2,076; do. for Pierce, 556.

V.	Wilms's.	Rich'sn.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Adams	2574	2408	2321	2507	2256	2635	107
Brown	429	625	449	623	446	661	0
Calhoun	142	378	46	389	211	335	0
Hancock	1347	1349	1308	1392	1286	1466	34
Henderson	652	448	646	472	547	414	34
McDonough	831	855	798	871	840	838	9
Pike	1720	1714	1713	1733	1745	1762	34
Schuyler	617	1058	637	991	844	980	16
Total	8122	8935	7918	8978	8164	9091	234

Maj. for Richardson, 813; do. for Moore, 1,065; do. for Pierce, 837.

VI.	Yates.	Harris.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Cass	663	735	562	774	784	830	0
Christian	572	489	366	487	356	426	2
Greene	839	1283	562	1481	864	1297	12
Jersey	714	480	696	490	651	564	[illegible]
Macoupin	1219	1364	1163	1352	841	1196	[illegible]
Menard	694	670	687	672	644	696	
Morgan	1591	1409	1506	1420	1397	1411	1[illegible]
Montgomery	484	691	465	701	416	655	
Sangamon	2166	1410	2025	1633	2126	1806	[illegible]
Scott	665	744	644	779	730	706	
Shelby	498	815	576	893	446	968	
Total	9890	10090	9042	10612	9263	10349	3[illegible]

Maj. for Harris, 200; do. for Moore, 1,570; do. for Pierce, 1,096.

VII.	Archer.	Allen.	Miller.	Moore.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Clay	347	893	128	725	284	589	
Clark	1149	921	919	1063	842	966	
Coles	1173	758	1004	819	997	733	
Cumberland	547	356	31	52	293	444	
Crawford	719	726	496	872	571	827	1
Edgar	1013	711	994	720	892	924	3
Effingham	170	625	1	586	175	527	
Fayette	404	899	226	1066	437	678	
Jasper	363	482	0	740	256	461	
Lawrence	489	509	271	593	510	589	
Logan	586	453	569	461	568	489	
Macon	513	414	808	419	855	486	
Moultrie	365	262	369	246	292	263	
Piatt	260	174	256	173	192	161	
Richland	353	601	6	960	174	109	
Total	8451	8452	5777	9575	6840	8487	5

Maj. for Allen, 1; do. for Moore, 3,598; do. for Pierce, 1,347.

VIII.	Trumb'l.	Fouke.	Miller.	Moore.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Bond	808	306	728	435	494	485	2
Clinton	360	702	281	731	376	670	
Jefferson	325	665	129	878	395	865	
Madison	2280	393	1866	977	1548	1715	3
Marion	544	426	165	757	295	762	2
Monroe	530	304	78	154	294	1125	
Randolph	1161	658	877	885	575	814	22
St. Clair	1619	986	687	1852	998	2571	
Washington	369	807	76	1012	251	763	2
Total	7917	5306	4876	7671	5215	9770	33

Maj. for Trumbull, 2,611; do. for Moore, 2,795; do for Pierce, 4,555. Buckmaster rec'd 398.

IX.	Turney.	Marsh'l.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Alexander	177	161	—	361	105	296	
Edwards	42	380	53	170	291	162	
Franklin	149	362	122	401	196	709	
Gallatin	17	631	152	662	324	593	
Hamilton	28	826	9	898	223	754	
Hardin	37	172	5	367	244	212	
Jackson	34	536	—	561	347	531	
Johnson	222	417	—	478	136	751	
Massac	264	385	—	722	208	449	
Perry	181	234	91	421	277	564	5
Pope	87	396	—	26	320	439	
Pulaski	191	114	3	243	112	246	
Saline	11	639	—	690	209	633	
Union	425	353	119	732	169	830	
Wabash	76	534	367	339	469	355	
Wayne	349	679	323	562	389	757	
White	149	1196	90	1302	749	782	
Williamson	472	493	—	1141	344	799	
Total	2911	8498	1384	10266	5141	9861	6

Maj. for Marshall, 5,587; do. for Moore, 8,932; do for Pierce, 4,720.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Treasurer—Miller, *Rep*...65,477; Moore, *Neb*...68,392

Congress—Anti-Nebraska, 78,064; Neb. & Doug. 60,451

President,'52—Scott, 64,934; Pierce, 80,597; Hale, 9,966

Maj. for Moore, 2,915; Anti-Nebraska majority for Congress, 17,613. Pierce over Scott, 15,663.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Anti-Neb., 14; Neb. Demo's, 11

HOUSE—Whig and Anti-Neb....46; Neb. Demo's, 29

IOWA.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep. Clarke.	Neb. Hall.	Governor. Rep. Grimes.	Neb. Bates.	1852. President. Whig Scott.	Dem. P'rce.	F.S. Hale.
I.							
Adair	7	8..	7	8..			
Adams	11	29..	11	29..			
Appanoose	352	520..	373	509..	247	335	25
Cass	22	55..	22	53..			
Clark	85	75..	86	73..	20	32	37
Dallas	192	153..	202	139..	79	89	0
Davis	589	726..	690	111..	592	614	12
Decatur	92	271..	110	253..	55	133	0
Fremont	179	185..	179	186..	95	67	0
Floyd			73	4..			
Guthrie	40	110..	37	113..	7	39	0
Harrison	87	109..	78	93..			
Henry	1088	578..	1164	530..	832	513	223
Jasper	275	83..	279	73..	160	113	3
Jefferson	963	778..	967	774..	757	795	97
Keokuk	497	631..	507	519..	326	403	42
Lee	1578	1692..	1425	1676..	1379	1708	201
Lucas	99	125..	101	124..	80	85	3
Madison	155	207..	159	202..	103	150	0
Mahaska	878	578..	817	568..	599	541	39
Marion	479	656..	493	649..	411	489	13
Mills	162	104..	177	156..	42	91	0
Mitchell			32	0..			
Monroe	326	371..	360	368..	204	295	36
Montgomery	10	17..	10	16..			
Page	61	94..	61	93..	29	40	0
Polk	467	431..	450	450..	401	459	13
Pottawattamie	140	268..	207	215..	111	182	0
Poweshiek	(No returns)				61	45	2
Shelby	9	43..	19	23..			
Taylor	6	69..	11	66..	0	9	0
Van Buren	1035	1011..	1067	1025..	981	1028	68
Union	4	28..	8	25..			
Wapello	818	860..	825	857..	683	762	80
Warren	450	294..	463	281..	95	82	13
Wayne	118	104..	127	100..	63	89	0
	Total	11042	11221.	11596	10413..	8412	9139	827

Maj. for Hall, 179; do. for Grimes, 1,183; plurality for Pierce, 727.

Dists.	II. Thorington.	Hemp'd.	Grimes.	Bates.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Allamakee	296	199..	299	197..	142	123	0
Benton	193	187..	89	191..	80	89	0
Boone	84	184..	89	181..	40	84	0
Bremer	69	100..	63	110..			
Buchanan	216	133..	216	146..	123	148	0
Blackhawk	191	158..	191	152..			
Cedar	617	397..	600	432..	338	354	102
Chickasaw			38	29..			
Clayton	694	329..	687	332..	471	461	0
Clinton	456	447..	443	466..	278	336	0
Delaware	285	284..	282	299..	233	204	18
Desmoines	1063	1283..	1045	1213..	984	1154	80
Dubuque	645	1120..	669	1101..	600	1150	6
Fayette	340	229..	352	225..	167	117	21
Greene	9	34..					
Hardin			65	100..			
Iowa	217	140..	22	129..	112	101	1
Jackson	605	704..	618	717..	584	739	12
Johnson	610	641..	699	580..	516	551	36
Jones	440	417..	536	440..	266	336	22
Linn	814	567..	836	610..	522	592	80
Louisa	627	462..	645	459..	468	368	105
Marshall	105	88..	110	114..	81	52	0
Monona			25	7..			
Muscatine	709	620..	739	619..	552	605	30
Risley			(No returns.)				
Scott	790	534..	773	583..	517	641	81
Story	58	51..	61	51..	(No returns.)		
Tama	176	25..	119	97..			
Washington	836	487..	815	439..	473	369	181
Webster	21	86..	32	104..			
Wisconsinlek	183	76..	186	76..	68	68	0
Woodbury			0	23..			
Yell			(No returns.)				
	Total	11424	9873.	11444	10141..	7444	8624	777

Maj. for Thorington, 1,551; do. for Grimes, 1,303; do. for Pierce, 403.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Whig and Rep.		Democrats.	
Governor—Grimes	23,040;		Bates	20,554
Sec. State—Groff	4,028;		McLeary	22,530
Auditor—Stevens	22,030;		Sharp	21,430
Treasurer—McMaklin	4,018;		Morris	22,311
Atty. Gen.—Bennett	20,809;		Cloud	22,340

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Republican...15; Democrats...16.
HOUSE—Whig and Republican...40; Democrats...50.

MICHIGAN.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep. How'd.	Neb. Stuart.	Governor. Rep. Bing'm.	Neb. Barry.	1852. President. Wg. Scott.	Dem. P'rce.	F.S. Hale.
I.							
Jackson	2185	1801..	2061	1755..	1737	1840	484
Livingston	1176	1298..	1130	1326..	931	1419	133
Washtenaw	2853	2017..	2829	2130..	2274	2604	603
Wayne	3663	3817	3476	4003..	3407	4680	366
	Total	9877	8723..	9496	9214..	8339	10543	1586

Maj. for Howard, 1,154; do. for Bingham, 282; do. for Pierce, 2304.

Dists.	II. Waldron.	Noble.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Branch	1365	1097..	1344	1108..	1077	1380	202
Cass	1093	876..	1097	865..	967	964	95
Hillsdale	2412	1229..	2262	1413..	1417	1596	301
Lenawee	3167	2248..	3197	2379..	2419	2937	640
Monroe	1068	1694..	1184	1484..	1112	1592	169
St. Joseph	1472	1063..	1418	1119..	1164	1259	222
	Total	11055	8113.	10902	8368..	8176	9638	1749

Maj. for Waldron, 2942; do. for Bingham, 2624; do. for Pierce, 1482.

Dists.	III. Wal'g'e.	Clark.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Allegan	693	892..	689	725..	547	583	66
Barry	751	668..	745	679..	478	652	107
Berrien	1093	905..	1034	952..	1017	1234	41
Calhoun	2344	1578..	2294	1627..	1784	1824	440
Clinton	639	557..	648	554..	470	437	146
Eaton	996	875..	985	891..	657	786	225
Ionia	1104	702..	1107	683..	659	864	302
Kalamazoo	1790	1099..	1733	1191..	1374	1257	411
Kent	1627	1383..	1540	1493..	1221	1519	166
Montcalm	212	188..	208	192..	120	156	6
Newaygo	143	132..	140	136..	40	104	10
Ottawa	629	714..	624	729..	363	786	59
Van Buren	844	685..	839	698..	613	771	87
	Total	12895	10178.	12596	10850..	9328	10942	2066

Maj. Walbridge, 2687; Bingham, 2046; Pierce, 1619.

Dists.	IV. Wisner.	Peck.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Chippewa	28	273..	24	273..	No returns.		
Emmet	0	695..	650	45..			
Genesee	1470	953..	1416	1018..	1221	1145	301
Grand Traverse	20	331..	194	156..			
Houghton	179	114..	174	118..	No returns,		
Ingham	843	1284..	939	1162..	786	939	128
Lapeer	767	790..	741	813..	618	819	142
Mackinac	3	128..	3	126..	38	292	0
Macomb	1372	1495..	1349	1509..	1058	1634	509
Marquette	No returns.						
Oakland	2654	2200..	2536	2487..	2376	3178	552
Ontonagon	205	70..	193	79..			
Saginaw	512	704..	544	651..	367	694	73
Sanilac	150	358..	143	368..	106	252	0
Shiawassee	489	740..	507	728..	519	554	52
St. Clair	992	897..	963	933..	852	1110	53
Tuscola	179	101..	172	108..	80	62	34
	Total	9883	11233.	10558	10543..	8021	10699	1844

Maj. for Peck, 1,370; do. for Bingham, 25; do. for Pierce, 2,678.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Lieut. Gov.—Coe	43,168;	Richmond...39,108.
Sec. State—McKinney	42,672;	Bancroft...39,015.
Treasurer—Holmes	43,207;	Hinman...39,125.
Auditor Gen.—Jones	42,831;	Swegles...39,400.
Attorney Gen.—Howard	43,176;	Witherell...39,187.
Sup't Instr'n—Mayhew	43,401;	Sherman...38,758.
Com. Lnd. Office—Trendwell	41,898;	Goodridge...40,057.
State Bd. Ed.—Kellogg	42,703;	Joslin...38,996.
" " " —Miller	42,009;	Pilcher...39,931.

WISCONSIN.

	Congress, 1854.		President, 1852.		
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
I.	Spooner.	Wells.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Kenosha	984	875	453	890	636
Milwaukee	3617	3854	2019	3640	527
Racine	1264	1101	848	1308	776
Walworth	1533	1217	926	1141	1433
Waukesha	1579	1711	939	1883	1186
Total	7026	8458	5284	8961	4558

Maj. for Wells, 1,432; plurality for Pierce, 3,677.

II.	Washburn.	Hoyt.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams	451	92	111	86	0
Bad Ax	130	44	No returns.		
Barlaie	17	41	New County.		
Chippewa & Dunn	49	173	"		
Clark	107	29	"		
Crawford	197	75	42		
Dane	1732	2033	1104	2138	226
Douglas	Not returned.				
Grant	1636	860	1341	1579	129
Green	911	484	650	865	186
Iowa	1164	800	895	948	0
Jackson	40	49	New County.		
La Crosse	168	162	209	325	10
La Fayette	1056	1075	850	1389	0
La Pointe	6	27	New County.		
Marathon	169	198	No returns.		
Monroe	114	40	New County.		
Pierce	69	55	"		
Polk	26	69	"		
Portage	363	209	No returns.		
Richland	334	150	198	166	0
Rock	2147	821	1569	1691	983
St. Croix	108	92	63		
Sauk	945	573	511	695	156
Trempeleau	No returns.		New County.		
Total	11936	7990	7406	9696	1692

David Taylor rec'd 146 votes. Maj. for Washburn, 4,836; do. for Pierce, 806.

III.	Billinghurst.	Macy.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Brown	750	281	286	515	0
Calumet	289	262	149	246	0
Columbia	1217	967	1133	1233	31
Dodge	1988	1606	1205	2264	439
Door	No returns.		New County.		
Fond du Lac	1569	1175	1065	1635	408
Jefferson	1575	1412	1208	1693	259
Kewaunee	No returns.		5	25	0
Manitowoc	702	125	209	874	9
Marquette	1196	667	0	300	0
Oconto	80	125	71	101	0
Omakee	269	262	New County.		
Outagamie	961	575	146	429	44
Shawanaw	No returns.		New County.		
Sheboygan	1504	610	962	1345	376
Washington	872	712	1166	2020	183
Waupaca	No returns.				
Waushara	449	40	147	174	136
Winnebago	1511	466	707	940	575
Total	13359	8866	8123	14120	2630

Harvey G. Turner received 1,025 votes for Congress. Maj. for Billinghurst, 4,763; do. for Pierce, 5,417.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Republicans.....12; Democrats.....13.
Assembly—Repub's..44; Dem's..38; Indepen's..5.

ARKANSAS.

In this State an election was held for Congress and Legislature. In the 1st District Alfred B. Greenwood was re-elected, and in the IId, Albert Rust was chosen—both Democrats, and elected without serious opposition. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

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The election in this State was for Congress and Legislature, and the contest did not partake of a partisan character to any considerable extent. The white people of South Carolina (two fifths of the population) are excessively Democratic; and the first and important article of their creed proclaims the right of merchandising, unrestrained and unquestioned, in the flesh and blood of the other three fifths.

In the 1st District there was a personal contest which resulted as follows:

Distr.	McQueen.	Wilson.	Chesterfield.	738	346
Marion	916	294	Horry	428	121
Lancaster	828	189	W'mesburgh.	692	225
Georgetown	326	86	All Saints	73	15
Darlington	876	909			
Marlboro'	578	382	Total	5155	2488

In the IId District William Aiken was re-elected without opposition.

In the IIId District Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt was re-elected without opposition.

In the IVth District the contest was as follows:

Distr.	Brooks.	Garlington.
Abbeville	1368	457
Edgefield	2315	474
Laurens	767	1169
Lexington	1043	130
Newberry	646	841
Total	6118	3061

Maj. for Preston S. Brooks, 3057.

In the Vth District Hon. James L. Orr; and in the VIth Hon. Wm. W. Boyce were re-elected without opposition.

The Legislature of this State is strictly Democratic according to the South Carolina idea of that word.

KANSAS.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Distr.	Whitfield.	Wakefield.	Flenniken.	Chapman.
First	46	198	51	9
Second	235	20	6	
Third	40		7	1
Fourth	140	21		
Fifth	63	4	15	
Sixth	105			
Seventh	597		7	
Eighth	16			
Ninth	9		21	
Tenth	3	6	29	
Eleventh	237		3	5
Twelfth	31	2		1
Thirteenth	69		1	
Fourteenth	130		25	
Fifteenth	267		39	
Sixteenth	222		80	
Seventeenth	49		13	
Total	2256	248	305	16

Maj. for J. W. Whitfield over all others, 1,698.

Whitfield is a pro-slavery man, and was elected by non-resident Missourians.

NEBRASKA.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Counties.	Giddings.	Johnson.	Chapman.	Dyson.	Wolfinger.
Douglas	66	196	7	20	
Cass	111	3	13	1	
Pierce	132	7	49		
Forney	25		14		
Richardson	24		14		14
Dodge					
Washington	18	13	5		
Buffalo		46	12		
Total	377	265	114	21	14

N. H. Giddings over H. D. Johnson, 111.

Giddings is understood to be an Anti-Nebraska Democrat. Johnson is the old delegate from Nebraska.

IOWA.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep. Clarke.	Neb. Hall.	Governor. Rep. Grimes.	Neb. Bates.	President. Whig Scott.	Dem. P'ree.	F.S. Hale.
I.							
Adair	7	8..	7	8..			
Adams	11	29..	11	29..			
Appanoose	352	520..	373	509..	247	335	25
Cass	22	53..	22	53..			
Clark	83	75..	86	73..	20	32	37
Dallas	122	153..	202	189..	79	89	0
Davis	589	726..	690	111..	592	614	12
Decatur	92	271..	110	253..	55	135	0
Fremont	170	185..	179	186..	95	67	0
Floyd		..	73	4..			
Guthrie	40	110..	37	113..	7	39	0
Harrison	87	109..	78	93..			
Henry	1088	878..	1164	530..	832	513	223
Jasper	275	83..	279	73..	160	113	3
Jefferson	963	778..	967	774..	757	795	97
Keokuk	497	631..	507	519..	325	403	42
Lee	1378	1692..	1425	1676..	1379	1708	201
Lucas	99	122..	101	124..	80	85	3
Madison	155	207..	159	202..	103	150	0
Mahaska	878	878..	817	568..	599	541	39
Marion	479	656..	493	649..	411	489	13
Mills	162	164..	177	156..	42	91	0
Mitchell		..	32	0..			
Monroe	326	371..	360	368..	204	295	36
Montgomery	10	17..	10	16..			
Page	61	94..	61	93..	29	40	0
Polk	457	431..	450	450..	401	439	13
Pottawattamie	140	268..	207	215..	111	182	0
Poweshiek	(No returns)			..	61	45	2
Shelby	9	43..	19	23..			
Taylor	6	69..	11	66..	0	9	0
Van Buren	1035	1011..	1067	1026..	981	1028	48
Union	4	28..	8	26..			
Wapello	818	860..	825	857..	683	762	20
Warren	450	294..	463	281..	95	82	13
Wayne	118	104..	127	100..	63	99	0
Total	11042	11221	11596	10413..	8412	9139	827

Maj. for Hall, 179; do. for Grimes, 1,183; plurality for Pierce, 727.

Dists.	Thering'n.	Hemp'd.	Grimes.	Bates.	Scott.	P'ree.	H'le.
II.							
Allamakee	296	199..	299	197..	143	123	0
Benton	198	187..	89	191..	80	89	0
Boone	84	184..	89	181..	40	84	0
Bremer	69	100..	63	110..			
Buchanan	216	133..	216	146..	123	148	0
Blackhawk	191	158..	191	152..			
Cedar	617	397..	600	432..	338	354	102
Chickasaw		..	38	29..			
Clayton	694	329..	687	333..	471	461	0
Clinton	456	447..	443	465..	278	336	0
Delaware	385	284..	382	299..	353	204	16
Desmoines	1063	1203..	1045	1213..	984	1154	80
Dubuque	645	1120..	609	1101..	600	1150	6
Fayette	340	229..	352	225..	167	117	21
Greene	9	34..		..			
Hardin		..	65	100..			
Iowa	217	140..	22	129..	112	101	1
Jackson	605	704..	618	717..	564	739	12
Johnson	610	641..	609	560..	415	531	36
Jones	440	417..	538	440..	356	336	22
Linn	814	567..	835	610..	522	592	80
Louisa	627	462..	645	459..	468	366	105
Marshall	105	89..	110	114..	31	52	0
Monona		..	25	7..			
Muscatine	709	620..	719	619..	562	605	30
Delay			(No returns.)				
Scott	790	534..	773	583..	517	641	81
Story	58	51..	61	51..	(No returns.)		
Tama	176	25..	119	37..			
Washington	836	487..	815	439..	478	369	181
Webster	21	66..	32	104..			
Winneshiek	183	76..	183	78..	98	68	0
Woodbury		..	0	23..			
Hill		..	(No returns.)				
Total	11424	9673.	11444	10141..	7444	9524	777

Maj. for Thorington, 1,551; do. for Grimes, 1,303; do. for Pierce, 403.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Whig and Rep.	Democrats.
Governor—Grimes	23,040	Bates 20,554
Sec. State—Groff	4,028	McLeary 22,530
Auditor—Stevens	22,030	Sharp 21,430
Treasurer—McMakin	4,018	Morris 22,311
Atty. Gen.—Bennett	20,309	Cloud 23,340

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Republican...15; Democrats...16.
HOUSE—Whig and Republican...40; Democrats...30.

MICHIGAN.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep.	Neb.	Governor. Rep.	Neb.	1852. President. Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
I.	How'd.	Stuart.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
Jackson	2185	1501..	2061	1755..	1737	1840	454
Livingston	1176	1298..	1130	1326..	931	1419	139
Washtenaw	2853	2017..	2829	2130..	2274	2604	605
Wayne	3663	2817..	3476	4003..	3407	4680	362
Total	9877	8723..	9496	9214..	8339	10543	1560

Maj. for Howard, 1,154; do. for Bingham, 362; do. for Pierce, 2304.

Dists.	Waldron.	Noble.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
II.							
Branch	1263	1097..	1844	1108..	1077	1330	202
Cass	1033	878..	1097	885..	987	954	95
Hillsdale	2412	1220..	2262	1413..	1417	1596	391
Lenawee	3167	2246..	3197	2379..	2419	2957	646
Monroe	1058	1004..	1184	1484..	1112	1552	189
St. Joseph	1472	1063..	1418	1119..	1164	1259	223
Total	11055	8113.	10992	8368..	8176	9638	1749

Maj. for Waldron, 2943; do. for Bingham, 2624; do. for Pierce, 1482.

Dists.	Walb'ge.	Clark.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
III.							
Allegan	693	692..	689	725..	547	980	66
Barry	751	668..	745	679..	478	652	107
Berrien	1093	905..	1034	952..	1017	1234	41
Calhoun	2344	1578..	2294	1627..	1784	1824	449
Clinton	639	557..	648	554..	470	457	146
Eaton	996	856..	995	891..	657	786	226
Ionia	1104	702..	1107	683..	659	864	302
Kalamazoo	1790	1099..	1733	1191..	1374	1257	411
Kent	1627	1283..	1540	1493..	1221	1519	166
Montcalm	212	188..	208	192..	120	156	6
Newaygo	143	132..	140	136..	40	104	0
Ottawa	629	714..	624	729..	363	756	39
Van Buren	844	685..	839	698..	613	771	87
Total	12905	10178.	12595	10550..	9323	10942	2056

Maj. Walbridge, 2587; Bingham, 2045; Pierce, 1619.

Dists.	Warner.	Peck.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'ree.	Hale.
IV.							
Chippewa	28	273..	24	273..	No returns.		
Emmet	0	695..	650	45..			
Genesee	1470	985..	1416	1018..	1221	1145	301
Grand Traverse	29	331..	194	155..			
Houghton	179	114..	174	118..	No returns.		
Ingham	843	1284..	939	1182..	795	929	129
Lapeer	767	793..	744	813..	618	819	142
Mackinac	3	128..	3	126..	88	292	0
Macomb	1372	1495..	1349	1509..	1058	1534	509
Marquette			No returns.				
Oakland	2654	2200..	2536	2437..	2376	3178	552
Ontonagon	205	70..	193	79..			
Saginaw	512	704..	544	651..	367	694	73
Sanilac	150	558..	143	598..	106	252	0
Shiawassee	469	740..	507	728..	519	654	52
St. Clair	992	897..	963	933..	852	1110	53
Tuscola	179	101..	172	108..	80	62	54
Total	9863	11233.	10558	10543..	8021	10699	1844

Maj. for Peck, 1,370; do. for Bingham, 25; do. for Pierce, 2,678.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Lieut. Gov.—Coe	43,168;	Richmond...39,108.
Sec. State—McKinney	42,672;	Bancroft...39,015.
Treasurer—Holmes	43,207;	Hinman...39,125.
Auditor Gen.—Jones	42,831;	Swegles...39,400.
Attorney Gen.—Howard	43,176;	Witherell...39,187.
Sup't Instr'n—Mayhew	43,401;	Shearman...38,758.
Com. L. Offices—Treadwell	41,895;	Goodridge...40,197.
State Bd. Ed.—Kellogg	42,703;	Joslin...38,995.
" " —Miller	42,009;	Pilcher...39,931.

WISCONSIN.

	Congress, 1854. Rep.	Dem.	President, 1852. Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
I.	Spooner.	Wells.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Kenosha	954	976	653	590	636
Milwaukee	1617	3854	2019	3560	622
Racine	1284	1101	848	1308	776
Walworth	1532	1217	926	1141	1433
Waukesha	1579	1711	930	1662	1186
Total	7026	8858	5254	8361	4556

Maj. for Wells, 1,432; plurality for Pierce, 3,097.

II.	Washburn.	Hoyt.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams	431	92	111	85	0
Bad Ax	130	44	No returns.		
Buffalo	17	41	New County.		
Chippewa & Dunn	49	173	"		
Clark	107	29	"		
Crawford	197	75		42	
Dane	1732	2033	1104	2138	286
Douglass	Not returned.				
Grant	1636	899	1341	1579	129
Green	911	494	659	865	186
Iowa	1164	800	899	948	0
Jackson	40	49	New County.		
La Crosse	166	102	200	326	10
La Fayette	1056	1075	850	1269	0
La Pointe	6	27	New County.		
Marathon	169	126	No returns.		
Monroe	114	40	New County.		
Pierce	69	55	"		
Polk	36	66	"		
Portage	363	209	No returns.		
Richland	324	150	166	166	0
Rock	2147	821	1599	1691	923
St. Croix	106	92		62	
Sauk	965	373	511	665	156
Trempeleau	No returns.		New County.		
Total	11936	7990	7406	9998	1692

David Taylor rec'd 142 votes. Maj. for Washburn, 4,036; do. for Pierce, 886.

III.	Billinghurst.	Macy.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Brown	756	281	326	515	0
Calumet	289	202	149	246	0
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Ozaukee	869	262	New County.		
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Third	40		7		1
Fourth	140	21			
Fifth	63	4	15		
Sixth	105				
Seventh	597		7		
Eighth	16				
Ninth	9		21		
Tenth	2	6	29		
Eleventh	257		8		5
Twelfth	51	9			1
Thirteenth	69		1		
Fourteenth	130		23		
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Sixteenth	223		60		
Seventeenth	49		13		
Total	2268	248	305		16

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Pierce	132	7	49		
Forney	26		14		
Richardson	34		14		
Dodge					14
Washington	16	13	5		
Buffalo		45	12		
Total	377	265	114	21	14

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AND POLITICAL REGISTER

FOR

1856

GREELEY & MCELRATH NEW YORK.

Reproduced by the AMERICAN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC Co NY (Osborne's Process)

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp.	Sal'ry	Leg're Meets	Gen. Election.
Alabama	Montgomery	John A. Winston	Dec. 1857	$2,500	2 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1856	1,800	1 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	J. Neely Johnson*	Dec. 1857	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*William T. Miner**	May, 1856	1,100	1 W. May	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	Peter F. Causey*	Jan. 1859	1,333	1 Tu. June	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahasse	James E. Broome	Nov. 1857	1,500	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Herschel V. Johnson,	Nov. 1857	3,000	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Joel A. Matteson	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph A. Wright	Jan. 1857	1,300	1annary	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Iowa City	*James W. Grimes*	Dec. 1856	1,000	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Charles S. Morehead*	Aug. 1855	2,500	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan. 1860	——	8 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	Samuel Wells	Jan. 1857	1,500	1 W. Jan	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	T. Watkins Ligon	Jan. 1857	3,600	1 W. Jan	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	Henry J. Gardner*	Jan. 1858	2,500	1 W. Jan	2 M. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Kinsley S. Bingham*	Jan. 1857	1,500	1 W. Jan	1 Tu. Nov
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. M'Rae	Jan. 1858	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu. N.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Sterling Price	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	*Ralph Metcalf**	June 1856	1,000	1 W. June	2 Tu. March,
New Jersey	Trenton	Rodman M. Price	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New-York	Albany	*Myron H. Clark*	Jan. 1857	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas Bragg	Jan. 1857	2,000	3 M. Nov	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*Salmon P. Chase*	Jan. 1858	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	*James Pollock**	Jan. 1858	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	*William W. Hoppin**	May, 1856	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	James H. Adams	Dec. 1856	3,500	4 M. Nov	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Andrew Johnson	Oct. 1857	2,000	1 M. Oct	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Edward M. Pease	Dec. 1857	3,000	In Decem'r.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Stephen Royce**	Oct. 1856	750	2 Th. Oct	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Henry A. Wise	Jan. 1860	5,000	2 M. Jan	4 Th. April.
Wisconsin	Madison	William A. Barstow†	Dec. 1857	1,250	1 M. Jan	1 Th. Nov.

Governors of Territories.—*Oregon*, Geo. L. Curry; *Minnesota*, Willis A. Gorman; *New Mexico*, David Merriweather; *Utah*, Edwin J. Steptoe; *Washington*, Isaac J. Stevens; *Nebraska*, Mark W. Izard; *Kansas*, Wilson Shannon.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

Republicans in *Italics*. * Know-Nothings. † Seat contested by *Coles Bashford*, Republican.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Population of 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* V. Bu'n	*Whig.* Clay.	*Dem.* Polk.	*Abo'n, Birn'y*	
Alabama	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		771,671
Arkansas	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		209,757
California	34,971	39,665	100	Admitte	d since	1848.				192,597
Connecticut	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,406	5,005	32,830	29,841	1,943	370,792
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80	6,258	5,971		91,532
Florida	2,575	4,318		4,539	3,238		Admitte	d since	1844.	87,444
Georgia	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		906,101
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	851,470
Indiana	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	988,416
Iowa	15,855	17,762	1,026	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitte	d since	1844.	192,214
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,120		61,255	51,988		982,405
Louisiana	17,255	18,647		18,247	15,370	1	13,083	13,782		517,763
Maine	52,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,862	583,169
Maryland	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		583,034
Massachusetts	86,062	46,880	29,903	64,059	35,281	38,058	67,742	53,479	10,959	994,514
Michigan	33,860	41,842	7,237	21,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,632	397,654
Mississippi	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,887		19,206	25,126		606,526
Missouri	29,984	38,303		32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		682,044
New-Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	317,976
New-Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	823	489,555
New-York	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,585	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	3,097,391
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	39,287		868,903
Ohio	152,826	169,220	31,682	138,339	154,773	35,547	155,112	149,061	8,050	1,980,427
Pennsylvania	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,130	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,535	6,332	2,311,786
Rhode Island	7,626	8 735	644	6,779	5,646	730	7,322	4,867		147,545
South Carolina	Preside	ntial ele	ctors c	hosen	y the le	gislat	ure.			668,507
Tennessee	58,808	57,018		64,709	58,419		60,030	59,917		1,002,614
Texas	4,995	13,552		4,5	16,668	3	Admitte	d since	1844.	212,592
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,1	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,964	314,120
Virginia	57,132	72,413		45,26	46,738	9	44,790	50,683		1,421,661
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitte	d since	1844.	305,391
D. C. and Terr's.										143,985
Total	1,593,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,232	1,223,795	291,578	1,291,643	1,329,015	66,304	23,191,558

Pierce over Scott, 203,306. Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

Name of Sovereign.	Title.	State.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Existence.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	Sweden and Norway	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	170,715	3,483,803	1849	Lutheran.
				121,725	1,328,471	1845	Lutheran.
Alexander II.	Emperor	Russia	Absolute Monarchy	2,120,397	60,362,315	1846	Greek Church.
Frederic VII.	King	Denmark	Limited Monarchy, with Prov. States	21,858	2,296,597	1850	Lutheran.
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	Limited Monarchy—Lords and Commons	116,700	27,435,326	1851	Prot. Episcopal.
William III.	King	Holland	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	13,890	3,267,638	1851	Reformed.
Leopold I.	King	Belgium	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	11,313	4,359,090	1849	Lutheran.
Fred. William IV.	King	Prussia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	107,300	16,346,625	1849	Evangelical.
John	King	Saxony	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	5,705	1,894,431	1849	Catholic.
George V.	King	Hanover	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	14,600	1,736,847	1848	Evangelical.
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	4,701	543,328	1851	Lutheran.
George	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	997	96,202	1848	Lutheran.
Peter	Grand Duke	Oldenburg	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	2,470	278,050	1851	Lutheran.
William	Duke	Brunswick	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,525	268,943	1846	Lutheran.
Adolphus	Duke	Nassau	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	1,736	428,218	1851	Evangelical.
Charles Alexander	Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,403	261,370	1851	Lutheran.
Ernest II.	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Lim. Sovereignty—one Chamber for each Duchy	790	149,753	1849	Lutheran.
Bernard	Duke	Saxe-Meiningen	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	968	163,322	1849	Lutheran.
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Altenburg	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	491	131,750	1850	Lutheran.
Leopold	Duke	Anhalt-Dessau	States with Limited Powers	360	63,700	1849	Evangelical.
Alexander	Duke	Anhalt-Hemburg	States with Limited Powers	339	50,411	1850	Evangelical.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	405	69,650	1849	Lutheran.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Sondersh	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	358	50,002	1849	Lutheran.
Henry XX.	Prince	Reuss—Elder Line	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	588	112,175	1846	Lutheran.
Henry LXII.	Prince	Reuss—Younger Line					
Leopold	Prince	Lippe Detmold	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	445	104,674	1849	Reformed.
George	Prince	Lippe Schaumburg	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	208	28,857	1848	Reformed.
George Victor	Prince	Waldeck	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	455	58,219	1850	Evangelical.
Ferdinand	Landgrave	Hesse-Homberg	Absolute Sovereignty—one Chamber	206	24,203	1846	Reformed.
Frederic	Prince Regent	Baden	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	5,712	1,362,774	1849	Evangelical.
Frederic William	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	4,430	754,590	1846	Reformed.
Louis III.	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	3,761	852,524	1849	Lutheran.
William I.	King	Wurtemburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	7,568	1,802,252	1850	Lutheran.
Maximilian II.	King	Bavaria	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,436	4,519,546	1859	Catholic.
Francis Joseph I.	Emperor	Austria	Absolute Monarchy	250,276	36,514,468	1851	Catholic.
Napoleon III.	Emperor	France	Const. Monarchy Senate and Legislative body	203,736	35,781,628	1851	Catholic.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	176,480	14,216,219	1849	Catholic.
Pedro V.	King	Portugal	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	34,500	3,412,500	1841	Catholic.
Victor Emanuel II.	King	Sardinia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,830	4,916,087	1848	Catholic.
Leopold II.	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Absolute Monarchy	8,712	1,761,140	1851	Catholic.
Robert	Duke	Parma	Absolute Sovereignty	2,184	497,343	1851	Catholic.
Francis V.	Duke	Modena and Massa	Absolute Sovereignty	2,073	556,458	1860	Catholic.
Pius IX.	Pope	States of the Church	Absolute Sovereignty	17,048	2,908,115	1842	Catholic.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Absolute Monarchy	41,521	8,681,289	1851	Catholic.
Otho I.	King	Greece	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	18,244	998,226	1851	Catholic.
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	Absolute Monarchy	189,920	15,500,000	1844	Mohammedan.

KANSAS.

POSITION, BOUNDARIES, ETC.

KANSAS TERRITORY is situated between the 37th and 40th parallels of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Territory of Nebraska; on the west by the Rocky Mountains, Utah and New-Mexico Territories; on the south by New-Mexico and Indian Territory, and on the east by Missouri. It therefore embraces a section of country extending in breadth over three degrees of latitude; and from east to west over 12° of longitude, viz: from 94° to 106 ° W. From 108° longitude, however, to the western boundary, the width is only two degrees of latitude, as at that point New-Mexico extends one degree further north than the Indian Territory. Nearly half of this narrow and extreme western portion extends over the Rocky Mountains.

The area of Kansas is 114,798 square miles. Ultimately, the State of Kansas will probably be restricted by cutting off the western portion to form a new State or States, so as to leave this about three hundred miles long from east to west, and two hundred wide from north to south.

The name is pronounced Kanzas, and should be so written.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Eastern Kansas resembles that of Kentucky and Missouri. It is warm in summer, and in winter mild, with now and then a few severe frosty and stormy days and nights. The winter begins in December and ends in February, when it gradually gives place to agreeable spring weather. So far as experience has gone, the western portions of the Territory are found to be blessed in summer with an almost daily breeze from the Rocky Mountains, which is so cool and refreshing as to preclude all oppression from heat. The wet season is in May and June, and then the rivers fill and some overflow their banks. The fall is the dryest portion of the year. Snow in winter seldom exceeds two or three inches in depth, and soon disappears. Cattle can subsist on the prairies throughout the winter without artificial shelter, though they would do better under cover. The greater part of the Territory is healthy, being high and dry. The low, marshy grounds form but a small portion of the Territory, and consequently there is but little danger from malaria. Winds come pure from the Rocky Mountains, Kansas lying wholly west of the swamps which abound on the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOILS, ETC.

From the eastern boundary of Missouri to the base of the Rocky Mountains, the face of the country is a continual succession of undulating ridges and valleys. These ridges generally run north and south; they are diverted in many places from their uniformity by the courses of streams and rivers. The eastern portion, extending from 80 to 200 miles west of the Missouri boundary, is the most available for agricultural purposes. It is well, though not abundantly timbered. It has a limestone basis, and the surface soil varies from two to six feet in depth—much of it a black vegetable mould, superior to ordinary prairie soil. Beyond this district, there is a gradual deterioration westward, and beyond Council Grove and Sandy Creek, the soil presents a sandy appearance, but it is covered with the vine, rushes, &c.; the basis is sandstone. The only trees in this portion of the country are those in the valley of the Kansas river. They are chiefly Cotton-wood and Willow. This character of soil extends from 100 to 150 miles westward, and beyond it the soil is in good part composed of marl and earthy limestone, and so is well adapted for corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. There are table lands elevated from fifteen to fifty feet above the ordinary level with perpendicular sides. The surfaces of these elevations are flat, and some of them are covered with mountain cherry and other shrubs. This region is, however, destitute of timber. This is but a narrow belt of land, and beyond it is a district resembling the eastern portion of the Territory. Along the base of the Black Hills, there is an abundance of timber growing on a broad bank of fertile, finely watered soil. The scenery here is very fine, and there is an abundance of wild fruits and flowers. Between the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains, there is every variety of soil and aspect, and the scenery rises to great sublimity and grandeur. It is adorned with sparkling rivulets and placid lakes, and there is an amount of water-power surpassing that of any settled portion of the United Sates.

The Republican and Smoky Hill Forks take their rise from the snows and streams of the Rocky Mountains, and unite to form the Kansas river on the 39th degree of latitude and 96th degree of longitude. This river flows eastward to its mouth in 39° latitude and 95° longitude. The valley varies from twenty to forty miles in width

near its mouth, and narrows toward its source. The timbers which grow in the upper portions of the two great forks are Poplar, Cedar, Pine and other trees common to mountainous districts. The principal trees of the Kansas river valley are Hickory, Oak, Walnut, Sugar Maple, Ash, &c. The southern portion of the Territory presents great advantages for stock-raising and wool-growing, as the animals require little or no shelter during the winter, and the expense of building sheds, &c., can be dispensed with. In the north, the soil is said to be perfect for agriculture, being rich and retentive, with just sand enough in it to make it easy to cultivate.

HISTORY.

Kansas was annexed to the United States by virtue of a treaty with France concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803. It formed a portion of the vast tract of country then ceded to us by France, known as the "Louisiana Purchase." The act authorizing the President [Thomas Jefferson] to take possession of Louisiana, including the territories now known as Indian, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, was approved October 31st, 1803, and on the 10th of the following November the "act authorising the creation of a stock to the amount of eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic, and making provision for the payment of the same," was approved. On the same day an act was approved "Making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States by virtue of the convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic." This act provided for the payment of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. So that the entire cost of the Louisiana Purchase to the government of the United States was fifteen millions of dollars. [As is well known, there are still claims against our government by American citizens for alleged French spoliations; but these grew out of captures and confiscations of our vessels prior to 1800, which our government by the treaty of that year agreed, for a valuable consideration, to satisfy or waive; consequently, these have nothing to do with the Louisiana purchase, and the treaty of 1803 provided only for more recent spoliations. Those of an older date have been repeatedly urged upon Congress, sometimes rejected, and oftener postponed, repeatedly passed one House or another, and twice passed both branches, when they were vetoed by Presidents Polk and Pierce respectively. It now seems exceedingly dubious that they will ever be paid at all. Their amount is estimated at $5,000,000.]

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

On the 18th of December, 1818, the petition of the Legislature of Missouri Territory, asking for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, was presented to Congress. A bill embodying the views of the petitioners was framed and on the 19th of February an amendment prohibiting the *further introduction* of Slavery or involuntary servitude was adopted by a vote of 87 to 76 in the House of Representatives. On the 15th of March, on motion of James Tallmadge of New-York, an amendment, providing that children born within said State after its admission shall be free at the age of twenty-five years was adopted by a vote of 79 to 67. The Senate refused to concur in these two amendments, and as the House insisted on them, the bill did not pass at that session.

During the next session of Congress, the Missouri bill being again under consideration, Mr. Thomas of Illinois proposed, on the 18th of January, 1820, the following amendment, in order to induce the House to yield their purpose of preventing the further introduction of Slavery into Missouri:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby for ever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

This proposition had the desired effect. Mr. Sterrs of New-York proposed the same amendment in the House, and it was adopted on the first of March, 1820, by a vote of 91 to 82. The restrictions on Slavery in Missouri were given up, and the next day the Senate adopted this celebrated Compromise measure without a division. The question of substituting this compromise amendment for the amendments restricting slavery in Missouri was decided in the affirmative in the House by a vote of 134 to 42. The same proposition in the Senate was adopted by a vote of 33 to 11. The two Houses thus concurring with each other, the bill passed, and Missouri was to be admitted as a Slave State without any restriction or limitation as to Slavery, on the express condition that Slavery should be *for ever* prohibited in all territory of the United States north of 36° 30'.

CONFIRMATIONS OF THE COMPROMISE.

On the admission of Texas in 1845, by joint resolution of March 1st, the Missouri Compromise was reaffirmed, and its operation extended, by the third article of the second section declaring that such States as may be formed out of such portion of the said territory lying south of 36° 30 north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted *with or without* Slavery as the people of each State asking admission may desire, and in States formed north of that line Slavery shall be prohibited. [See joint resolutions in *Whig Almanac* for 1846.]

When the admission of Oregon was under consideration, August 10th, 1848, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment recognising the Missouri line and extending it to the Pacific. All the Southern Senators voted for this proposition, and it was adopted by a vote of 33 to 21. The House, however, non-concurred in the amendment by a vote of 121 to 83. The Senate receded, and a clause excluding slavery was adopted instead.

The Compromise measures of 1850, though they failed when aggregated, were separately adopted. They embrace—1st. An act to establish the northern and western boundary of Texas, and pa

that State and her creditors ten millions, for the relinquishment of her claims to New-Mexico—with a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair the validity of the third article of the second section of the joint resolution of March the 1st, 1845—(the article which reaffirmed the Missouri Compromise line;) and, the establishment of the Territorial government of New-Mexico; 3d, the establishment of the Territorial government of Utah; 4th, the admission of California; 5th. The passage of the Fugitive Slave act; and 6th, the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. All these important measures were agreed to in conjunction with the reaffirmation of the Missouri Compromise of 1820; thus the conditions of sustaining that compact may be stated as embracing the following most important compacts among the people of the United States during the course of thirty years' legislation:

1st. The admission of Missouri as a Slave State.

2d. The admission of Texas.

3d. The organisation of Oregon Territory, (so far at least as the votes of the Southern Senators and Representatives could bring it into this category.)

4th. The establishment of the Texan boundary.

5th. The organisation of the Territory of New-Mexico.

6th. The organisation of the Territory of Utah.

7th. The admission of California.

8th. The Fugitive Slave act.

9th. The suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

All these great measures the people have consented to on condition of the Missouri compact being maintained, and Slavery for ever struck out from the Territory north of 36° 30', embraced in the Louisiana Purchase; and yet, by the amendment of Mr. Douglas to his own Nebraska-Kansas bill, it is declared that the legislation of 1850 (embracing the last six features of the legislative compact just enumerated) is "inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise," which is therefore "inoperative and void."

ORGANIZATION.

The Bill organising the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was the greatest and most absorbing topic of the first session of the 33d Congress. The following are its most important features:

1. It repeals the Missouri restriction, declaring it to be inconsistent with the acts of 1850, known as the Compromise measures.

2. The Governor and Judges of each Territory are to be appointed by the President and Senate.

3. The bill is declared not to revive the old French laws regarding Slavery.

This bill, after an ever-memorable contest, passed the Senate on the fourth of March, 1854, by a vote of 37 to 14. A similar bill passed the House of Representatives on the morning of Tuesday, May the 23d, 1854, by a vote of 113 to 100. *See Whig Almanac* for 1855, list of Yeas and Nays in either House.

The House bill passed the Senate on the morning of Tuesday, May the 27th, 1854, without the Yeas and Nays being taken. The act was immediately approved by the President.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS.

The first officers of the Territory appointed by the President are as follows:

EXECUTIVE.

A. H. Reeder of Penn., lately Governor, $2,50
Daniel Woodson of Arkansas, Secretary...2,00

JUDICIARY.

Samuel Dexter Lecompte, Chief Justice...$2,00
Sanders N. Johnston, Associate Justice.....2,00
Rush Elmore, do. do. 2,00
Andrew J. Isaacs, Attorney, fees..... 25
J. B. Donaldson, Marshal, fees..... 30

All these were appointed for a term of fou years, commencing in 1854.

SQUATTER LAWS.

On the 12th of August, 1854, there was a meeting of settlers held at the house of Mr. Miller, a Millersburgh, when the Mutual Settlers' Associa tion of Kansas Territory was formed, and law for the mutual recognition of land-claims under due restrictions were agreed to, embracing the following features:

1. Recognising the right of every citizen to a claim of 240 acres, 80 of timber and 160 of prairie land; the claim to be secured by improvement and residence, which must commence within sixty days from the entry of the claim, on either the prairie or timber land, which is to secure the claim to both.

2. Single persons and females allowed to secure their claims by residing in the Territory, without residing on their claims. Persons allowed a day additional to the time provided above for every five miles they may have to travel to reach their families.

3. No person to hold, directly or indirectly, more than one claim.

4. No person allowed to enter any previously marked claim.

5. Persons neglecting to improve within the specified time to forfeit their claims, which can then be taken up by any other citizen.

6. Any person to point out the extent of the claim whenever another may wish to ascertain it.

7. Claimant to make oath that his claim does not infringe on that of any other person.

8. Form of application for registry to describe the claim and date of its selection.

9. On the survey of the Territory, the settlers to deed and re-deed to each other, so as to secure to each the amount of land specified as the amount of claim.

10 to 18, inclusive, provide for the appointment of a Chief Justice, a Register and Marshal, and a Treasurer, and define their duties.

14. The limits of the Association to be the waters of the Wakarusa and Kansas Rivers and the territory between the same, from the mouth of the Wakarusa up to the Shawnee purchase.

15 to 21 provide for the election and removal of officers by a majority of members, and other incidental regulations.

The first officers elected were: *Chief Justice*, John A. Wakefield; *Register*, J. W. Hayes; *Marshal*, Wm. Lykins; *Treasurer*, Wm. Lyon.

SLAVERY EXTENSION SCHEMES.

In the Congress of 1852–3, an act was passed appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of treating with the Indians for certain lands held by them in the territory west of the Missouri. But little progress, however, was made in perfecting treaties until the Pro-Slavery scheme, comprehending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery into Free territory, had become a masked feature of our ascendant policy.

When this great scheme was developed, instead of a commissioner being sent to the Indians to treat with them in the usual public manner, delegations from each tribe were hurried off to Washington, where the treaties were made in a private manner, so that neither the tribes most interested, nor the public, were allowed to know anything about the conditions of the treaties. The Indian agents, the Senate, and the particular friends of the administration, alone knew what was going on. These individuals circulated the story that no citizen would be allowed to take claims or settle on the lands ceded by the Indians to the government until the surveys were made and the lands offered at public sale. At the time these intrigues were in progress, Senator Atchison privately telegraphed to his friends in Missouri to go and take possession of the most desirable locations. This information was circulated secretly; and thousands of the Pro-Slavery party swarmed over the country before those not in the secret were apprised of what was going on. These men banded together to prevent anti-slavery men from settling in the Territory. Clubs were formed in Missouri, and the regular organization of a Pro-Slavery party was the result.

The plan of operations adopted was this: It being ascertained where a company of slaveholders and their friends desired to settle, the Indian Department at Washington sends on for a deputation of the tribe owning the desired lands. This deputation goes to Washington; once there, it cedes the coveted lands. Immediately, private information is sent to the neighboring slaveholders that all is ready; and they take possession before outsiders know that a treaty has been made or the lands sold to the Government at all. In this way, many of the best sites in the Territory were taken up by Missouri slaveholders.

On the 29th July, 1854, a meeting was held at Weston, Mo. It had been called by the "Platte County Self-Defensive Association." On motion of Dr. Bayless, resolutions were adopted declaring that the association, whenever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas Territory, will hold itself in readiness together to assist in removing any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of the Northern Emigration Aid societies, and recommending to the citizens of other counties bordering on Kansas Territory to adopt regulations similar to those of this association. The resolutions were signed by G. Galloway, President, and B. F. Stringfellow, Secretary.

On the 9th of August, a meeting was held at Platte City, when the resolutions of the Weston meeting were amended, by adding to them expressions declaring "that those who are not for us are against us; that those who hate slaveholders have no right to slaveholders' money; that the purpose of the association is to trade with friends and to let enemies alone so long as they let alone the Association; also recommending that merchants make their purchases in the cities of the Slaveholding States, and that they purchase foreign products from those who import directly from Europe. Another meeting of the Association was held on the 12th August, at Weston, when Mr. B. F. Stringfellow offered resolutions declaring that Negro Slavery, as it exists in our country, is neither a moral nor a political evil to the White race, because it makes color, not money, the mark which distinguishes classes; that the condition of the negro is better as a slave than it has ever been in freedom. The resolutions concluded by declaring in favor of the extension Negro Slavery into Kansas.

On the 20th of Sept., 1854, Senator Atchison a dressed the citizens at Atchison City, when stated that he was entirely devoted to the int ests of the South; that he had thought the M souri Compromise ought to be repealed. He h pledged himself to vote for no Territorial orga ization that would not annul it; and with t feeling in his heart he had desired to be chairm of the Committee on Territories; and if he cou get that position, he would immediately resign post as President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Sen tor Douglas requested twenty-four hours to co sider the matter; and if at the expiration of th time he could not introduce such a bill as he (A chison) proposed, which would at the same ti accord with his own sense of right and justice the South, he would resign as chairman of t Territorial Committee, and in Democratic cauc exert his influence to get him (Atchison) a pointed in his stead. At the expiration of t time, Douglas signified his intention to repo such a bill as had been suggested.

Sept. 1st, 1854, the citizens in Weston, M finding that the policy pursued by the Stringf low party was doing great injury to their tra by diverting custom from the town, held a me ing, when resolutions were adopted declaring th the rights and privileges of the citizens of West had been disregarded, infringed, and grievou violated by certain members of the Platte Cou Self-Defensive Association; that the security, d mestic quiet, and sacred honor of their sons a daughters had been disrespected and vilely p persed by mob violence; that they, the citize of Weston, are order-loving, law-abiding peop loving the South much, but the Union better; d approving of the Bayless resolutions; and solic ing merchants to purchase their goods wherev it is most advantageous, and holding that eve man is entitled to equal respect and confiden until his conduct proves him unworthy of t same; with other declarations of freedom fr the restraints sought to be imposed upon the c zens of Weston by the Self-Defensive Associati

A few days before the first Kansas electi under the Nebraska Act, Gen. Stringfellow, dressing a crowd at St. Joseph, Mo., laid do the following programme of operations for t contest:

"I tell you to mark every scoundrel among you t is the least tainted with Free-Soilism or Abolitionh and exterminate him. Neither give nor take quar from the d——d rascals. I propose to mark them this home, and on the present occasion, so you n crush them out. To those who have qualms of c science as to violating laws, State or National, time has come when such impositions must be di garded, as your rights and property are in dang and I advise you, one and all, to enter every elec district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his t myrmidons, and vote at the point of the bowie-kn and revolver. Neither give nor take quarter, as case demands it. If is enough that the slavehold interest wills it, from which there is no appeal. W right has Gov. Reeder to rule Missourians in Kans His proclamation and prescribed oath gnst be re diated. It is your interest to do so. Mind that slav is established where it is not prohibited."

GOV. REEDER.

Governor Reeder arrived at Fort Leavenwo on the 6th of October, 1854, accompanied by private secretary and the Attorney-General.

On Saturday, October 19th, he proceeded

Lawrence, where he was met by the citizens, and Gen. Pomroy delivered an address of welcome, to which he replied, declaring his intention to maintain, as far as possible, law and order in the Territory—to preserve the purity of the ballot-box and the right of free speech.

On the 15th of November, he was waited upon at his residence at Fort Leavenworth by Messrs. F. Gwinner, D. A. N. Grover, Robt. C. Miller, Wm. F. Dyer, and Alfred Jones, who professed to be a committee appointed by a meeting of Kansas citizens, held at Leavenworth the day before, with a memorial urging an immediate election for a Territorial Legislature. The Governor received them with politeness, but requested that they would furnish him with a copy of the proceedings of said meeting, so that he might be satisfied that they were acting under the direction of citizens of Kansas Territory. On the 20th of November, the Governor received a communication from the same parties, dated the 17th inst., but with no post-mark to show whence it came or where it was mailed. It declined furnishing a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, declared the inherent rights of the citizens of Kansas, and affirmed other propositions which no one had questioned. To this the Governor replied, that he was unable to discover any connection between these and the subject under discussion. But, in the midst of the confusion of the document, there was a request that an answer should be given to the memorial. In his reply, the Governor gave a brief history of the affair, and stated that it was a notorious fact that the meeting by which the committee had been appointed was composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, with a few only of the citizens of Kansas; that two of the committee were undoubted residents of Missouri, the chairman residing at Liberty, Mo., whose only attempt at a residence in the Territory consisted of a card nailed to a tree upon ground long since occupied by settlers, who have built and live upon the claim. The president of the meeting, Major John Dougherty, was a resident and large landholder in Clay County, Mo., as he had subsequently stated, and the gentlemen composing the meeting came from across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to the town, being variously estimated at from 300 to 800 persons, who, after the meeting, immediately returned to their homes in Missouri. After relating the particulars of this occurrence, as having caused deep dissatisfaction, Gov. Reeder said:

"Few men, with all the facts before them, would be hardy enough to say that the assumption is entitled to any respect. The law guarantees to us the right to manage our own affairs, which is the great, much-discussed feature of our government, and one which the people highly prize, under the pledges of which the inhabitants of the Territory have come and staked their future fortunes on our soil. The pledges of the law must be redeemed; and it were a poor and pitiless boon to have escaped from the domination of Congress, if we are only to pass under the hands of another set of self-constituted rulers, foreign to our soil, and sharing none of our burdens. It does not suit us; and I much mistake the people of this Territory if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall denounce and resist it, in friend or foe, and without regard to the locality, the party, the faction, or the lips from which it comes."

Gov. Reeder issued, in March, 1855, a proclamation as to the election to take place on the offering his vote. He must then have commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently, and he must have made the Territory his residence, to the exclusion of any other home. In case any election is contested, the parties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties contesting. This proclamation was very unsatisfactory to the Slavery Propagandists.

On the 9th of April, 1855, a proclamation was issued, purporting to come from "citizens of Kansas," declaring that A. H. Reeder had proved himself unfit for the position of Governor; that the appointment of a Governor without reference to the wishes of the governed, is an exercise of arbitrary power; and appointing the 28th day of April for the election by the people of a Governor, at Leavenworth city.

On the 30th of March, an army of 5,000 men, from Missouri, regularly officered and disciplined, and liberally supplied with rations and whiskey, and backed up with artillery, seized on all the polls in each election district in Kansas; appointed their own judges, where those previously appointed would not conform to their requirements; prescribed their own rules; and cast about three-fourths of all the votes polled, of course returning Pro-Slavery men to the prospective Legislature, from every district in the Territory.

The Governor left Kansas on the 19th of April, for Washington, D. C., with a view to consult the Attorney-General and the President as to the course he should pursue under their instructions.

On the 11th of June, 1855, Wm. L. Marcy, U. S. Secretary of State, addressed a letter to Gov. Reeder, in reference to purchases alleged to have been made by the latter of land known as "half-breed reserves" in the Territory of Kansas, stating the embarrassment felt by the President at the developments made, and the willingness of the President to receive explanations in relation thereto. Gov. Reeder replied from New-York, on the 18th June, stating that he had communicated with the President, from Easton, the day previously. A similar letter to that of Secretary Marcy was addressed by Attorney-General Cushing to the District Attorney and Associate Justices of Kansas, on the 14th June, requiring explanations as to their alleged speculations in land.

When Gov. Reeder arrived in Kansas, he addressed a letter, dated June 26th, 1855, to Secretary Marcy, denying that he had purchased any half-breed lands, but acknowledging that he had agreed to purchase other lands, on condition that the President would approve such purchase, and not otherwise. He added other explanations, of no particular consequence.

Soon after his return, Gov. Reeder was sitting in his office, when B. F. Stringfellow entered; and, after some conversation, it was observed by Col. Isaacs and Mr. Halderman, who were sitting in an ante-room, that one of them arose and closed the door. Subsequently, however, Stringfellow came and desired the presence of these two gentlemen in the Governor's private apartment. He then took the Governor to task for reports which he had heard of the character he (the Governor) had given the Missourians, and himself in particular, on his (the Governor's) eastern tour. Stringfellow demanded whether he had ever made such and such statements. Gov.

in his heart he believed him to be so; that he had privately expressed that belief, and still cherished it. The Governor was proceeding in his explanations, when his illustrious visitor interrupted him. Governor R. replied that he would explain, and no person should come into his office and catechise him in that censorious spirit, without his saying what he chose in reply. Gov. Reeder maintained a true, dignified composure, while Stringfellow, on the contrary, became very angry and threatening in his aspect. He left the room, and returned with a pistol in his hand, whereupon Gov. Reeder removed a paper that covered his own pistol lying on the table before him. At this crisis, one of the gentlemen stepped between them, and the excitement was soon lulled. When it was supposed that quiet had been restored, the Governor assumed a half-reclining posture. Stringfellow, taking advantage of his attitude, sprang upon him and struck or pushed him backward to the floor. Both spectators rushed to the rescue, seized the aggressor before he could use any fatal weapon, and led him out. The Governor's face bore marks of some rough contact, and Stringfellow boasted that he had kicked him in the face!

On the arrival of Gov. Reeder at the Shawnee Mission, on Monday, 16th July, he found a letter from Secretary Marcy, informing him that he was suspended on the plea of speculation in Kaw lands; stating that the explanations offered by the Governor were not satisfactory. The duties of Governor then devolved, *pro tem.*, upon the Secretary of the Territory.

The office of Governor was then offered to John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, the author of the Homestead Bill, but he respectfully declined the appointment.

Judge Elmore, Associate of the Supreme Court of Kansas, was removed on similar grounds to those assigned for the displacement of Gov. Reeder, and Judge Moore, of Alabama, was appointed successor.

It is said that the President had previously offered the appointment of Minister to England, in the place of Mr. Buchanan, to Gov. Reeder, after vainly tempting him with the post of Commissioner to China, as an inducement for him to resign the governorship of Kansas, but that Gov. Reeder declined the honor, and thus rendered it necessary that the President should take upon himself the odium of the removal, if he were to be displaced at all.

Subsequently, Wilson Shannon, ex M. C., of Ohio, received the appointment of Governor, and proceeded to the Territory, where he arrived early in September. On his arrival in Westport, (Missouri,) he declared publicly to the people of Missouri: "The enactments of *your* Legislature are valid, and I have the will, and am clothed with the power, to employ whatever force is necessary to carry them into execution; and I call upon you to sustain me in the discharge of this duty."

ELECTORAL AND LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The first election of delegate to Congress took place Nov. 29th, 1854. The Territory was divided into nineteen districts. Gov. Reeder appointed election judges, and instructed them to administer the oaths to every person suspected of residing in another State or Territory, and who desired to vote. The organized army of Missourians, however, took forcible possession of the polls, and elected General Whitfield as the Delegate for Kansas to the Congress of the U. States. The opposition vote was divided.

The spring election took place on Friday, March the 30th, 1855, when not less that 10,000 persons who had crossed the line from Missouri, appeared at the several polling places. One thousand made their appearance in Lawrence District alone; but, finding their services were not required there, half of them dispersed in parties of two or three hundred each, to other districts. The road between Westport and Lawrence was filled with covered wagons, loaded with Missourians who made no secret of their going into the Territory to vote, and then returning. Long before the ballot boxes were closed, hundreds were returning to their Missouri homes.

At many of the polling-places, violence was used to forcibly eject those having legal possession of the polls previous to this foreign arrival. The polls were thus taken possession of by the Missourians, who made their own returns as to the results of the election.

Soon after the election, applications were made to Gov. Reeder by the persons declared to have been elected for certificates as members of the Kansas Legislature. The Governor granted certificates to all those against whom no petitions or affidavits were filed. Those members who the Governor was satisfied, by sufficient evidence, had been fraudulently elected, were refused certificates, and a new election ordered in their several districts. The following Free State men were then elected in the place of those to whom Gov. Reeder had refused certificates: Erastus G. Ladd, Augustus Wattles, William Jessey, J. Baker, and John Hutchinson.

On the 2d July, the Legislature assembled according to the proclamation of the Governor, at Pawnee, when it was organized as follows:

COUNCIL.

President—Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON, of the Methodist Mission.

Wm. Barbee, A. M. Coffey, D. A. N. Grover, Rich'd R. Rees, H. J. Strickler, E. Chapman, John W. Forman, A. McDonald, Wm. P. Richardson, M. H. Conway.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

President pro tem—RICHARD R. PEARS.
Secretaries—Messrs. J. A. HALDERMAN and GROVER.
Speaker—DANIEL S. STRINGFELLOW.
Clerks—Messrs. LYLE and MARTIN.

Jos. C. Anderson, O. H. Browne, A. J. Johnson, M. W. McGee, Sam'l Scott, Geo. W. Ward, Jas. Whitlock, H. W. Younger, Joel P. Blair, Wm. G. Mathias, A. B. Wade, A. Wilkinson, Jno. M. Banks, D. L. Croysdale, R. L. Kirk, H. D. McMeekin, W. H. Tebbs, T. W. Waterson, S. A. Williams, F. J. Marshall, H. B. C. Harris, A. Payne, Jonah Weddle, Samuel D. Houston.

On his election, Speaker Stringfellow addressed the House, and, after thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, congratulated his friends upon the triumph of Pro-Slavery principles in the Legislature, expressing his conviction that the destinies of the Union would hang upon their action.

The next day Gov. Reeder's message was received. In it the Governor contended for the right of the People of Kansas to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by those of other States; declared that the Territorial Legislature might act on the question of Slavery to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the Territory; showed what laws were then in force; directed attention to the definition of the boundaries of counties and districts, and the qualifica-

tion of voters; recommended a stringent Liquor Law on account of the Indians; thought that a light tax only would be required, and that preemptions might be taxed; recommended the immediate establishment of a seat of government, and announced the following as the population of the territory:

Dists.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	Natives.	Foreig'n.	Slaves.	To'l.
I..	623...	339...	569...	887...	75...	—....	962
II..	316...	203...	199...	506...	19...	7....	518
III..	161...	91...	101...	215...	12...	6....	252
IV..	106...	71...	57...	169...	2...	1....	177
V..	824...	583...	442...	1325...	22...	25....	1407
VI..	472...	318...	253...	791...	12...	11....	810
VII..	82...	36...	53...	117...	1...	1....	118
VIII..	56...	27...	39...	76...	6...	10....	83
IX..	61...	25...	36...	66...	12...	3....	86
X..	97...	54...	63...	103...	23...	—....	151
XI..	33...	3...	24...	30...	6...	—....	36
XII..	163...	80...	78...	206...	37...	7....	243
XIII..	168...	116...	96...	273...	9...	14....	234
XIV..	655...	512...	333...	301...	46...	35....	1167
XV..	472...	381...	308...	846...	16...	15....	873
XVI..	708...	475...	585...	1040...	104...	33....	1183
XVII..	91...	59...	59...	143...	5...	23....	150
XVIII..	—...	—...	25...	—...	—...	—....	—
Total..	5088...	3273...	2677...	7161...	403...	192....	8300

A special message was also received from the Governor, announcing the resignation of M. F. Conway, member elect to the Council from the sixth district. The letter of Mr. Conway to the Governor stated that he was impelled to that course by what he believed to be due to himself, the sanctity of law and the rights and dignity of the people of Kansas; that, in holding and exercising the trust reposed in him, he would be required to unite with a body of men who were assembled as the Legislature of Kansas, and to engage with them in making laws. This he could not do without lending countenance to the authority which they assumed to exercise. This he was far from being prepared to do, as it was a fact that had traveled the circuit of the whole civilised world, that this Legislature had been imposed upon the people of Kansas by force of arms. As an individual citizen, he was disposed to pay all respect to the lawfully constituted authorities of the Federal Government, but not willing, whatever power might command it, to bend his neck like a satisfied and gentle slave to the yoke of foreign tyrants.

A report was received from the committee on contested elections, which had been empowered to send for persons and papers, recommending that the Free-State members who had been elected in the place of those to whom Gov. Reeder had refused certificates, be ejected from their seats, and those previously returned as elected, in March, be received as members without the certificates of the Governor. The report stated that the Committee had received a bundle of papers from the Governor in relation to the contested seats; but, having determined before they came how to proceed in the matter, they had decided neither to open the papers, nor to examine the parties. This report was adopted by a large majority, and the action protested against by the members who were thus expelled from the House, which protest the House refused to have recorded on the journal. In the course of the first week the Legislature passed an act removing the seat of government from Pawnee to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, the act to take effect from and after its passage; also, an act adopting the laws generally of Missouri, for laws of Kansas. On the 6th of July, the Governor returned the bill removing the seat of government, vetoed. The Legislature then passed it by a two-thirds vote, and immediately adjourned to meet according to said act. When the Committee waited on Gov. Reeder to inform him of the action of the House, he replied in very distinct terms that he would not recognise any further action of theirs, but would consider the Legislature dissolved by that act.

The action of the Council was similar to that of the House. They ejected the Free-State members and refused to consider or hear the protests and affidavits in relation to the first election, denying the right to go behind the judges' certificates of election.

Both branches of the Legislature were then composed of pro-slavery men with but one exception. Meetings were being held throughout the territory, disavowing the authority of the self-constituted Legislature.

On the 16th of July, the two Houses met pursuant to adjournment at the Shawnee Mission. A bill was received from the Council authorising the Marshal of the Territory to confine persons convicted or charged with criminal offenses in the Territory in any jail in the State of Missouri.

A bill was introduced requiring citizens emigrating from Massachusetts or other Northern States which have annulled or may hereafter nullify the laws of the United States, on entering Kansas to take an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of this Territory. Also, a bill authorising the collection of a poll-tax on all residents in the Territory. Dr. Tibbs introduced a resolution requiring all reporters to confine themselves strictly to a report of business only; any reporter offending in this respect to be expelled the lobby. Mr. Wilkinson moved to amend the resolution so as to make its penalty apply only to such reporters as traduce and vilify members of the House. The Speaker considered both resolution and amendment unnecessary, and Mr. McMeekin moved that if any reporter vilify any member of the House, the member vilified be authorised and expected to thrash him.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and the playing of games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, was read thrice and passed. The penalty in this bill for offending its provisions is a fine of $50, or sixty days' imprisonment. A jury granted if desired. Having passed both Houses, the bill was, among others, vetoed by the Governor, who said he saw nothing in the bills themselves to prevent his sanction of them, but that the Legislature having removed from the seat where alone the business of legislation could be legally carried on, he could not give his sanction or assent to any bill which might be passed by a Legislature which had, of its own voluntary act, dissolved. He adduced his authority for arriving at this conclusion by reference to the act of Congress organising the Territory and other statute laws, showing that the only authority under which the Legislative Assembly was then sitting at the Shawnee Manual Labor School was an act of their own, passed on the 6th of July.

On the 22d of July, Samuel D. Houston, the only Free-State member of the House of Assembly, resigned his seat, giving as a reason for so doing,

the introduction of illegal elements into the body, and the nullification of its own proceedings by its illegal removal from Pawnee, and declaring that none of the members of the House were not then and never had been residents of the Territory, but were living in the State of Missouri. These facts had mortified and disgusted him, and he could no longer retain, with credit or honor to himself, the position to which he had been elected.

The Legislature, finding themselves in this dilemma, drew up a memorial to the President of the United States, giving a history of the Territory, representing that the Governor had been guilty of speculation in land; of assuming undue authority in his proclamation; of delaying the meeting of the Legislature until the 2d of July, and then of returning bills, refusing his assent to the same; also declaring the incompetency of the Governor, and praying for his removal. A committee was despatched to Washington with this memorial.

The veto message of Gov. Reeder respecting the removal of the Legislature was submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Two of them decided that it was invalid. Judge Johnson declined to give any opinion, considering it repugnant to professional delicacy, propriety and justice, to decide upon the rights, liberties and lives of men without hearing them, and that he regarded the decision of his learned brethren, Lecompte and Elmore, against the Governor, as extra-judicial, improper, unprecedented, and indefensible.

July 25th, the two Houses went into joint session, and elected the various County Officers, for the several counties into which they had divided the Territory. These appointments are for new years—all Pro-Slavery of course.

On the 28d of August, Judge Le Compte gave a collation to the Legislature for the honor they had conferred on him by locating the capitol at the town named after him. The festival took place at the dining-hall of Johnson's Mission. Champagne was bountifully partaken of. Gov. Reeder was called for and made the best speech of the occasion, keeping his personal friends and political foes in a roar of laughter by telling some humorous anecdotes. Judge Elmore, on being toasted, rose, thanked the company for their sympathy, and announced his determination to resist President Pierce's usurpation of power, in assuming to remove him. The reporter of *The Missouri Democrat* concludes his account of this affair in the following words: "I remember no more, except that I went out and lay down on the sward—to hear the grass grow, of course—and awoke at five o'clock the next morning."

On the 26th August, a fight occurred in the Council Chamber. Dr. Brooks, of Westport, struck Councilor M'Donald between the eyes. The difficulty originated about a preemption claim. Bystanders prevented them from settling their claim on each other in this pugilistic manner.

Among the acts passed by this Legislature were the following:

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENSES AGAINST SLAVE PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas*, That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffer death.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid or assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, shall suffer death.

SEC. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing or printing, advise, persuade, or induce any slaves to rebel, conspire against, or murder any citizen of the Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing or circulating in this Territory any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of exciting insurrection, rebellion, revolt, or conspiracy, on the part of the slaves, free negroes or mulattoes against the citizens of the Territory or any part of them, such person shall be guilty of felony and suffer death.

SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with the intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 5. If any person aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed or carried away out of this Territory; and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any County of this Territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and on conviction thereof the person offending shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade, or induce any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner in this Territory, or shall aid or assist such slave in escaping from the service of his master or owner, or shall assist, harbor, or conceal any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid assist, harbor or conceal any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner in another State or Territory, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, or shall rescue such slave when in the custody of any officer or other person, or shall entice, persuade, aid or assist such slave to escape from the custody of any officer or other person who may have such slave in custody whether such slave may have escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 10. If any Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable or the Deputy of any such officer, shall, when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest or capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owner in this Territory, or any State or other Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or intiendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 15th day of September, A. D. 1855.

J. H. STRINGFELLOW, Speaker of the House.
Attest, J. M. LYLE, Clerk.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.
Attest, J. A. HALDERMAN, Clerk.

AN ACT to punish persons Decoying Slaves from their masters.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory:

SECTION 1. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slaves, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

SEC 2. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

SEC. 3. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed, or carried away out of this Territory; in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and, on conviction thereof, the person offending shall suffer death.

AN ACT to regulate Elections.

Be it enacted &c SECTION 1. Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective officers; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be deemed citizens; Provided, That no soldier, seaman or mariner in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote by reason of being on service therein: And provided further, That no person who shall have been convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved Feb. 12, 1793, or of an act to amend and supplementary to said Act, approved Sept. 18, 1850; whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by either of said Acts, in any Courts of the United States, or of any State or Territory, of any offense deemed infamous, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in this Territory: And provided, further, That if any person offering to vote shall be challenged and be required to take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the Judges of the Election that he will sustain the provisions of the above-recited Acts of Congress, and of the act entitled "An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," approved May 30, 1854, and shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of such person shall be rejected.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue

Be it enacted, &c SECTION 1. That in addition to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of the Revenue" the Sheriff of each and every county shall, on or before the first Monday of October, A. D. 1855, collect the sum of one dollar as a poll tax from each person in the said Territory of Kansas who is or may be entitled to vote in said Territory, as provided in said Act, to which this is supplementary.

An act designating Lecompton as the capital of the Territory.

An act appointing but one voting district for each precinct.

An act decreeing that aliens desirous of becoming citizens shall take an oath to support the Constitution, Organic Act, and Fugitive Slave Law.

Numerous other acts, principally of a local character, were passed.

The Legislature closed its proceedings in the early part of September, having appointed their friends and themselves to all the offices provided for by Act of Congress for two years.

SLAVERY EXTENSION OUTRAGES.

Several of the Missouri ruffians waited on the Governor in person soon after the spring election of 1855, and threatened to hang him unless he would give the pro-slavery candidates certificates of election. His reply was: "Gentlemen, two or three of you can assassinate me, but a legion cannot compel me to do that which my conscience does not approve."

On Saturday, April 14th, 1855, 200 citizens of Platte Co., Mo., assembled at Parkville, Mo., and attacked the office of *The Luminary*, which they had charged with Free State proclivities on the Kansas question. They destroyed the fixtures and threw the press into the river. The editors, J. S. Park and Wm. J. Patterson, were absent at the time, or they would have been violently dealt with.

On the 30th of April, there was a political gathering at Leavenworth City, when Malcolm Clark, a prominent pro-slavery politician, cried out, after a question had been put by the chair, "We have the majority." To this a lawyer, named McCrea, replied, "It's a lie;" whereupon Clark struck him with a club, which sent him stunned and staggering against a wall. As soon as he recovered, McCrea drew a revolver and shot Clark, killing him instantly. McCrea was hotly pursued by Clark's friends, but escaped the shots fired at him. He ran into the river and was sheltered behind the bank, where his friends found him and delivered him to the authorities at the fort for protection.

On the 17th of May, 1855, fourteen of the Mis-

ourian ruffians crossed the river at Leavenworth, and seized Mr. William Phillips, one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens, a lawyer, who had contested the election in his district (the 16th), on which account a new election was ordered. They carried him across the river before the people of the place had collected to determine what to do, and then it was too late to rescue him. Phillips was taken several miles into Missouri, one side of his head shaved, and all his clothes stripped off. He was then tarred and feathered. They next rode him on a rail a mile and a half, put him up at auction, and sold him at one dollar as an insult to such as are opposed to the sale of slaves. He was then taken home by his purchasers. Mr. Phillips was partner to M'Crea, who was at that time confined at the fort for killing Clark. Phillips maintained his ground as a Free Soiler and Free State man through this trying ordeal. Although threatened with still greater violence if he did not leave the Territory, he insisted that he would remain at Leavenworth. He afterward returned safely to that place.

On the 20th of May, 1855, several members of the Blue Lodge Missourians visited Osawatomie, and seized a Mr. Baker. They took his rifle and broke it over a stump, mounted him on a mule, and carried him some distance into the woods. They then took measures to hang him, without judge or jury, and upon his suggesting to them that he should have the privilege of speaking for himself, he was allowed to do so. After he had made his statement the company were about equally divided; one half sided with Baker, and the other half with Kirby, the leader of the gang. At this instant one of the Missourians handed Baker a revolver, cocked and capped, upon which Kirby held his peace. Baker was finally released, but gave up his claim, intending to prosecute it, however, at a more favorable time.

EMIGRATION.

From the time of the organization of the Territory emigrants have been proceeding thither.

The following companies have been and still are in active operation in assisting persons to settle in Kansas Territory:

ARMENIAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY, N. Y. CITY.—Secretary, Theo. Dwight, 110 Broadway. This Company has founded the Council City settlement.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Conducted by Eli Thayer, General Pomroy, A. Hadreed, and John S. Williams. Secretary, Thomas H. Webb, Tremont street, Boston. This Company has afforded considerable aid to emigrants to Kansas, and has promoted the erection of several towns.

NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE.—Many persons have been sent to Kansas through the instrumentality of this League. Conducted by Geo. Walter, 110 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OCTAGON SETTLEMENT COMPANY.—This Company is on the Temperance and Joint stock principles. Stock purchaseable by money or labor. Settlement on the Octagon Plan. Secretary, HENRY S. CLUBB, N. Y. City.

VEGETARIAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.—This Company has a subscribed capital of $22,500, in shares at $5 each. Subscriptions payable in labor or money. On the Vegetarian and Joint-stock principles. Settlement on the Octagon Plan. Secretary, HENRY S. CLUBB, N. Y. City.

The expense of moving eight persons and teams (wagons) a distance of 700 miles was less than $40. In a good season it would not be more than $90. The best route is through Iowa, crossing the Missouri at any convenient point, and striking south-west to Lawrence or Fort Riley, or any other point the emigrant may have in view. The people of Iowa do not take advantage of Eastern settlers, nor regard them with suspicion, nor endeavor to impose upon them, as some of the people of Missouri do.

One of the great features of Kansas trade is that resulting from the Mormon, Oregon, and Santa Fé emigration, which produces a local demand for produce; so that an industrious and energetic farmer can hardly fail to do well there.

SETTLEMENTS.

The principal towns in Kansas are, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Pawnee, Topeka, Osawatomie, Boston, and Grasshopper Falls. These, except Leavenworth, have sprung from the efforts of Northern men, and are chiefly composed of industrious mechanics, farmers, etc., with mills, churches, and newspapers. If the elections in the precincts where these towns are located were without the interference of Missourians they would, without question, carry Free State tickets by large majorities; and although the Atchison invaders have carried the election hitherto, prior to that held by the Free-State men on the 9th of October last, they have not really built one town. Their voters, having fulfilled the purpose for which they were hired, have returned to their homes in Missouri, leaving the labor of erecting towns, improving lands, and building public works, to the industry and enterprise of Northern settlers. Lawrence, on the 23d of May, 1855, elected, by a majority of 289 against 20, a Free-State delegation to the Legislature. Boston elected a Free-State Councilor and three Free State delegates, in the teeth of an opposition of braggart hirelings imported from Missouri. While Douglas and other towns, commenced by the Pro-Slavery politicians, have fallen into decay, the towns which we have named, and many others, are in a flourishing condition, and exhibit all the evidences of prosperity, which invariably accompany Northern industry and enterprise. These facts indicate what will be the result when the permanent settlers of the country are permitted to do their own voting and make their own laws.

NEWSPAPERS.

BANNER: Published by T. C. Conner & Co. Council City—*Free-State.*

FREE-STATE: Published at Lawrence.

HERALD: Published at Leavenworth—*Pro-Slavery.*

HERALD OF FREEDOM: Published by G. W. Brown & Co., at Lawrence—*Free-State.*

INQUIRER: Published at Pawnee—*Democrat.*

PIONEER: Published at Kickapoo—*Pro-Slavery.*

TERRITORIAL REGISTER: Published at Leavenworth by M. Sevier—*Neutral.*

TRIBUNE: Published at Lawrence—*Free-State.*

SQUATTER SOVEREIGN: Published at Atchison—*Pro-Slavery.*

FREE-STATE MOVEMENT.

A strong organization has been formed of determined and energetic men to secure for Kansas a Constitution protective of personal liberty.

first arriving in the country, the Eastern emigrants had to erect their cabins and attend to their new farms, and could not do much in politics. The Pro-Slavery party, living on the Missouri borders, had the advantage of new settlers, and consequently overcame them by superior numbers, organisation, and violence. But a change is rapidly taking place in favor of Freedom, and all the Eastern men are united on the one great issue—the establishment of Freedom in the Territory.

On the sixth of March, 1855, a meeting of the Free-State party was held at Pawnee, when resolutions were adopted declaring the right of popular sovereignty, aversion to the attempt to impose upon the citizens of Kansas by the introduction of negro slavery, pledging support to no man for a seat in the Legislature who is not clearly against the introduction of slavery, branding as an iniquitous outrage the violation of the ballot-box at the fall election by the Missourians, sustaining Governor Reeder, and electing a committee to nominate candidates for the Legislature. This meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was followed by others in various parts of the Territory.

On the 5th of September, 1855, a Free-State Convention was held at Big Springs. It was numerously and respectably attended, being composed of men of standing and position from every district in the Territory, numbering in all one hundred delegates.

This Convention, among other resolutions, resolved to repudiate all the acts of the so-called Legislature of Kansas; to take no part in the election of a delegate to Congress which that body had appointed; but to appoint an election to take place one week after that appointed by the Legislature. Ex-Governor Reeder was agreed upon as the candidate of the Free-State party. It was expected that he would be elected on the occasion without opposition; and as General Whitfield would be elected by the Missourians, the effect would be to bring the question of popular rights in Kansas before the House of Representatives at Washington.

A convention assembled at Topeka, on the 19th of September, to consider the expediency of the immediate formation of a State Government. Ten districts were represented by thirty-nine delegates. President—Wm. Y. Roberts of Washington.

Numerous resolutions were adopted. The first, "By the people of Kansas Territory, in Delegate Convention assembled," authorises the holding an election on the second Tuesday of October, in the several precincts of the Territory, for members of a Convention to form a State Constitution, preparatory to application for admission into the Union.

The second apportions the Delegates and fixes their number at 99—twice the number of Representatives in the Legislature.

The third provides for an "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory" of seven members, who shall have the general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory, so far as regards the organisation of a State Government.

The fourth resolution provides for the manner of conducting the election. The fifth, for proclaiming the names of the Delegates elected to said Convention.

The sixth, that the Constitutional Convention shall be held at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday of October next.

The seventh to the eleventh make necessary provision for practical operations.

The twelfth, that if at the time of holding the election "it shall be inconvenient, on account of *Indian hostilities* or *any other cause whatever*," to proceed with said election peaceably and undisturbed, the Judges of election are authorised to adjourn the election to any other time or place.

The thirteenth and last for contesting seats, &c.

An address to the people of the Territory and of the civilised world was authorised, and a committee of nineteen appointed to prepare the same, and to provide lecturers and speakers to visit every portion of the Territory, give notice of election, &c.

The Convention adjourned with three tremendous cheers for the new Government.

The election for a Delegate to Congress, ordered by the fraudulent Legislature sitting at Shawnee Mission, was held as directed, on the 1st of October; and was conducted as usual. The voters had mainly come over from Missouri on purpose; they did not seem to be so numerous as on former occasions, but made up the deficiency by voting oftener. When they had polled as many votes as they deemed sufficient for Whitfield, they varied the performance by putting in a few for Reeder, supposing that would give the affair a better look at a distance. Altogether they polled some 2,800 votes for Whitfield, and might easily have made it 5,600, or any other number. Voting once more around would have done that. But an election held on or about the same day to fix the county seat of the county including Leavenworth, Delaware, and Kickapoo, drew out some *twenty-eight hundred* votes, of which Delaware obtained a plurality—the whole number of rightful voters in the county not exceeding seven hundred. The result elicited a most pathetic remonstrance from the Pro-Slavery Leavenworth *Herald*, which insisted that the Missourians had no right to come over in regiments, under the stimulus of free rifles, free dinners, and free grog, to vote in a mere *local* election. The distinction here insinuated seems rather ingenious than well founded.

On the 9th of October, pursuant to notice, the Free-State men held their election. They allowed no non-resident to vote, and no resident who had not been such for at least thirty days; they had regular inspectors, opened their polls, closed them, and counted the ballots with due regularity, returning some 2400 votes cast—nearly all for Gov. Reeder as Delegate. They also elected delegates from the several districts to a Constitutional Convention to assemble at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday of the month, as aforesaid, and form a State Constitution.

That Convention assembled accordingly, and chose Col. James H. Lane its President. Col. Lane was a member of the last Congress from Indiana, warmly supported the Nebraska bill, and is still a National Democrat. Many other members are of similar political stripe, and much time was consumed in an attempt to obtain from the Convention an indorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This, it was confidently stated by several of the members, would secure the support of Douglas, Cass, and other leading squatter-sovereignty members of Congress, for the State

organization, and would thus insure its sanction by that body. But the majority of the Convention seemed not to estimate at so high a value the friendship of these persons, or to regard their aid as much to be relied upon, and this proposition, after being once carried, finally received the go-by. Another matter of warm discussion was, whether the new State government should be inaugurated at once, or should wait to receive the sanction of Congress. Dr. Robinson and other Eastern delegates were in favor of the latter course. For the former, the example of California was urged, and the absolute necessity of providing forthwith a government for the Territory, that which had been intended to be organized under the Kansas-Nebraska Act having come to nothing in consequence of the Missouri invasion. This latter argument it was not easy to answer, and the immediate organization was finally carried. It was provided that the Constitution, as adopted, should be submitted to the votes of the people on the 15th of December, and if sustained by a majority of the voters, that the election under it for State officers should take place on the third Tuesday in January.

As the delegates came originally from various States, there was considerable diversity of sentiment among them, and occasion for compromise, but the Constitution, as finally adopted, was signed by all the members with the greatest appearance of unanimity and enthusiasm.

Though it was provided by the Bill of Rights that "Slavery shall not exist in the State," yet to avoid any charge of ultraism, it was also with strange inconsistency provided that this prohibition should not go into operation until the 4th of July, 1857, thus giving the slaveholders ample time to remove their slaves. A clause prohibiting the settlement of free negroes in the State, was strongly urged by many members; and it was finally agreed to submit such a provision to the people in a separate article.

The boundaries, in accordance with those laid down in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, extend west to the summits of the Rocky Mountains. Married women are to be secured in their right of individual property obtained either before or after marriage, and an equal right in the control and education of the children. In prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and shall be deemed a justification. A State University and Normal Schools are to be established. The civilized and friendly Indians may become citizens of the State. Judges are to be elected by the people. Topeka is to be the capital, temporarily, until a permanent site is selected by the Legislature. The project of a free banking system was submitted to the people in an article by itself.

The Convention, having completed its labors, adjourned on the 11th of November.

This Constitution was signed, November 11th, by the following persons, members of the Convention by which it was formed:—

Robert Klotz, M. J. Parrott, M. W. Delahay, W. R. Griffith, G. S. Hillyer, William Hicks, S. N. Latta, John Landis, H. Burson, C. W. Stewart, J. M. Arther, J. L. Sayle, Caleb May, S. Mewhiny, A. Curtiss, A. Hunting, R. Knight, O. C. Brown, W. Graham, Morris Hunt, J. H. Nesbitt, C. K. Holliday, David Dodge, J. A. Wakefield, W. Y. Roberts, G. W. Smith, J. G. Thompson, G. A. Cutler, J. K. Goodin, J. M. Tutten, Thomas Bell, R. H. Crosby, P. C. Schuyler, C. Robinson, M. J. Conway, J. S. Emery.

J. H. LANE, President.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, Secretary.

CHARLES A. FOSTER, Assistant Secretary.

In caucus, the same persons adopted the annexed resolutions:—

Resolved, That we recognize but two political parties in this Territory, namely, a Free State and a Pro-Slavery party; and in our party no test should be required for office except honesty, ability and devotion to the Free State cause.

Resolved, That a State Convention be held in the city of Lawrence, on the 23d day of December, to nominate State officers.

The Convention also issued scrip to pay its expenses to the amount of $35,000, for the payment of which the first General Assembly is to provide.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Free State Convention, the leaders of the Pro-Slavery party called "a Law and Order Convention," which met at Leavenworth on the 14th of November. Governor Shannon presided, and Judges Lecompte and Elmore acted as Vice-Presidents, and Dr. Stringfellow as Secretary. The resolutions sustain the Kansas act, Gov. Reeder, call the Topeka Convention a treasonable assemblage, endorse Governor Shannon, and pledge the law and order loving, State rights loving, Union loving party to the support of the Executive and the laws of the Territory. The Convention then adjourned, the outrages of the Pro-Slavery men going on as before.

The St. Louis *Republican* of October 30 published a long *exposé* on the authority of one Patrick Laughlin, an Irishman, who professed to have belonged to it, of a secret military society formed by the Free State men, to force abolition on Kansas by the argument of Sharp's rifles.

Shortly after, Laughlin got into a fight at Doniphan with one Collins, on the subject of this exposé, in the course of which Laughlin shot Collins dead, for which, as has been the ordinary course in cases of outrages and murder committed by the Pro-Slavery men, no steps were taken to punish him. On the 23d of Nov., another brutal murder was committed by one Coleman, at Hickory Point, about twelve miles north of Lawrence. This Coleman waylaid and shot a neighbor of his named Dow, because Dow had complained of trespasses by Coleman on his claim. The murderer and his accomplices fled to Lecompton to Governor Shannon, and the step taken for the punishment of this murder was to send a Missouri Postmaster, whom the sham Legislature had made Sheriff of Douglas County, to arrest a man named Branson, at whose house Dow lodged and against whom Coleman swore a complaint that he was in fear of his life. Branson was released from arrest by a party of his neighbors and took refuge in Lawrence. The Sheriff gave out that Shannon had promised to back him with 10,000 men, and the people of Lawrence armed and associated for mutual defense. The most extravagant rumors were spread throughout Missouri, and telegraphed eastward. Shannon even telegraphed to the President for authority to call out the U. S. troops in Fort Leavenworth. Large bodies of Missourians marched to Shannon's assistance, but the rumors of Sharp's rifles at Lawrence appear to have prevented an attack.—Such, at the moment that we go to press, is the condition of things in Kansas.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE year 1854 was eminently one of disaster and calamity for Europe. It witnessed the first passages of that mighty struggle which, with all the stupendous operations that attend it, now agitates the world. The year 1855 came bringing nothing for hope, everything for sorrow—the loss of one hundred thousand precious lives—already the profitless expenditure of an immense aggregate of property. Seemingly aimless and barren of results, the great war had as yet no conclusions to offer, save the storied heroism of contending soldiers—their steady valor and calm defiance of death; the pathful glories of Alma and Inkermann and Balaklava. Disastrous dilatoriness, the absence from their deliberations of a spirit of wise statesmanship, the predominance of partisan prejudices and passions, characterised the sittings of the Vienna Conference. They had no acceptable terms of peace to proffer, because they possessed no persuasive force of harmony in themselves. The most hopeless incompetency, the saddest poverty of resources, the tamest plodding after the slowest ideas, on the part of those who should have managed the British war establishment, disgraced their administration in every branch of the service, and promised nothing better than the horrors of a Walcheren. With the exception of the Ministerial organs, which attempted a poor defense of the blunders and abortions of the Crimean expedition, the English press burst out in full chorus against its conductors. The bonds of silence were rudely broken, and sheer and irony and taunt, bitter sarcasms, bold denunciations, alarming threats, assailed the ears of the Ministry. *The London Times* of Jan. 20, in a leading article, declared that in the face of the increasing mismanagement in the Crimea, and the helplessness of the government at home, it would be criminal to hide any longer the full truth from the British public. Another article from the same journal, on Jan. 26, summed up the dreadful facts by saying that, at the existing rate of diminution, Lord Raglan and his staff would soon be the only survivors of the expedition; and Lord John Russell, in a speech in Parliament explanatory of his resignation of his seat in the Cabinet, declared the accounts from the camp before Sevastopol to be "not only painful, but horrible and heart-rending." Of more than 60,000 men, sent to the Crimea in ten months, not more than 17,000 were fit for duty in January, 1855; of these, some sixty or eighty died daily, and about 200 or 250 were every day prostrated by sickness, from which but a very small number recovered; and out of the 43,000 dead or sick, not 7,000 were disabled by the direct action of the enemy.

They wanted food, clothing, shelter, everything; neither medical nor surgical stores were on the spot; the sick and wounded either lay on the cold, wet ground, exposed to the weather, or were crowded on board ships moored in an open roadstead, without attendance or the simplest requisites for medical treatment. At first it was said that Government had neglected to send the necessary supplies to the scene of action, but soon enough it got to be known that this had been only partially true in the beginning, and was by no means the case now. Everything had been furnished, even in profusion; but, unfortunately, nothing ever happened to reach the spot where it was most needed. The medical stores were at Varna, while the sick or wounded were in the Crimea or at Scutari. The garrison at Varna enjoyed abundance, while the camp famished. Everybody made himself busy, and yet nobody would perform duties which had not devolved upon him at home in time of peace; so that not a man was to be found to do that business which was created by the very war itself. Chaotic confusion, demoralization, despair, were officers of the day, And all this while Government was not merely waiting for notes and protocols from Vienna; Government was laying down a submarine telegraph from Varna to Balaklava to report the dead, and constructing a railway from Balaklava to Sevastopol to remove them. But for the French, the miserable remnant of the British army would have been exterminated. The admirable management of the French—that management which is not the merit of any particular administration, but a consequence of the warlike spirit of the people; of that other quality in which they excel, of arranging details in the most harmonious and convenient manner; and, finally, of twenty-five years' experience in Algeria—served at this juncture, not merely to preserve themselves intact, but to cover their exposed allies. Before the first of February, almost all the British generals had fled the Crimean Golgotha, and England had at last demanded to know on whose heads rested the blood of her bravest. On January 28, Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the immediate causes of the Crimean disasters, and the conduct of the war gen-

orally. This motion, pressed as it was by the searching inquisitiveness of its author, and the undaunted pertinacity of Mr. Layard, and ably supported by Disraeli, and Stafford, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, fell like a bomb in the midst of the ministerial camp and scattered the Aberdeen government, disorganized immediately the Cabinet thrown up in its place by driving off the Peelite contingent, and compelling Lord Palmerston to erect a fabric of purely Whig material. This Committee, however, did not fulfil the promise of the motion which procured it. Efforts were successfully employed to embarrass its action and waste its labors in a weak result. The report was read on June 18; the aristocratic prisoners had escaped with a sweet correction. Nevertheless, things have gone better for the army since, and there is reason to believe that its administration has been reformed.

In March the friends of peace derived new hopes from the death of the Emperor Nicholas, who expired on the 2d of pulmonary apoplexy, and with such suddenness as to give occasion at first to some suspicions of a palace conspiracy. It was hoped that Russia, thus in a critical strait, deprived of her head and right arm, of the unsparing energy and iron will of her self-sufficing Czar, would presently succumb. But it soon became apparent that Alexander II. was true to the hereditary policy of his family, and would not depart, in consent at least, from the severely national measures of his father. In his manifesto, on taking possession of the throne, he said: "May Providence so aid us that we may be able to strengthen Russia in the highest degree of power and glory: that by us may be accomplished the views and designs of our illustrious predecessors, Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and our august father of imperishable memory." "If the conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable to us, then at the head of my faithful Russia I will combat, and I will perish sooner than yield." Nevertheless, later events have shown that Alexander is a prince of gentler mould, and that the temper, if not the genius, of his father has descended to his brother Constantine, who is arbitrary and arrogant, and, like Nicholas, chafes fiercely at the reverses which have thus far in the reign of Alexander afflicted the nation.

Urged by an ill-considered policy, Sardinia alone, of the Powers of the second order, has joined the Western Alliance. She has done this under no circumstances of advantage, but even with humiliating conditions appended to the compact. The Cabinet of Turin has not acquired the right to sit at the green table of Vienna and participate in the negotiations; and if peace be concluded, Sardinia will have no representation or part in it. She cannot contribute importantly to the humiliation of Russia, but will materially weaken herself and promote Austrian sway in Italy. The Cabinet of Turin has alienated itself from the Liberals of the Peninsula and forfeited their confidence. As Mazzini said, it has made itself traitor to the future and to the emancipation of Italy. The ablest of all the circulars issued by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in connection with these events, was the declaration of war against Sardinia. Therein Sardinia was plausibly reproached with ingratitude, and smartly corrected for her breach of the customs consecrated by the law of nations.

In Vienna the efforts of diplomacy at each new conference proved abortive, nor were they at any time distinguished by that invention, foresight and force combined for which success should have been expected. The "Four Points," or guarantees, of which a harmonious interpretation by the great Powers was in vain striven for by their representatives, were — 1. Abolition of the Russian protectorate in Moldavia and Wallachia, and placing the privileges granted by the Sultan under the joint guarantee of the Five Powers; 2. Free navigation of the Danube; 3. Limitation of Russia's force in the Black Sea, forbidding her preponderance; or the complete neutralization of that sea; and 4. The guarantee by the Five Powers of the privileges of Christians in Turkey. Of these, the third has ever been the most difficult. It was not to be expected that the Czar should consent to national reductions, in the shape of a diminished fleet, or the Black Sea changed into a mere mercantile lake. How should he surrender his defensive fleets and arsenals? To Russia the Black Sea is what canals and the southern waters are to England. The Euxine is the chief outlet of Russian activity. On the Euxine depend the harbors of the Sea of Azoff, and the security of Russian possessions beyond the Caucasus. As well ask England to surrender Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu—or France to give up Toulon—and to exclude from the Mediterranean the men-of-war of all nations; as well ask England to reduce her military strength in Bermuda, and limit her naval force in the West Indies. For all of these are of far less importance to England than are the shores of the Black Sea to the security and life of Russia.

It is by way of this much mooted Third Point and the memorable episode of Lord John Russell, whose uncandid position toward Count Buol and Drouyn de l'Huys compelled his resignation from the Cabinet with circumstances of disgrace, that we are enabled to arrive at some imperfect con-

cussions touching the policy of Austria. A solution of the difficult knot presented by the Third Point was proposed by Count Buol, the Austrian Minister, at a private conference in his chamber, in which it was stipulated that there should always exist a counterpoise of forces, whereby if Russia increased her naval power in the Black Sea beyond its existing dimensions, England, France, Austria and Turkey might augment theirs in proportion; and further, that there should be a treaty by which Austria, Great Britain, and France should guarantee the independence and integrity of Turkey, Russia being a party to that guaranty. This solution was cordially accepted by Lord John Russell, and by Drouyn de l'Huys, the French representative, to be by them submitted to their respective governments. Austria, on her part, pledged herself to enter into active armed alliance with France and England, in the event of the acceptance by them and rejection by Russia of her proposition. Louis Napoleon gave this proposal his assent, subject to the decision of England. Lord Palmerston and the English Cabinet rejected it, whereupon Drouyn de l'Huys refused to continue in the direction of a war which he pronounced to be no longer necessary, and resigned the Foreign Bureau. Not so, however, with the English Plenipotentiary; he retained his seat in the Cabinet, and, speaking on the motions of Messrs. Gibson and Layard, even argued explicitly that the terms proposed by Count Buol were not to be entertained; and so continued, until his previous approval and acceptance of them were exposed by Count Buol and Drouyn de l'Huys. This acceptance furnished to Austria the pretext and opportunity she desired, and which she at once embraced, of retiring with great apparent honor from her engagement. With an ingenuous candor, so well becoming her career, she exclaimed: "Here is a proposal admitted by your own representatives to afford the base of a just and honorable peace. How can you look to us for support when you reject that which your own plenipotentiaries have deemed sufficient?" From protocol to protocol, from one note to another, the diplomacy of Austria has most successfully avoided everything that could dissipate the fog in which she has involved her course. She has never risked a move or taken a step without having first tried how far it would be safe, and secured all the chances and advantages for herself. Her central position between the belligerents; her strategic attitude toward the Principalities, and after their occupation, toward Russia, and her military organization, have greatly assisted the crafty manœuvers of her diplomacy. Each party has been unwilling to drive Austria into a corner or to tear away the veil—still in the confident expectation that at the last moment she would prove an ally to itself. Once, previous to the crossing of the Danube, the Czar put the question to Austria: "Do you wish for war or peace?" and she succeeded in eluding it by an undecided answer. Thus, as neither of the belligerents has wished to offend her, all have been obliged to be satisfied with what she might choose to hold before their eyes. It has always been a phantom constantly escaping the grasp.

Throughout the contest, from first to last, Prussia has taken strong and decided ground for absolute neutrality—she has refused to assume an attitude hostile to Russia; she has maintained throughout that the acceptance by the Czar of the Four Points should satisfy all exigencies, and that in her view the interests of Europe in general, as well as of Germany, are guaranteed by the acceptance of the joint protectorate over the Principalities, and the free navigation of the Danube; she has never admitted the existence of any dangerous projects or schemes of Russia against Western Europe, or any desire on the part of the Czar to make war on Austria or Germany; she has steadily refused the demands of Austria for the immediate mobilization of the Federal Army; and she has formed the nucleus around which the smaller states of Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Germany have gathered, to persist in the same neutral policy; she has remembered and respected the appeal of the dying Czar. Though she held no seat in the Congress, she had constant access to its records. Of all the Powers she has the most sincere desire for peace. Often appearing to have no policy at all, she has really pursued a fixed one; and thus has been forced to disregard English parliamentary insults, to detect and defeat French tricks, to be uninfluenced by Russian family ties, and to resist Austria's treacherous insinuation.

Early in the year, Louis Napoleon engaged the speculations of the world upon the possible results of a personal visit, by himself, to the Crimea. On second thought, however, he found it safer to remain at home; on the programme of its movements this martial demonstration was changed to an amiable call on the Queen of England; and the watchers for Peace looked elsewhere for signs and tokens.

The military events of the year began in April to assume an aspect of magnitude and importance in proportion with the great scale of the war. On February 17, 30,000 Russians had advanced against Eupatoria—then garrisoned with 40,000 Turks—from the north-west, and after

making an energetic reconnoissance, compelling the Turks to show their strength, and ascertaining the situation and quality of the intrenchments, judiciously retired. This movement was, at the time, magnified into a battle.

On the morning of April 9, the second bombardment of Sevastopol began. It was continued for thirteen successive days with the energy and vivacity of what the Russians themselves called an "infernal fire." About 350 guns were brought into battery, and 350,000 projectiles fired by the Allies; but each succeeding morning showed that the Russian works had been repaired by night, and presented as good a front as before. The superiority of the Allied force was clearly established, but without the production of any greater moral impression. Following some not very valuable or glorious successes on the Sea of Azoff, the Allies, on June 7, renewed their attempts upon Sevastopol—the main points of attack being the Mamelon and the White Tower. After an "infernal fire" of nearly twenty-two hours, a French column advanced against the Mamelon, while the British, in smaller force, proceeded to the parallel assault. A hot engagement resulted favorably for the attacking parties; the Russians were driven out of the works; the Allies took possession. On June 18, a similar attack was made upon the Malakoff and Redan batteries. The French attempted the former, with three heavy columns; the English directed an assault against the Redan, but too late, as the French complained, to effect a diversion in their favor. Both armies were repulsed with terrible slaughter—especially on the part of the British—and with the almost utter loss of the advantages they had gained on the 7th.

On June 26, Lord Raglan died—just in time to escape Mr. Roebuck's motion attributing to his weakness and irresolution the disasters in the Crimea—just in time to elude the imperative demand of the Journals for his recall. He was succeeded by Gen. Simpson.

On August 9, Sweaborg, in the Gulf of Finland—one of Russia's strong places — indeed, scarcely inferior to Cronstadt—was bombarded by the mortar and gun boats of the Allied squadron. A conflagration, lasting forty-five hours, destroyed nearly all the magazines and storehouses of the Arsenal. No lives were lost in the fleet. Although this success was largely magnified at first, some of the London Journals soon admitted that it was neither brilliant, in a true sense, nor solid. "All the work had yet to be done in the Baltic." There also appeared a letter from Admiral Napier, in which he characterized this bombardment as a failure, because it had not succeeded in damaging the Russian sea-defences.

On August 16, the Russian forces under Liprandi attacked the Allied lines at Traktir bridge, on the Chernaya, before Sevastopol, and were signally repulsed. The fight lasted three hours, and was as obstinate and sanguinary as it was decisive. The Sardinian troops under La Marmora did good service.

In November, a sharp correspondence between Sir James Graham and Admiral Sir Charles Napier was published by the latter, with a view of vindicating his character from the charges preferred against him as the responsible author of the Baltic miscarriage.

After a year of changing fortunes and terrible calamities, the Crimean campaign reached its turning point, in September, 1855, with the final great assault on the south side of Sevastopol and the Karabelnaya suburb, and their evacuation by the Russians. On August 17, the bombardment began. That day the Russians lost 1500 men; on the four following days, 4000; then, in fifteen days to September 5, 8000; and, finally, from the 5th to the 8th, 4000—making a total of 17,500 killed and wounded during the bombardment. Then came the assault; and during this the Russians had 2,684 killed, 6,058 wounded, 1,185 contused, and 1,768 missing—total, nearly 12,000 men; so that their entire loss during the last twenty-three days of the defense of Sevastopol amounted to 30,000 men, to which we may add a loss from sickness of about 10,000 more. Such a diminution of the fighting force on one side—while on the other the losses during the bombardment were but a fifth or sixth, and in the assault not more than three fourths of these numbers—might well induce Gortchakoff to relinquish his attempt to make a second Saragossa of Sevastopol, and to defend it, street by street, house after house. The offensive power of the garrison was completely crushed, its defensive strength greatly reduced. Accordingly, he abandoned the place, retiring, sorely weakened, to the North Forts, beyond the inner harbor, where he proceeded at once to fortify himself, leaving to his enemy great moral and numerical superiority.

An Allied expedition which left the Crimea on October 6, after making a demonstration before Odessa, bombarded and captured Kinburn, at the mouth of the Dnieper, which capitulated on the 17th, not without a smart resistance. By their position at Kinburn the Allies placed in close blockade the naval arsenal and port of Nikolaieff, the towns of Cherson and Berislaff, and the whole region watered by the Dnieper, Bug, and Ingour.

On September 24, a successful attack was made by an Allied force on Taman and Phanagoria. The expedition consisted of ten gun-boats.

On September 29, a spirited cavalry engagement occurred at Karghal, near Eupatoria, between a Russian corps of observation (lancers) under Gen. Korff, and some French squadrons (hussars and dragoons) under d'Allonville. The rout of the former was complete.

On the same day, the concentrated main body of the Russian army under Muravieff attacked Kars, on the upper Araxes, which they had been long threatening. The Turkish garrison of Bashi-Bazouks and foot-irregulars, commanded by Gen. Williams, rushed upon the besiegers and ferociously massacred them. Six thousand, it is said, were left dead under the walls. At the same time, a relieving corps of Omer Pasha was on its way to Kars.

The recall of Gen. Simpson, early in November, and the appointment of Gen. Codrington to supersede him, of whose superior energy and fresher ideas the best hopes were entertained, were accepted with general satisfaction by the British army and people.

On October 15, Prince Gerchakoff, having assumed the responsibility vouchsafed to him by the Czar, proclaimed in an order of the day his resolution to hold his ground in the Crimea at all hazards—at least during the Winter. About the same time he was reënforced with 29,000 superior troops, who arrived by way of Perekop with commissariat supplies for eight months.

On November 6, Omer Pasha, at the head of nearly 90,000 men, forced the river Ingour in Asia Minor at four different points in the face of a force of 15,000 Russians, who suffered a heavy loss. Omer pushed on in the direction of Kutais.

While we write, the two armies in the Crimea—altogether about 200,000 on each side—are occupied with hutting and preparing for Winter quarters; active hostilities are confined to the mere interchange of lazy shots; on both sides defensive operations are proceeding; the allied fleets are retiring from the liman of the Dnieper. Omer Pasha is diligently organising an army for operations in Georgia; Gen. Canrobert, sent to Sweden to win over that power to the anti-Russian league, has been graciously received by the country; Sir Hamilton Seymour, famous for the "secret correspondence" which in the beginning so smartly stimulated the warlike feeling in England, has superseded Lord Westmoreland at the Court of Francis Joseph; the Czar is enforcing a new levy of 400,000 men. There is no star of peace in the sky.

AMERICAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

The following important facts in the history of the settlement and progress of the United States will be found interesting, and may save the readers of the Almanac as much time as they cost the compiler:

1607 Virginia first settled by the English.
1614 New-York first settled by the Dutch.
1620 Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1623 New-Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1624 New-Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627 Delaware settled by Swedes and Danes.
1635 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1635 Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650 North Carolina settled by the English.
1670 South Carolina settled by the Hugonots.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1733 Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820 Maine admitted into the Union.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836 Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845 Florida admitted into the Union.
1845 Texas admitted into the Union.
1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850 California admitted into the Union.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Madder came from the East.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
Oats originated in North Africa.
The poppy originated in the East.
Rye came, originally, from Siberia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the island of Crete.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Pease are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.
Horse-radish came from the South of Europe.
The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The following comprise all the Public Laws of general interest, enacted at the second session of the XXXIIId Congress:

An Act for the better preservation of Life and Property from Vessels shipwrecked on the Coasts of the United States.

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish such additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey for the relief of wrecked vessels, and furnish such apparatus and supplies as he may think proper. Also authorizes the Secretary to appoint a keeper at each station and one superintendent of stations who shall have the powers and perform the duties of an Inspector of the Customs. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish stations at such light-houses as in his judgment he shall deem best, and the keepers of such light-houses shall take charge of such boats and apparatus as may be put under their respective care, as a part of their official duties.

An Act to authorize the Issue of Patents to Lands in any State or Territory, in certain cases.

This act provides that in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall be lawful, where surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by the said commissioner: *Provided*, That such patents shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right, if such exist, to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

An Act making Appropriations for the construction of certain Military Roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington.

Appropriates $30,000 for the construction of a military road from the Great Falls of the Missouri River, in the Territory of Nebraska, to intersect the military road now established leading from Walla Walla to Puget's Sound, and $25,000 for the construction of a military road from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City Barracks. Also $30,000 for the construction of a military road from Columbia City Barracks to Fort Steilacoom on Puget's Sound. The said military roads shall be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

An Act to secure the Rights of Citizenship to Children of Citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof.

This act provides that persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Also, that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen.

An Act making an Appropriation for a Territorial Road in the Territory of Nebraska.

Appropriates $50,000 for the purpose of constructing a territorial road from a point on the Missouri River, (opposite the city of Council Bluffs,) in the Territory of Nebraska, to New Fort Kearney, in said territory.

An Act for the Construction of a Military Road in Oregon Territory.

Appropriates $30,000 for the construction of a military road from Astoria to Salem, in the Territory of Oregon.

An Act authorizing the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Authorizes Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy, their associates and assigns, to construct, at their own expense, a line of telegraph, from such point on the Mississippi or Missouri River as they may hereafter select, through the public lands belonging to the United States, over which lands the right of way two hundred feet in width, for that purpose, is hereby granted, to San Francisco, in California, in as direct a line as practicable.

A further section of the act provides for the punishment of trespassers against the said line of telegraph.

An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Enacts that a court shall be established to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owner thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges

hall receive a compensation of $4,000 per an-
um, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the
Jnited States, and shall take an oath to support
he Constitution of the United States and dis-
harge faithfully the duties of his office.

§ 2. A solicitor for the United States, to repre-
en' the government before said court, shall
e appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare
ll cases on the part of the government for
earing before said court, and to argue the
ame when prepared; to cause testimony to be
aken, when necessary to secure the interest of
he United States; to prepare forms, file inter-
ogatories, and superintend the taking of tes-
imony, in the manner prescribed by said court,
nd generally to render such services as may
e required of him from time to time, in the
lischarge of the duties of his office. Said soli-
itor shall receive a compensation of $3,500 per
nnum.

§ 3. The said court shall have authority to es-
ablish rules and regulations for its govern-
nent; to appoint commissioners to take testi-
ony to be used in the investigation of claims
hat may come before it; to prescribe the fees
hey shall receive for their services, and to issue
ommissions for the taking of such testimony,
whether the same shall be taken at the instance
f the claimant, or of the United States, and
lso to issue subpœnas to require the attendance
f witnesses, which subpœnas shall have the same
orce as if issued from a district court of the
Jnited States, and compliance therewith shall
e compelled under such rules and orders as the
ourt hereby created shall establish. When tes-
imony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the
ommissioner before whom it is taken, and the
ost of the commission and notice, shall be paid
y such claimant; and when taken at the in-
tance of the government, such fees, together
ith all postage incurred by the solicitor afore-
aid in his official capacity, shall be paid out of
he contingent fund provided for said court. In
ll cases, when it can be conveniently done, the
estimony shall be taken in the county where
he deponent resides; and the commissioner
aking the same is hereby authorized and
equired to administer an oath or affirmation to
he witnesses brought before him for examin-
tion.

§ 4. That in all cases where it shall appear to
he court that the facts set forth in the petition
f the claimant do not furnish any ground for
elief, it shall not be the duty of the court to
uthorize the taking of any testimony in the
ase, until the same shall have been reported
y them to Congress, as is hereinafter provided:
Provided however, That if Congress shall, in
uch case, fail to confirm the opinion of said
oard, they shall proceed to take the testimony
n such case.

§ 5. In taking testimony to be used in support
f any claim before said court, opportunity shall
e given to the United States to file interrogato-
ies, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under
uch regulations as said court shall prescribe,
nd like opportunity shall be afforded the
laimant in cases where testimony is taken on
ehalf of the United States under like regula-
ions.

§ 6. That if any person shall knowingly and
rilfully swear falsely before said court, or before
ny person or persons commissioned by them,
or authorized by this act to take testimony in a
case pending before said court at the time of
taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be
submitted to said court, such person shall be
deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction
thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains,
penalties, and disabilities which now are, or shall
be hereafter, by law prescribed for wilful and
corrupt perjury.

§ 7. Said court shall keep a record of their pro-
ceedings, and shall, at the commencement of
each session of Congress, and at the commence-
ment of each month during the session of Con-
gress, report to Congress the cases upon which
they shall have finally acted, stating in each the
material facts which they find established by the
evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the
reasons upon which such opinion is founded.
Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of
the majority shall append his reasons for such
dissent to the report, and such report, together
with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claim-
ant, which shall accompany the report, upon
being made to either house of Congress, shall be
printed in the same manner as other public
documents. And said court shall prepare a bill
or bills in those cases which shall have received
the favorable decision thereof, in such form as,
if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And
two or more cases may be embraced in the same
bill, where the separate amount proposed to be
allowed in each case shall be less than $1,000.
And the said court shall transmit with said
reports the testimony in each case, whether the
same shall receive the favorable or adverse ac-
tion of the said court.

§ 8. Said reports, and the bills reported as afore-
said, shall, if not finally acted upon during the
session of Congress to which the said reports are
made, be continued from session to session, and
from Congress to Congress, until the same shall
be finally acted upon, and the consideration of
said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent
session of Congress, be resumed, and the said
reports and bills be proceeded with in the same
manner as though finally acted upon at the ses-
sion when presented.

§ 9. The claims reported upon adversely shall
be placed upon the calendar when reported, and
if the decision of said court shall be confirmed
by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive;
and the said court shall not, at any subsequent
period, consider said claims unless such reasons
shall be presented to said court as, by the rules
of common law or chancery in suits between in-
dividuals, would furnish sufficient ground for
granting a new trial.

§ 10. Provides for rooms in the Capitol, at
Washington, for the use of said court.

§ 11. Said court shall have power to call upon
any of the departments for any information or
papers it may deem necessary, and have the use
of all recorded and printed reports made by the
committees of each house, when deemed to be
necessary in the prosecution of the duties as-
signed by this act. Said court shall appoint a
chief clerk, whose salary shall be $2,000 per an-
num, and an assistant clerk, if deemed neces-
sary, whose salary shall be $1,500 per annum,
to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said
clerks shall be under the direction of said court
in the performance of their duties, and for mis-
conduct or incapacity may be removed from office

by it; but, when so removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress. Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided*, That the head of no department shall answer any call for information or papers, if in his opinion it would be injurious to the public interest.

An Act concerning the Apprehension and Delivery of Deserters from Foreign Vessels in the Ports of the United States.

Provides that the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the circuit courts of the United States, to take acknowledgments of bail, and for other purposes, may and shall exercise all the powers conferred on any court, judge, or other magistrate by the act approved the second day of March, 1829, entitled "An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States."

An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending June 13, 1856, and for other purposes.

This act appropriates for invalid pensions	$514,600
Pensions to widows under acts of '44, '48	388,000
Pensions to half-pay widows and orphans	456,000
Other pensions	87,900
Total	$1,396,500

This act also provides that the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines or mariners who served in the navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, and who were married since the first day of January, 1800, shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner and to the same extent as the widows of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution, under the second section of the act of February 3, 1853.

An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.

That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President shall cause a board of naval officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades hereinafter mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of the said grades who, in the judgment of said board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat, and whenever said board shall believe that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number and grades of its officers, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no officers upon said board shall examine into, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.

§ 2. All officers who shall be found by the said board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks, or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be dropped from the rolls, or placed in the order of their rank and seniority, at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and those so placed on the reserved list shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, according to the report of the board and approval of the President, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and the lowest sea-service pay of the grade to which they may be so promoted: *Provided*, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, masters, and passed midshipmen: *And provided further*, That all vacancies occurring in the grade of masters shall be filled by the promotion of the senior passed midshipmen, to be entitled masters in the line of promotion, who when promoted shall receive the pay allowed by law to masters; that the number of masters in the line of promotion shall not exceed sixty, and that nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law.

§ 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service list of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals or resignations, in the naval service—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

§ 4. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

An Act to provide for the Payment of such Creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of September 9, 1850.

Enacts that in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas, in five per cent. stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial governmen

for New-Mexico," passed September 9, 1850, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorised and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September 9, 1850, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the 13th day of September, 1851, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney-General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of September 28, 1853, the sum of $7,750,000, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt, embraced in this act, shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

§ 2. In all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt, on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors, if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

§ 3. No payment shall be made under this act, to any holder of said securities, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall be then deposited with the Treasury Department.

§ 4. Before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made; and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

§ 5. Appropriates the sum of $7,750,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

§ 6. This act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, and a copy of said act, duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the Legislature of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise.

An Act to Remodel the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States.

From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint representatives of the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, $17,500.

France and China, each $15,000.

Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, and Mexico, each $12,000.

Peru, $10,000.

Chili and Turkey, each $9,000.

Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, each $7,500.

§ 2. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint secretaries of legation to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, $3,500.

France and Spain, each $2,250.

Russia, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico, each $2,000.

Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, each $1,500.

§ 3. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, who shall receive an annual compensation for his services of $6,000; an interpreter to the mission to China, who shall receive for his services $2,500 per annum; and a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, who shall receive for his services $2,500 per annum.

§ 4. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls for the United States, to reside at the following places, who shall receive during their continuance in office an annual compensation for their services, not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, and who shall not be permitted to transact, under the penalty of being recalled and fined in a sum not less than $3,000, business either in their own name or through the agency of others:—

Great Britain.—London and Liverpool, each $7,500. Glasgow and Melbourne, each $4,000. Dundee, Belfast, Halifax, Nassau and Kingston, (Jam.,) each $2,000. Newcastle and Leeds, each $1,500. Hong-Kong, $3,000. Calcutta, $3,500.

Holland. — Rotterdam, $2,000. Amsterdam, $1,000.
Prussia.—Aix-la Chapelle, $2,500.
France.—Paris and Havre, $5,000. Marseilles, $2,500. Bordeaux, $2,000. Lyons, La Rochelle, and Nantes, each $1,000.
Spain.—Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (P. R.,) each $1,500. St. Jago de Cuba and St. John's, (P. R.,) each $2,000. Matanzas and Trinidad de Cuba, each $3,000. Havana, $6,000.
Portugal.—Lisbon and Fanchal, each $1,500.
Belgium.—Antwerp, $2,500.
Russia.—St. Petersburg, $2,500.
Denmark.—St. Thomas, $4,000. Elsineur, $1,500.
Austria.—Trieste, $2,000. Vienna, $1,000.
Saxony.—Leipsic, $1,500.
Bavaria.—Munich, $1,000.
Hanseatic and Free Cities.—Bremen and Hamburg, each $2,000.
Frankfort - on - the - Main. — Including the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Landgraviate of Hesse-Hombourg, $2,000.
Wurtemburg.—Stuttgardt, $1,000.
Baden.—Carlsruhe, $1,000.
Switzerland. — Basle, Zurich, and Geneva, each $1,500.
Sardinia.—Genoa, $1,500.
Tuscany.—Leghorn, $1,500.
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—Naples and Palermo, each $2,000. Messina, $1,000.
Turkish Dominions.—Constantinople, $2,500. Smyrna and Beirut, each $2,000. Jerusalem, $1,000. Alexandria, $3,500.
Barbary States.—Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each $2,500.
China.—Canton and Shanghai, each $3,000. Amoy, Fouchow, and Ningpo, each $2,500.
Japan.—Simodi. Hakodadi.
Borneo.—Brunl.
Sandwich Islands.—Honolulu, $4,000.
Hayti.—Port-au-Prince, $2,000. City of St. Domingo, $1,500.
Mexico.—Vera Cruz, $3,500. Acapulco, $3,000.
Central America.—San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, each $2,000.
New Granada. — Panama, $3,500. Aspinwall, $2,500.
Venezuela.—Laguayra, $1,500.
Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, $6,000. Pernambuco, $2,000.
Argentine Republic.—Buenos Ayres, $2,000.
Peru.—Callao, $3,500.
Chili.—Valparaiso, $3,000.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls and commercial agents for the United States to reside at the following places, who shall receive, during their continuance in office, as annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, and shall be at liberty to transact business:—

Great Britain.—Southampton, Bristol, Leith, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. John's, (N. B.,) Pictou, Demarara, Sydney, Falkland Islands, Hobart Town, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, and Ceylon, each $1,000. Gibraltar, $750.
Russia.—Odessa, $1,500. Galatza, $1,000.
France. — Martinique and Riquelen, each $750.
Spain.—Barcelona and Manilla, each $750.
Portugal. — Macao, $1,000. Mozambique Fayal, and St. Jago Cape Verde, each $750.
Hanover and Brunswick.—Hanover, $500.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz.—Schwerin, $500.
Oldenburg.—Oldenburg, $500.
Danish Dominions.—Santa Cruz, $750.
Sweden and Norway.—Gothenburg, $750.
Austria.—Venice, $750.
Sardinia.—Spessia, $750.
Greece.—Athens, $1,000.
Turkey.—Candia and Cyprus, each $1,000.
Ionium Islands.—Zante, $1,000.
Africa.—Monrovia and Zanzibar, each $1,000
New Zealand.—Bay Islands, $1,000.
Hayti.—Cape Haytien, $1,000. Aux Cayes $500.
Mexico. — Mexico, Tampico, Matamoras Tehuantepec, and Manatitlan, each $1,000. Pass del Norte, Masatlan, and Tobasco, each $500.
Central America.—Omea and Truxillo, $1,000 San Jose, $500.
New Granada.—Cartagena and Sabanillo each $500.
Venezuela.—Ciudad Bolivar, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo, each $750.
Ecuador.—Guayaquil, $750.
Brazil.—Maranham Island, $750. Rio Grande, Bahia, and Para, each $1,000.
Uruguay.—Montevideo, $1,000.
Chili.—Talcahuano, $1,000.
Peru.—Paita and Tumbos, each $500.
Sandwich Islands.—Lahaina and Hilo, each $1,000.
Navigator's Islands.—Apia, $1,000.
Society Islands.—Tahiti, $1,000.
Fejee Islands.—Lanthala, $1,000.
Holland. — (Commercial agent,) Batavia, $1,000. Paramaribo, Padang, St. Martin, and Curaçoa, each $500.

§ 6. No envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, or commercial agent who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his official duties.

§ 7. The compensation of every minister plenipotentiary shall cease on the day that his successor shall enter upon the duties of his office.

§ 8. No minister plenipotentiary or commissioner shall absent himself from the country to which he is accredited, or from his consular district, for a longer period than ten days, without having previously obtained leave from the President of the United States, and that during his absence for any period longer than that time, either with or without leave, his salary shall not be allowed him.

§ 9. The President shall appoint no other than citizens of the United States, who are residents thereof, or who shall be abroad in the employment of the government at the time of their appointment, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, commissioners, secretaries of legation, dragomans, interpreters, consuls, or commercial agents, nor shall other than citizens of the United States be employed either as vice-

consuls or consular agents, or as clerks in the offices of either, and have access to the archives therein deposited.

§ 10. Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, shall be required to locate their legations and consulates in the places in which they are established, in as central a position as can be conveniently procured, and keep them open daily from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon; Sundays, other holidays, and anniversaries excepted.

§ 11. As soon as a consul or commercial agent shall be officially notified of his appointment, he shall execute a bond with two sureties, in a sum of not less than one thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of every duty relating to his office; which bond shall be satisfactory to the United States district attorney for the district in which the appointed consul resides, and be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. If the consul is not in the United States at the time he is commissioned, as soon as he is apprised of the fact he shall sign, and transmit by the most expeditious conveyance, a bond like the aforesaid, which shall afterwards be undersigned by two sureties who are permanent residents of the United States, and approved by the State Department. Where there is a United States legation in a country to which a consul shall be appointed, application shall be made through it to the government for an exequatur; but where there is none, the application shall be made direct to the proper department.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to charge the following fees for performing the services specified, for which, under the penalty of being removed from office, they shall account to the government at the expiration of every three months, and hold the proceeds subject to its drafts:—

For receiving and delivering ships' papers, half cent on every ton, registered measurement, of the vessel for which the service is performed.

For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped at the consulate or commercial agency, or in the port in which they are located, one dollar, which shall be paid by the master of the vessel.

For every certificate, except passports—the signing and verification of which shall be free—two dollars.

§ 13. In capitals where a legation of the United States is established, consuls and commercial agents shall only be permitted to grant and verify passports in the absence of the United States diplomatic representative.

§ 14. No commission shall in future be charged by consuls or commercial agents for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which seamen may be entitled, who are discharged by the masters of vessels in foreign countries, or for moneys advanced to such as may be found in distress, seeking relief from the consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any consul or commercial agent be directly or indirectly interested in any profits derived from clothing, boarding, or sending home such seamen.

§ 15. No consul shall discharge any mariner, being a citizen of the United States, in a foreign port, without requiring the payment of the two months' wages to which said mariner is entitled under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1803, unless, upon due investigation into the circumstances under which the master and mariner have jointly applied for such discharge, and on a private examination of such mariner, separate and apart from all officers of the vessel, the consul shall be satisfied that it is for the interest and welfare of such mariner to be so discharged; nor shall any consul discharge any mariner as aforesaid, without requiring the full amount of three months' wages, as provided by the above-named act, unless under such circumstances as will, in his judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner: *Provided*, That in the cases of stranded vessels, or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required; and where any mariner, after his discharge, shall have incurred expense at the port of discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the two months' wages aforesaid, and the balance only delivered to him.

§ 16. Every consul shall keep a detailed list of all mariners discharged by them, respectively, specifying their names and the names of the vessels from which they were discharged, and the payments, if any, afterwards made on account of each, and shall make official returns of said lists half-yearly to the Treasury Department.

§ 17. Every consul shall make an official entry of every discharge which they may grant, respectively, on the list of the crew and shipping articles of the vessel from which such discharge shall be made, specifying the payment, if any, which has been required in each case; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the two months' wages to which the mariner is entitled, they shall also certify on said shipping list and articles that they have allowed the remission upon the joint application of the master and mariner therefor, after a separate examination of the mariner, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that the discharge so allowed, without said payment, is for the interest and welfare of the mariner; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, they shall certify that they have allowed the remission, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that they are such as will, in their judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner; and a copy of all such entries and certificates shall be annually transmitted to the Treasury Department by the proper officers of the customs in the several ports of the United States.

§ 18. If any consul, upon discharging a mariner without requiring the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, shall neglect to certify in the manner required in such case by the preceding section of this act, he shall be accountable to the Treasury Department for the sum so remitted. And in any action brought by a mariner to recover the extra wages to which he is entitled under the act of February 28, 1803, the defence that the payment of such wages was duly remitted shall not be sustained, without the production of the certificate in such case required by this act, or, when its non-production is accounted for by the production of a certified copy thereof; and the

truth of the facts certified to, and the propriety of the remission, shall be still open to investigation.

§ 19. If, upon the application of any mariner, it shall appear to the consul or commercial agent that he is entitled to his discharge, under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles of the maritime law, as recognised in the United States, he shall discharge such mariner, and shall require of the master the payment of three months' wages, as provided in the act of February 28, 1803, and shall not remit the same, or any part thereof, except in the case mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the first section of the act of July 20, 1840, to the following effect: "If the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months' additional pay."

§ 20. Every consul and commercial agent, for any neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, shall be liable to any injured person for all damages occasioned thereby; and, for any violation of the provisions of the fifteenth and nineteenth sections of this act, shall also be liable to indictment, and to a penalty in the manner provided by the eighteenth clause of the first section of the act of July 20, 1840.

§ 21. The act of April 14, 1792, concerning consuls, &c., is hereby so amended, that if any American citizen dying abroad shall, by will or any other writing, leave special directions for the management and settlement by the consul of the personal or other property which he may die possessed of in the country where he may die, it shall be the duty of the consul, where the laws of the country permit, strictly to observe the directions so given by the deceased. Or, if such citizen so dying shall, by will or any other writing, have appointed any other person than the consul to take charge of and settle his affairs, in that case it shall be the duty of the consul, when, and so often as required by the so-appointed agent or trustee of the deceased, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the operation of such trustee or agent, and, where the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country in which he may have died; and to this end it shall also be the duty of the consul to place his official seal on all or any portions of the property of the deceased as may be required by the said agent or trustee, and to break and remove the same seal when required by the agent or trustee, and not otherwise; he, the said consul or commercial agent, receiving therefor two dollars for each seal, which, like all other fees for consular service, including all charges for extension of protest, as also such commissions as are allowed by existing laws on settlement of estates of American citizens by consuls and commercial agents, shall be reported to the Treasury Department, and held subject to its order.

§ 22. The following record-books shall be provided for and kept in each consulate and commercial agency: A letter-book, into which shall be copied, in the English language, all official letters and notes in the order of their dates, which are written by the consul or commercial agent; a book for the entry of protests, and in which all other official consular acts likewise shall be recorded; and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded the list of crew, and the age, tonnage, owner or owners, name and place to which she belongs, of every American vessel which arrives. Consuls and commercial agents shall make quarterly returns to their government, specifying the amount of fees received, the number of vessels, and the amount of their tonnage, which have arrived and departed; the number of seamen, and what portion of them are protected; and, as nearly as possible, the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced.

§ 23. As soon as a consul or commercial agent shall have received his exequatur, or been provisionally recognised, he shall apply to his predecessor for the archives of the consulate or commercial agency, and make an inventory of the papers, and such other articles as they may contain, for which he shall pass a receipt and transmit a copy thereof to the State Department.

§ 24. The Secretary of State is hereby authorised to prescribe such additional regulations for the keeping of the consular books and records, and insuring proper returns, as the public interest may require.

§ 25. The President of the United States is hereby authorised to bestow the title of consul-general upon any United States consul in Asia or Africa, when, in his opinion, such title will promote the public interest.

§ 26. All acts and parts of acts, authorising attachés to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infits, or salaries for clerk-hire and office rent be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

§ 27. Provisions of this act to take effect from and after the 30th of June next; any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to provide a more Efficient Discipline for the Navy.

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of any of the vessels of the navy, on returning from a cruise, to forward, immediately on his arrival in port, to the Sec. of the Navy, a list of the names of such of the crew enlisted for three years as, in his opinion, on being discharged, are entitled to an "honorable discharge," as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience; and that he shall grant the same to such, according to the form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

§ 2. If any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, shall reënlist for three years, within three months after his discharge, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge, or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to the usual pay during the said three months.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of commanders in the navy, in granting temporary leave of absence and liberty on shore, to exercise carefully a discrimination in favor of the faithful and obedient.

§ 4. Summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings, by the commander of any vessel in the

navy to which such persons belong, for the trial of offences which he may deem deserving of greater punishment than the commander of a vessel himself is by law authorised to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require trial by general court-martial.

§ 5. That summary courts-martial shall consist of three officers not below the rank of passed midshipmen, and of some competent person to act as recorder. Before proceeding to trial, the members shall be sworn to render a just verdict, according to the evidence and the laws governing the navy.

After which the recorder of the court shall take an oath to keep a true record of the evidence which may be given before the court, and of the proceedings thereof.

§ 6. The commander of a ship shall have authority to order any officer under his command to act as recorder of a summary court-martial.

§ 7. All testimony shall be given orally, on oath or affirmation.

Summary courts-martial may sentence petty officers and persons of inferior ratings to any one of the following punishments, viz:—

First. Discharge from the service with bad conduct discharge, but the sentence not to be carried into effect in a foreign country. *Second.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations, provided no such confinement shall exceed thirty days. *Third.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days. *Fourth.* Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days. *Fifth.* Confinement not exceeding two months. *Sixth.* Reduction to next inferior rating. *Seventh.* Deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign station. *Eighth.* Extra police duties and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above-mentioned punishments.

§ 8. No sentence of a summary court-martial shall be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the court; who shall have power to remit, in part or altogether, but not to commute any such sentence. The commanding officer shall remit any part or the whole of any sentence by a summary court-martial, the execution of which would, in the opinion of the surgeon or senior medical officer on board, given in writing, produce serious injury to the health of the person sentenced.

§ 9. The proceedings of summary courts-martial shall be conducted with conciseness and precision, and shall be transmitted to the Navy Department.

§ 10. Any punishments authorised by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial, may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

§ 11. Any person who shall entice any seaman from the naval service to desert, or who shall conceal any deserter, and refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer shall, upon legal conviction thereof, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding $300, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year.

An Act to prevent Mis-trials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain Cases.

Enacts, that the trial or hearing of any cause, civil or criminal, in any circuit or district court in the United States, which has been commenced and is in progress before a jury or the court, shall not be stayed or discontinued by the arrival of the period fixed by law for another session of said court, and it shall be lawful for the court to proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in like manner and with the same effect, as if another stated term of the court had not intervened.

§ 2. Where letters rogatory shall have been addressed, from any port of a foreign country to any circuit court of the United States, and a United States commissioner designated by said circuit court to make the examination of witnesses in said letters mentioned, said commissioner shall be empowered to compel the witnesses to appear and depose in the same manner as to appear and testify in court.

An Act to amend "An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th June, 1854, and approved August 5th, 1854.

Enacts, that from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, June [illegible], 1854, shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to refund all duties on "fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water," imported into the United States, after the 11th of Sept., 1854, the date of the promulgation of the treaty aforesaid, on proof that the articles aforesaid were the products of some one of the British provinces of North America.

§ 2. From and after the date when the said treaty shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorised to refund such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties on any of the articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, imported into the United States from the British provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, respectively, since the date of the acts of their respective governments admitting like articles into said provinces from the United States free of duty, on proof, satisfactory to the said secretary, that the articles so imported were the products of Canada, new Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, as the case may be, and imported therefrom into the United States, and that the duties were duly paid thereon; and he is further authorised and required to cancel, from and after the date the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, on like satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure duties which may have been given for any of the said articles imported as aforesaid. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also hereby invested with the same authority and power to refund the duties or cancel the warehouse bonds on any of the articles enumerated in said treaty, the produce of Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, respectively, on said treaty going into operation, should it be proved, to the satisfaction of the said secretary, that Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, have admitted all of the articles enumerated in said treaty from the United States, free of duty, prior to said treaty going into operation.

An Act for the Relief of Purchasers and Locators of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Enacts, that the President cause patents to be issued, as soon as practicable, to the purchasers

or locators, who have made entries of the public lands, claimed as swamp lands, either with cash, or with land warrants, or with scrip, prior to the issue of patents to the State or States, as provided for by the 2d sec. of the act of Sept. 28, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," any decision of the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer of the government of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any State may have disposed of any tract of said land, prior to the entry, sale, or location of the same, under the preemption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tract of land, until such State shall release its claim thereto: *And provided, further*, That if such State shall not, within sixty days from the passage of this act, return to the General Land-Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sale, and the names of the purchasers, the patents shall be issued immediately thereafter, as directed in the foregoing section.

§ 2. That upon due proof, by the authorised agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase-money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorised to locate a quantity of like amount upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at $1.25 per acre, or less, and patents shall be issued therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the said decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes.

Appropriates as follows:—

For pay of the army	$3,600,806
Pay and supplies for Texas Volunteers	137,765
Commutation of Officers' subsistence	623,108
" forage	104,832
For subsistence in kind	1,881,089
" clothing for the army	674,577
Supplies of Quartermaster's Department	880,000
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Dep.	575,368
Constructing barracks, &c.	490,458
Mileage and transportation of officers	100,000
Transportation of army, &c.	1,200,000
For purchase of horses	200,000
" armament of fortifications	125,000
Ordnance and ordnance stores	100,000
Current expenses of ordnance service	100,000
Manufacture of arms	250,000
Capital extension	326,000
Miscellaneous items	604,813
For the four new regiments	2,500,000
Total appropriations	$13,668,146

This act provides that the annual distribution of arms to the several States for the arming of the militia, shall be hereafter made according to the number of their senators and representatives in Congress, respectively: *Provided*, That the Sec. of War shall first equalise, as far as practicable, the number of arms heretofore distributed and now in possession of the several States, so that each State which has received less than its pro rata share, shall receive a number sufficient to make an equal pro rata proportion, for all the States, according to the present representation in Congress.

The act further provides that there shall be added to the army two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, organised as in the existing force; and there shall be appointed by the President and Senate one brigadier-general, and that the officers and men authorised by this act shall be entitled to the same allowances and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the United States.

An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the year ending the 30th June, 1856.

Appropriates as follows:—

For Fort Delaware	$150,000
" " Carroll, Baltimore	300,000
" " Taylor, Key West	150,000
" " Jefferson, Tortugas	150,000
" " Point, San Francisco	300,000
" fortifying Alcatraz Island, Cal.	300,000
" Sundry other forts, &c.	267,000
Total appropriations	$1,717,000

An Act for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Kansas.

Enacts, that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to such point on the Arkansas River as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be most expedient for military purposes; and the further sum of $50,000 for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains.

An Act further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postages in the United States, and for other Purposes," passed March 3, 1851.

Enacts, that in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—

For every single letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after Jan. 1, 1856, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

§ 2. Makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine from $10 to $500, for any postmaster or other person to sell postage stamps, or stamped envelopes, for more than the sum indicated upon the face of such stamp. This act to take effect from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

§ 3. For the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post-Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending June 30, 1856, and for other Purposes.

Appropriates as follows:—

Mileage and compensation of Senators	$196,710
Pay of officers of the Senate	70,[illegible]94
Contingent expenses of the Senate	194,000
Pay and mileage of members of the House	661,[illegible]76
Contingent expenses of House of Rep's	310,[illegible]06
Paper and printing, 1st Session 34th Cong.	271,[illegible]68
Pay of the President	25,000
Expenses of State Department	119,119
" Treasury Department	719,654
Continuation of Treasury building	300,000
Expenses of Interior Department	484,731
Surveyors General and clerks	175,[illegible]20
Expenses of War Department	119,000
" Navy Department	103,[illegible]64
" Post Office Department	170,[illegible]52
Continuation of Post Office building	300,000
Printing for Executive Departments	146,500
Expenses of U. S. Mint	541,300
" Territories	269,100
" Judiciary	1,043,[illegible]17
" Independent Treasury	154,[illegible]20
" Coast Survey	445,000
" Light House Department	1,05[illegible],[illegible]78
Constructing Light Houses	220,000
Deficiencies in P. O. Department	1,106,[illegible]87
For building Custom Houses	880,000
Intercourse with foreign nations	953,[illegible]89
Expenses of collecting Land revenue	492,[illegible]00
Survey of the Public Lands	675,891
Continuing Washington Aqueduct	250,000
Miscellaneous items	960,461
Deficiencies in appropriation for 1856	1,275,146
Fulfilling Indian Treaties	965,991
Building Custom Houses, &c.	602,964
Total appropriations	$15,532,955

This act increases the annual pay of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from $5,000 to $6,500, and the Associate Justices from $4,500 to $6,000; and authorizes the appointment of four principal and four assistant examiners in the Patent Office.

An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service, for the year ending June 30, 1856.

Appropriates for the pay of seamen	$3,515,111
Pay of Superint's, Naval Constructors, &c.	124,460
Provisions for petty officers and seamen	695,200
Increase and equipment of the Navy	2,799,600
Construction of Steam Frigates	3,000,000
Stevens' War Steamer	250,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c.	540,000
Contingent expenses	343,045
Construction of works, &c., at various Navy Yards	2,475,993
Pay, provisions and clothing of mariners	419,433
Transportation of mails between New-York and Liverpool	819,600
Other Ocean Mail transportation	1,159,100
To supply deficiencies, &c.	1,530,859
Miscellaneous items	357,452
Total expenditures	$18,499,651

An Act extending Right of Way through the Public Lands.

Provides that the provisions of the act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads, and Macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States," approved August 4, 1852, is hereby extended to all the public lands in the territories of the United States.

An Act making Appropriations for the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

Appropriates for transportation of mails	$5,967,81[illegible]
Compensation to Postmasters	2,150,000
Clerks in Post Offices	675,000
Various other items	706,541
Total appropriations	$9,599,357

An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1856, and for other Purposes.

Appropriates to the Sioux of Mississippi	$205,800
" to the Shawnees	105,000
For removing California Indians	150,000
Payments to various tribes	1,693,977
Total expenditures	$2,154,707

An Act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Enacts, that each of the surviving officers and soldiers, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer and man engaged in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for 160 acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or

warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, 160 acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: *Provided further*, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under direction of competent authority, in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

§ 2. In case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to any such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And Provided, further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time that this act shall take effect.

§ 3. In no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

§ 4. Said certificates or warrants may be assigned.

§ 5. No warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

§ 6. The registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be severally authorized to charge for their services, in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law, for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of $1.25 per acre; the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

§ 7. The provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

§§ 8, 9, 10, and 11. The officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act; and it shall embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Hickojock, against the confederated savages of the South; also the chaplains who served with the army, in the several wars of the country; also those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of 1812–15.

An Act to amend an Act approved the 4th o August, 1854, entitled "An Act to graduat and reduce the Prices of the Public Land to actual Settlers and Cultivators."

Enacts, that the act approved 4th Augus 1854, "To graduate and reduce the price of th public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, shall be so construed that the affidavits require by the third section of that act may be mad before any officer duly authorized by law to ad minister oaths, according to such forms, an pursuant to such regulations, as shall be pre scribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act for carrying into Effect the Convention upon the Subject of Claims between th United States and her Britannic Majesty, o the 8th of February, 1853.

Appropriates the sum of $277,103.88, th amount awarded by the commission to Britis subjects, to be paid to the duly authorised agen of her Britannic Majesty's government.

An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Enacts, that no master of any vessel shall tak on board at any foreign port other than foreig contiguous territory of the United States, mor passengers than in proportion of one to ever two tons of such vessel, not including childre under the age of one year, and computing tw children over one and under eight years of ag as one passenger. That the spaces appropriate for the use of such passengers, and which sha not be occupied by stores or other goods, not th personal baggage of such passengers, shall be i the following proportions, viz: On the main an poop decks, or platforms, and in the deck house if there be any, one passenger for each sixtee clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or dis tance between the decks or platforms shall no be less than six feet; and on the lower deck (not being an oriop deck,) if any, one passenge for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if th height or distance between the decks or platfor shall not be less than six feet, but so as that n passenger shall be carried on any other deck o platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place an bring the same, or any number thereof, withi the jurisdiction of the United States; or if an such master of any vessel shall take on boar at any port, within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers tha in the proportion aforesaid, to the space afore said, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent t carry the same to any foreign place other tha foreign contiguous territory, he shall be deeme guilty of a misdemeanor, and finable in the sum of $50 for each extra passenger so taken o board. He may also be imprisoned not exceed ing six months; but should it be necessary fo the safety or convenience of the vessel, that an portion of her cargo should be stored in any o the places appropriated to the use of passengers the same may be placed in lockers or inclosure prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surfac impervious to the wave, capable of being cleanse in like manner as the decks or platforms of th vessel. In no case, however, shall the place thus provided be deemed to be a part of the spac

wable for the use of passengers, but the same all be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where gered or used, the upper surface of said lock- er inclosed spaces, shall be deemed and taken he the deck or platform from which measure- nt shall be made for all the purposes of this act. s also provided, that one hospital, in the space propriated to passengers, and separated there- m by a partition, and furnished as its pur- ses require, may be prepared, and, when used, y be included in the space allowable for passen- rs, but the same shall not occupy more than hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: ovided, That on board two-deck ships, where height between the decks is seven and one- lf feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet deck shall be the proportion required for each ssenger.

§ 2. No such vessel shall have more than two rs of berths, and the interval between the rest part thereof, and the deck or platform neath, shall not be less than nine inches, and berths shall be well constructed, parallel with sides of the vessel, and separated from each her by partitions, as berths ordinarily are parated, and shall be at least six feet in length, d at least two feet in width, and each berth all be occupied by no more than one passenger; t double berths, of twice the above width, may constructed, each berth to be occupied by no ore, and by no other, than by two women, or one woman and two children under the age eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a an and two of his own children under the age eight years, or by two men, members of the me family; and if there shall be any violation this section in any of its provisions, then the aster of the vessel, and the owners thereof, all severally forfeit and pay the sum of five ollars for each passenger on board of said ves- l on such voyage, to be recovered by the nited States in any port where such vessel may rive or depart.

§ 3. All vessels having sufficient capacity or ace, according to law, for fifty or more pas- ngers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, hen employed in transporting such passengers tween the United States and Europe, have, on e upper deck, for the use of such passengers, house over the passage-way leading to the artments allotted to such passengers below ck, firmly secured to the deck or combing of e hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall at least one foot above the deck, so construct- , that one door or window in such house may all times be left open for ventilation; and all sels so employed, and having the capacity to rry 150 passengers or more, shall have two ch houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading wn to the aforesaid apartment, shall be fur- shed with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; t booby hatches may be substituted for such uses.

§ 4. Every such vessel so employed, and hav- g the legal capacity for more than 100 such assengers, shall have at least two ventilators purify the apartment or apartments occu- ed by such passengers; one of which shall inserted in the after part of the apartment apartments, and the other shall be placed in e forward portion of the apartment or apart- nts, and one of them shall have an exhaust- g cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely: if the apart ment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of 200 such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

§ 5. Every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every 200 passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

§ 6. All vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port of departure, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least 20 lbs. of good navy bread, 15 lbs. of rice, 15 lbs. of oatmeal, 10 lbs. of wheat flour, 15 lbs. of peas and beans, 20 lbs. of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, 60 gallons of fresh water, 10 lbs. of salted pork, and 10 lbs. of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured of good quality and on reasonable terms, 1 lb. of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of 5 lbs. of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of $8 for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such vessel

shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than $1,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

§ 7. The captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

§ 8. The master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passageways, or with ventilaters, or with cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in this act, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of $200 for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, its provisions, and $50 for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

§ 9. The collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive or depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as a *prima facie* evidence thereof.

§ 10. The provisions, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels, and to the master thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1852, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner, and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

§ 11. The vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States or the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except as much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

§ 12. The master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, or at the time of making report or entry of the vessel, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district, a list of all the passengers taken on board of the said vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list the said master shall designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list shall be sworn to by the said master; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities and forfeitures, as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

§ 13. Each and every collector of the customs to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

§ 14. In case there shall have occurred on board any vessel arriving at any port within the United States, any death or deaths among the passengers (other than cabin passengers) the master, or owner, or consignee of such

vessel shall pay to the collector the sum of $10 for each and every passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal: *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of $50, in addition to such sum of $10, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

§ 15. The amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

§ 16. Subjects the vessels employed by the American and State Colonization Societies to the provisions of this act.

§ 17. The collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

§ 18. This act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval. The Secretary of State shall give due notice, in the ports of Europe and elsewhere, of this act.

§ 19. From and after the time that this act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the act of March 2, 1819, entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels;" the act of 22d February, 1847, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of 2d March, 1847, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said act shall take effect;" the act of 31st January, 1848, entitled "An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa from the provisions of the acts of the 22d February and 2d of March, 1847, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of 17th May, 1848, entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" and the act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecutions, or remit or modify such penalties.

A Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the Title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet, for Eminent Services.

Resolved, That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and the same is hereby, revived in the army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major-general of the army in the late war with Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant-general may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services: *Provided, however*, That when the said grade of lieutenant-general by brevet shall have once been filled, and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—On the 16th day of March, 1855, President Pierce issued his Proclamation declaring that the British Parliament and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, had passed laws on their part to give full effect to the Reciprocity Treaty, (see Almanac for 1855,) and that therefore from the date above, Flour and Grain, Animals, Fruits, Fish, Timber, Lumber, Stone, Tar, Turpentine, Plants, Hemp, Flax, and all other articles enumerated in said Treaty, being the growth and produce of said Provinces, shall be admitted into the Ports of the United States free of duty, so long as said Treaty shall remain in force.

MEASURES, NOT MEN.

Men are often measured by weight of intellect or character, which is very diversified, but not more than the weights and measures of men in different regions, by which they measure merchandise and produce to one another. For instance, a BARREL MEASURE. What is it? This it is, when selling the following articles:

Cider and other liquids, 30 gallons. Rice, 600 lbs. Flour, 196 lbs. Powder, 25 lbs. Corn, as bought and sold in Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., 5 bushels of shelled corn. As bought and sold at New-Orleans, a flour barrel full of ears. Potatoes, as sold in New-York, a barrel contains 2¼ bushels. Pork, a barrel is 200 lbs., distinguished in quality by "clear," "mess," "prime." A barrel of beef is the same weight.

A barrel of salt, in one place, is 280 lbs., and in another "five bushels," though in measuring the bushel, cubic inches are not resorted to, but pounds, arbitrarily calling a bushel of salt 56 lbs. in one place, and 50 lbs. in another.

A BUSHEL MEASURE.—The legal bushel of America is the old Winchester measure of 2,150.42 cubic inches. The imperial bushel of England is 2,218.192 cubic inches; so that 32 English bushels are about equal to 33 of ours.

Although we are all the time talking about the price of grain, &c., by the bushel, we sell by weight as follows:

Wheat, beans, potatoes, and clover seed, 60 lbs. Corn, rye, flax seed, and onions, 56 lbs. Corn on the cob, 70 lbs. Buckwheat, 52 lbs. Barley, 48 lbs. Hemp seed, 44 lbs. Timothy seed, 45 lbs. Castor beans, 46 lbs. Oats, 35 lbs. Bran, 20 lbs. Blue grass seed, 14 lbs. Salt: the real weight of coarse salt is 85 lbs. Dried apples, 24 lbs. Dried peaches, 33 lbs. according to some rules, but others are 22 lbs. for a bushel, while in Indiana, dried apples and peaches are sold by the heaping bushel. So are potatoes, turnips, onions, apples, &c., and in some sections oats are heaped. A bushel of corn in the ear is three heaped half bushels, or four even full.

In Tennessee, a hundred ears of corn is sometimes counted as a bushel. At Chester, England, a bushel is 32 gallons; at Carlisle, 24 gallons; at Penrith, 16 gallons; at Abbington, 9 gallons.

A hoop 18½ inches diameter, 8 inches deep, holds a Winchester bushel. A box 19 inches square, 7 and 7 1-32 deep, will hold half a bushel. A heaping bushel is 2,815 cubic inches.

A GALLON MEASURE.—An English imperial gallon is 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, when the barometer stands at 30. This is 277.274 cubic inches. The old wine measure in use here is 231 inches; and "beer measure" 282 inches.

The question, if asked: "What is a gallon measure?" can only be answered by measuring the man who is buying or selling.

LAND MEASURE.—An English imperial acre is 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. A square 13 rods upon each side is commonly counted an acre; it is nine rods over measure. A square 22 yards upon each side is one tenth of an acre.

The following gives the comparative size in square yards of acres in different countries:

English acre, 4,840 square yards; Scotch, 6,150; Irish, 7,840; Hamburg, 11,545; Amsterdam, 9,722; Dantsic, 6,650; France, (hectare,) 11,960; Prussia, (morgen,) 8,058.

This difference should be borne in mind in reading of the products per acre in different countries. Our land measure is that of England.

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.—A township, 36 sections, each a mile square.

A section, 640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square, 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide, 80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square, 40 acres.

The sections are all numbered one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	3	2	NW SE
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are all divided in quarters, which are named by the cardinal points as in section one. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a 40 acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

A MILE MEASURE.—A standard English mile, which is the measure that we use, is 5,280 feet in length, 1,760 yards, or 320 rods. A strip one rod wide and one mile long, is two acres. By this it is easy to calculate the quantity of land taken up by roads, and also how much is wasted by fences.

The following table shows the length of miles in different countries, compared with the English mile:

Scottish (ancient)	1 m.	294 yds.
Irish (ancient)	1	480
German (short)	3	1,570
German (long)	5	1,296
Hanoverian	6	999
Tuscan	1	48
Russian	4	1,197
Danish	4	1,204
Danzic	4	1,435
Hungarian	5	313
Swiss	5	356
Swedish	6	1,140
Arabian	1	880

Roman, (modern,) 132 yards less than the English mile.

A League Measure.

English league	3 m.	
French league	3	
French posting league	2	742 yds.
Spanish judicial league	2	1,115
Spanish common league	5	276
Portugal league	3	1,480
Flanders league	3	1,594

Other Measures.

Russian werst		1167 yds.
Turkish beh	1 m.	66
Persian parasang	3	806

"A Sabbath day's journey," 1,155 yards; which is 18 yards less than two thirds of a mile.

"A day's journey," 33½ miles.

"A reed," 10 feet 11½ inches.

"A palm," 3 inches.

"A fathom," 6 feet.

A Greek foot is 12½ inches.

A Hebrew foot is 1.212 of an English foot.

A cubit is 2 feet.

A great cubit is 11 feet.

An Egyptian cubit is 21.888 inches.

A span is 10.944 inches.

Board Measure.—Boards are sold by superficial measure, at so much per foot of one inch or less in thickness, adding one fourth to the price for each quarter inch thickness over an inch.

Grain Measure in Bulk.—Multiply the width and length of the pile together, and that product by the hight, and divide by 2,150, and you have the contents in bushels.

If you wish the contents of a pile of ears of corn, or roots in heaped bushels, ascertain the cubic inches and divide by 2,818.

A Ton Weight.—In this city, a ton is 2,000 lbs. In most places, a tun of hay, &c., is 2,240 lbs., and in some places that foolish fashion still prevails of weighing all bulky articles sold by the tun, by the "long weight," or tare of 12 lbs. per cwt.

A tun of round timber is 40 cubic feet; of square timber, 54 cubic feet.

"A quarter" of corn or other grain sold by the bushel, is eight imperial bushels, or a quarter of a tun.

A Tun of liquid measure is 252 gallons.

Butter is sold avoirdupois weight, which compares with Troy weight as 144 to 175; the Troy pound being that much the lightest. But 175 Troy ounces equal 192 of avoirdupois.

A firkin of butter is 56 lbs.; a tub of butter is 84 lbs.

The Kilogramme of France is 1,000 grammes, and equal to 2 lbs. 2 oz. 4 grs. avoirdupois.

A Bale of Cotton, in Egypt, is 90 lbs.; in America, a commercial bale is 400 lbs.; though put up to vary from 280 to 720 in different localities.

A bale or bag of Sea Island cotton is 300 lbs.

Wool.—In England, wool is sold by the sack or bell, of 22 stone, which, at 14 lbs. the stone, is 308 lbs.

A pack of wool is 17 stone, 2 lbs., which is rated as a pack load for a horse. It is 240 lbs. A tod of wool is 2 stone of 14 lbs. A wey of wool is 6½ tods. Two weys, a sack. A clove of wool is half a stone.

The Stone Weight, so often spoken of in English measures, is 14 lbs. when weighing wool, feathers, hay, &c., but a stone of beef, fish, butter, cheese, &c., is only 8 lbs.

Hay.—In England, a truss, when new, is 60 lbs., or 56 lbs. of old hay. A truss of straw, 40 lbs. A load of hay is 36 trusses.

In this country, a load is just what it may happen to weigh; and a tun of hay is either 2,000 lbs. or 2,240, according to the custom of the locality. A bale of hay is generally considered about 300 lbs., but there is no regularity in the weight. A cube of a solid mow, 10 feet square, will weigh a tun.

A Last is an English measure of various articles.

A last of soap, ashes, herrings, and some similar things, is 12 barrels.

A last of corn is 10 quarters.

A last of gunpowder, 24 barrels.

A last of flax or feathers, 1,700 lbs.

A last of wool, 12 sacks.

A Scotch Pint contains 105 cubic inches, and is equal to 4 English pints. 21½ Scotch pints is a Farlot of wheat.

Coal.—A chaldron is 58½ cubic feet, or by measure, 36 heaped bushels. A heaped bushel of anthracite coal weighs 80 lbs., making 2,880 lbs. to the chaldron.

Wood.—A cord of wood is 128 solid feet, in this country and England. In France it is 576 feet. We cord wood 4 feet long, in piles 4 feet by 8.

In New-Orleans, wood is retailed by the pound, and to a limited extent here. It is also sold by the barrel. A load of wood in New-York is 42½ cubic feet, or one third of a cord.

Wood is sold in England by the stack, skid, quintal, billet, and bundle.

A Stack is 108 solid feet, and usually piled 12 feet long, 3 feet high, and 3 feet wide.

A Quintal of wood is 100 lbs.

A Skid is a round bundle of sticks, 4 feet long. A one notch skid girts 16 inches. A two notch skid 23 inches. A three notch skid 28 inches. A four notch skid 33 inches. A five notch skid 38 inches.

A Billet of wood is a bundle of sticks 3 feet long, and girts 7, 10 or 14 inches, and these bundles sell by the score or hundred. A score is 20, and comes from the count by tally, or marks, thus: 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 1 score.

Faggots or Wood are bundles of brush 3 feet long, 2 feet round. A load of faggots is 50 bundles.

All wood should be sold by the pound.

A Perch or Stone is 25 cubic feet in a pile, or

22 feet in a wall. Three pecks of lime and two thirds of a one horse cart load of sand are used to a perch of stone.

A Cubic Foot Weighs.

Sand or loose [earth,	95 lbs.	Lead,	709 lbs.
		Silver,	654
Compact earth,	124	Gold,	1,206
Strong clay,	127	Platina,	1,218
Pure clay,	135	Glass,	180
Stones and clay,	160	Water,	62
Stone masonry,	205	Tallow,	59
Brick,	125	Oak timber,	73
Cast iron,	450	Mahogany,	66
Steel,	489	Cork,	15
Copper,	486	Air,	0.0756

In the above weights, fractions are discarded.

Half rotted stable manure	56 lbs.
If coarse or partly dry	43

A load of manure is 36 cubic feet, and will average 2,016 lbs. of the first, and 1,728 lbs. of the second. Eight loads, of 2,016 lbs., will give 108 lbs. to the rod; and less than 2½ to the square foot. An acre contains 43,560 square feet.

Every farm wagon or cart should have the cubic feet and bushel contents graven upon the bed before it leaves the maker's hands. A cubic yard is 27 cubic feet; and a cubic foot is 1,728 inches; a cubic cord is 128 cubic feet.

The most convenient system of weights and measures in the world is that of France, because all the divisions are by decimals. Thus their measures of weights are as follows, with the equivalent in Troy grains:

	Grammes.	Grains.
Milligramme	001	01544
Centigramme	01	15434
Decigramme	1	1.5434
Gramme	1	15.434
Decigramme	10	154.34
Hectogramme	100	1543.4
Kilogramme	1000	15434
Myriagramme	10000	154340

The liquid measure, solid measure, superficial measure, linear measure, in France, are all equally simplified. The mètre is 1; the hectomètre 100; the kilometre 1,000; the myriamètre 10,000 mètres. All the divisions and multiples of the units of all measures are decimal.

If that happy time should ever come when this country is governed by measures instead of men, or the sectional interest of this or that party, we may be able to have a national system of weights and measures, founded upon reason, and adapted to the understanding and universal wants of the people, who are now tied to the absurd rule of that old English measure, three barley corns make one inch; 12 inches 1 foot; 3 feet 1 yard; 5½ yards 1 rod; or the still more ridiculous measure of weights based upon the supposition that 7,000 grains of barley would weigh a pound by one rule, and 5,760 grains by another rule, with the multiples and divisions more ridiculous than anything else in the world, except the multiplication and divisions of political parties in America.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

Health as well as appetite requires variety. Breadstuffs, notwithstanding the high price of bread and flour, are the cheapest of all human food.

The following are the retail prices of some of the principal articles of food in New-York (Oct. 1855:)

Flour, per bbl., 12.00	per lb.	6½c.
Sago	"	a c.
Farina	"	12 a 15c.
Bread	"	6½c.
Corn meal, cwt., 2.75 a 3.00	"	3½c.
Buckwheat, cwt., 3.00 a 3.50	"	3½ a 4c.
Barley meal, per cwt., 3.00	"	3½ a 4c.
Oat meal, cwt., 4.00 a 4.50	"	5 a 6½c.
Rye flour, per bbl., 7.00	"	4 a 4½c.
Hominy, per cwt., 4.00	"	5 c.
Cracked wheat, per cwt., ——	"	6 c.
Split peas, per bush., 2.25	"	4½c.
Whole peas, per bush., 2.50	"	5c.
White beans, per bush., ——	"	4½ a 5c.
Dried sweet corn, bush., 4.50	"	10 a 12½s.
Rice, per cwt., 5.00	"	6 a 7c.

Potatoes per bbl., $1.50 a 1.75; per bushel, 75 cents; per lb., 1½ cents.

Maccaroni and vermicelli, 11 a 12 cents per lb.

Sugar, 8 to 11 cents per lb.

Butter, per lb., avge., 28c. Cheese, 12 a 14c.

Apples, per bbl., $2 a 3.50; per bush., $1 avge.

All kinds of meat, salt and fresh, and all sorts of fish, avge., 12½c. a lb., to the buyer of small qts.

Eggs are worth 25 cents per dozen, which is about 18 cents per lb. A dozen eggs, average size, will weigh one pound six ounces.

Turnips, per bush., 25c.; carrots, 50c.; beets, 50c.; onions 75c.; cabbage about 2c. a pound.

Dried Fruits, per lb.—Apples, 7 a 8c.; pears, 15 a 20c.; plums, 8 a 14c.; cherries, 15 a 20c.; peaches, 15 a 18c.; raisins, 8 a 12½c.

The following is the proportion of nutritious matter and water in 100 lbs. of each of the following substances:

Substances.	Lbs nut. mat.	Lbs. water.	Substances.	Lbs. nut. mat.	Lbs. wt. water.
Wheat flour	90	10	Beets	15	85
Corn Meal	91	9	Strawberries	10	90
Rice	86	14	Pears	16	84
Barley Meal	88	12	Apples	16	84
Rye Flour	79	21	Cherries	25	75
Oatmeal	75	25	Plums	29	71
Potatoes	23½	77½	Apricots	26	74
White Beans	95	5	Peaches	20	80
Carrots	10	90	Grapes	27	73
Turnips	4½	95½	Melons	3	97
Cabbage	6½	92½	Cucumbers	2½	97½

Meats generally are about three-fourths water, and milk, as it comes from the cow, over ninety per cent. How is it as it comes from the milkmen?

It is true that this chemical analysis does not give us the exact comparative value of food, but with that and the prices of the various articles it cannot be a hard matter to determine what is the cheapest or most economical kind of food for us to use.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Rep. Morrill.	Dem. Wells.	Whig. Read.	Whig. Dem. Scott.	F. S. P'rce.	Hale.
Androscoggin	2859	2479	361		New Co.	
Aroostook	601	1247	240	724	787	80
Cumberland	6354	6572	1023	447	6504	1379
Franklin	1953	1935	192	907	1310	698
Hancock	2820	2002	304	1809	2619	214
Kennebec	5302	5021	1754	448	2703	954
Lincoln	3748	3444	1644	524	5168	653
Oxford	3427	4074	166	1590	4049	697
Penobscot	5860	4961	1440	3132	4513	1015
Piscataquis	1430	1276	227	693	851	381
Sagadahoc	2208	1136	573		New Co.	
Somerset	2800	2798	1522	294	2019	457
Waldo	3946	3927	484	1379	3126	757
Washington	2776	2711	262	2276	2690	211
York	5406	5830	514	5393	5270	726
Total	51488	48373	10645	32543	41609	8030

Morrill over Wells, 3115; Pierce over Scott, 9066.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 20; Whigs, 9.
HOUSE—Republicans, 61; Democrats, 68; Whigs, 22.

The Democrats and Whigs were elected by coalition.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Metc'lf.	Baker.	B'll.	F'wler.	President, 1852. Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
	K.N.	Dem.	Whig.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.
Belknap	1414	1573	134	40	737	1837	362
Carroll	1788	2094	252	54	491	1825	350
Cheshire	3484	1889	215	76	2063	2264	998
Coos	1071	1189	46	21	376	1491	167
Grafton	4140	3899	573	196	2043	4286	771
Hillsboro'	6583	4406	527	200	2985	4855	1447
Merrimack	4255	4186	454	242	1627	4628	1001
Rockingham	4923	4166	695	191	2206	4502	1171
Strafford	3071	2048	319	98	2003	2250	498
Sullivan	2054	1696	215	118	1316	2059	430
Total	32783	27066	3426	1236	16147	29997	6695

Metcalf over Baker, 5727; Pierce over Scott, 13,850.

LEGISLATURE largely Republican and K. N.

CONGRESS.

Dists.	K. N.	Dem.	Majs.
I. James Pike	12,611	G. W. Kittredge, 9750	2861
II. M'son W. Tappan	12,129	G. W. Morrison, 8650	3479
III. Aaron H. Cragin,	13,126	W. P. Wheeler, 8640	3486

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Rep. K. N. R'c'll.	Dem. G'dner.	Whig. B'ch.	Whig. Dem. Walley.	F. S. Scott.	President, 1852. Pierce.	Hale.
Barnstable	623	1253	588	542	1379	892	479
Berkshire	2114	2230	2156	95	3579	2973	631
Bristol	2513	4981	1903	448	3827	5207	2091
Dukes	79	176	58	51	250	225	68
Essex	4385	7203	3884	1902	6539	4576	3485
Franklin	2171	638	1503	362	2552	1726	1218
Hampden	1979	2943	2983	143	3445	3458	757
Hampshire	2161	1739	830	200	3300	1425	1243
Middlesex	5303	9057	6400	2616	8750	8925	4231
Nantucket	61	120	102	263	329	189	189
Norfolk	2202	5262	2359	2054	5369	3454	2179
Plymouth	2562	3307	1464	1220	2993	2080	2440
Suffolk	2348	6010	4592	2631	4868	5413	1970
Worcester	7030	6625	5892	1327	7283	5966	7138
Total	36521	51674	34920	14454	59683	44749	29023

Gardner over Rockwell, 15,153; Scott over Pierce, 8114.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Repub., 9; K. N., 29; Dem., 2.
HOUSE—Rep. 80; K.N. 152; Dem. 30; Whigs &c. 58.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1856. Rep. Royce.	Dem. Clark.	K. N. Slade.	Whig. Scott.	President, 1852. Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Addison	1437	396	12	2041	378	642
Bennington	1315	892	543	1388	1150	181
Caledonia	1323	1331	766	1673	1480	457
Crittenden	2397	784	6	1672	803	906
Essex	454	369	14	467	382	16
Franklin	2114	1123	19	1675	1211	526
Grand Isle	390	218	0	295	186	31
Lamoille	1073	576	37	393	462	439
Orange	2122	2089	630	1799	1555	752
Orleans	1628	618	263	1199	859	308
Rutland	2961	819	231	2758	938	773
Washington	2942	1513	9	1402	1231	1217
Windham	3511	975	399	2053	881	966
Windsor	2443	1278	607	3358	1528	1105
Total	30310	12963	3631	32173	13044	8621

Royce over Clark, 13,067; Scott over Pierce, 9129.
LEGISLATURE Republican in both branches.

CONNECTICUT.

Dists.	Cong. K. N. Dem. Clark.	Governor, 1855. K. N. Dem. Pratt	Whig. Mn'r.	Whig. Ing'm.	Dem. Dut'n	F.S. Se't.	Pres., 1852. P'rce.	Hale.
Hartford	6482	6293	5580	6141	1311	6329	6639	461
Tolland	2067	1559	1820	1531	325	1703	2015	202
Total	8519	7852	7400	7672	1636	8032	8654	663
II.	Wood'rf.	Ar'ld	Mn'r.	Ing'm.	Dut'n.	Se't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Middlesex	3052	2077	2373	2144	719	2065	2734	248
N. Haven	6824	6841	6946	5851	2046	6046	6097	424
Total	9876	7918	7319	7995	2765	8111	8831	672
III.	Dean.	White.	Mn'r	Ing'm.	Dut'n.	Se't.	P'rce.	Hale
N. London	5118	2483	4531	2467	723	3361	4079	637
Windham	2837	1394	2509	1406	533	2096	2448	618
Total	7955	3877	7040	3873	1256	5456	6527	1255
IV.	Welch.	Noble.	Mn'r.	Ing'm	Dut'n	Se't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Fairfield	4606	3150	3139	4611	1944	4514	5155	167
Litchfield	5095	4552	3130	3079	1562	3946	4052	413
Total	9701	7702	6269	7750	3506	8760	9257	580

GRAND TOTAL.—Miner, 28,028; Ingham, 27,290; Dutton, 9162. Scott, 30,369; Pierce, 33,349; Hale, 3160. Miner over Ingham, 738; Pierce over Scott, 2980.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings, 17; Democrats, 4.
HOUSE—K.-Nothings, 136; Democrats, 66; Whigs, 25.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. K. N. Hoppin.	Dem. Potter.	Seat.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce	F. S. Hale.
Bristol	713	105	0	628	367	2
Kent	1065	149	0	839	748	93
Newport	1470	842	31	1249	1095	48
Providence	6166	1900	68	3985	5529	81
Washington	1705	185	0	1022	1096	80
Total	11,117	2681	99	7626	8735	644

Hoppin over Potter, 8436; Pierce over Scott, 1109.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings, 30; Democrats, 2.
HOUSE—Know Nothings, 69; Democrats, 3.

Dists.	CONGRESS.
I.	Durfee, K.N., 6253; Davis, Dem., 1967; scat. 584.
II.	Thurston, K. N., 4484; scattering, 594.

NEW-YORK.

	Secretary of State, 1856			Governor, 1854.				President, 1852.			
	Rep. King.	K. N. Headley.	Soft. Haight.	Hard. Ward.	Fusion. Clark.	K. N. Ullman.	Soft. Seymour.	Hard. Bronson.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Albany	2677	6194	5136	782	3993	4776	5428	849	7246	8363	133
Allegany	2962	1429	1613	295	2498	2820	1729	244	3670	4009	678
Broome	2482	929		1765	2434	1170	731	1370	2674	3064	347
Cattaraugus	2815	2012	635	362	1815	2343	1002	244	3657	3493	561
Cayuga	3944	3076	1130	175	3807	3469	2303	325	4838	4550	916
Chautauque	3420	3564	736	495	2709	4819	1541	377	5612	3703	1146
Chemung	951	1092	1721	25	1067	1613	1467	98	2326	3189	289
Chenango	3127	2276	975	991	3033	801	1940	1050	3890	4651	303
Columbia	2118	2173	1600	894	2444	1889	2381	994	4142	4455	7
Cortland	2153	1541	891	261	2401	95	1627	327	2526	3064	695
Clinton	876	1576	1697	45	1897	897	1440	373	2396	2813	245
Delaware	2170	2102	1661	162	2772	548	2828	326	3399	4052	399
Dutchess	3495	2098	1766	1635	3411	1249	3150	724	5495	5800	53
Erie	3018	5433	6778	141	7119	7712	6252	443	8022	7033	510
Essex	1096	1928	808	595	2084	493	1063	308	2766	1973	174
Franklin	377	1831	1214	109	1567	179	1481	244	1747	2074	130
Fulton	1279	1089	1170	154	1803	442	1378	231	2171	2070	115
Genesee	2082	1570	365	322	1571	2380	695	453	3365	2166	313
Greene	1081	2167	1280	346	1385	1760	1707	272	2808	3242	16
Hamilton	with Fulton Co.			92	119	0	248	94	126	342	0
Herkimer	2387	2024	1795	20	2616	571	3113	142	2879	4220	556
Jefferson	4097	1090	2982	738	4051	1738	3758	574	5656	6279	757
Kings	3128	7113	1277	9143	5287	6098	8605	1460	8487	10631	66
Lewis	1638	318	1426	21	1549	151	1587	131	1727	2536	208
Livingston	2199	2704	695	129	1969	2672	1126	464	4098	3056	308
Madison	3126	1575	1284	446	3433	277	3123	457	3379	3436	1584
Monroe	4696	3522	2452	832	4044	3516	3332	952	7467	6314	775
Montgomery	2115	2058	893	182	2256	475	2052	631	2995	3573	40
New-York	6678	20357	12863	16149	12233	16568	26780	4706	23115	34226	206
Niagara	2498	2247	836	265	2346	1382	1118	570	3413	2962	1056
Oneida	6313	1555	5284	804	7521	1068	7870	621	7831	8536	1033
Onondaga	4475	3479	3028	392	4740	3064	4558	480	6097	6416	1701
Ontario	2575	1806	560	2685	2775	2187	1343	1790	4221	5171	16
Orange	2426	2744	454	682	3451	3143	1280	383	4402	3347	547
Orleans	1731	1821	494	84	1533	1985	626	276	2686	2267	605
Oswego	3566	2413	1993	460	4262	1335	3475	475	4375	4973	2148
Otsego	2872	1968	2540	833	3039	662	5061	611	4484	5486	643
Putnam	339	671	217	544	564	636	617	83	826	1521	0
Queens	884	1461	420	1728	1575	1294	1676	449	2308	2899	12
Rensselaer	2069	5350	2780	664	3741	3077	3804	480	6185	6663	318
Richmond	394	782	587	663	665	566	775	140	1147	1324	30
Rockland	206	982	62	817	665	789	561	278	733	1785	0
Saratoga	2630	2671	1134	1165	3327	1733	2995	733	4498	4291	71
Schenectady	992	1534	302	209	1223	625	783	236	1654	1900	0
Schoharie	1197	780	567	303	1362	401	1367	110		New Co.	
Schuyler	1508	1606	446	207	1635	1188	1712	1481	2958	3846	18
Seneca	1148	1265	1055	45	1143	1496	1201	220	3213	2511	302
St. Lawrence	4723	2167	1589	160	4402	2997	3071	226	4570	5583	1386
Suffolk	1104	1128	1141	443	1307	2090	1428	325	1917	3306	0
Sullivan	768	2223	905	456	1061	896	1038	797	2054	2681	44
Steuben	2460	3400	1757	372	2083	5001	2478	450	5336	6980	346
Tioga	1919	440	1620	420	1622	1019	1626	202	2254	2815	197
Tompkins	1966	2163	474	173	2347	1406	1482	461	3410	3472	202
Ulster	1268	5096	2197	568	2851	2472	2733	505	5163	6916	26
Warren	666	1513	194	747	995	1408	425	543	1174	1713	119
Washington	2585	3715	640	79	3199	2025	1272	415	4230	3174	461
Wayne	3315	2388	1408	267	3067	1516	2064	436	4033	4050	941
Wyoming	2291	868	515	1068	2100	981	1242	546	3005	2471	727
Westchester	1883	3264	591	2705	3340	3413	2968	514	4083	5279	55
Yates	2041	254	706	833	1643	711	1056	281	1974	2188	234
Total	136696	148557	91836	59363	186804	122282	156495	33850	234863	263083	25329

Headley over King, 11,849; Clark over Ullman, 34,522; do. over Seymour, 309; Pierce over Scott, 27,201.

	Republicans.	Know-Nothings.	Soft.	Hards.
Controller	Jas. M. Cook...138,749	L. Burrows...143,267	L. Stetson...101,663	T. B. Mitchell..47,411
State Engineer	Geo. Geddes...131,716	S. Seymour...137,606	J. B. Jervis...88,290	John D. Fay..56,293
Canal Commissioner	D. H. Bissell..135,918	S. H. Whallen..147,461	C. Hawley....90,006	F. Follett....60,947
State Treasurer	A. B. Williams..135,680	S. Clark....143,778	A. S. Thurston..91,671	Jos. M. Lyon..57,910
Att'y General	A. Mann, Jr...136,857	S. B. Cushing..146,696	S. J. Tilden..101,309	J. Sutherland..44,357
Prison Inspector	Wm. Bailey...136,993	W. A. Russell..148,575	Pat. H. Agan..91,671	Darius Clark..57,910
Appeal Judge	B. R. Wood...134,353	W. W. Camp'll..141,514	S. L. Selden..151,632	
Sup. Short Term	Jos. Mullen...132,049	G. F. Comst'k..140,299	N. Hill, Jr...106,511	John Willard..40,772

LEGISLATURE.

Senate	Republicans....16;	Know-Nothings....11;	Democrats....4; Temperance....1.
Assembly	Republicans....83;	Know-Nothings....44;	Democrats....30; Whig....1.

The election for Judges of the Supreme Court resulted as follows:—District I. James R. Whiting, Dem., and Henry E. Davies, K. N. The election of Mr. Davies is said to be illegal, and Edward P. Cowles now holds the seat by Executive appointment. II. James Emott, Rep. and Temp. III. George Gould, K. N. IV. Alonzo C. Paige, Soft and Rep., and Geo. M. Beckwith, K. N. V. Wm. F. Allen, Dem., supported by Rep's, re-elected. VI. Ransom Saleom, Rep. VII. E. D. Smith, K. N. VIII. Rich'd P. Marvin, K. N.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Canal Com., 1855. Fusion. Nichol'n.	Dem. Plum'r.	President, 1852. Rep. Wil'm's.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F.S. Hale.
Adams	1679	1784	0	2725	2018	31
Alleghany	5877	6740	2357	9615	7226	965
Armstrong	2149	1633	121	2093	2439	142
Beaver	1090	1334	581	1805	1943	361
Bedford	1791	1677	121	2273	2319	0
Berks	3204	6948	0	4913	9503	5
Blair	2392	1465	1	2590	1931	5
Bradford	4173	2476	0	3526	3930	281
Bucks	4123	5328	3	4928	5766	58
Butler	2582	2182	120	2833	2533	166
Cambria	1437	2063	0	1461	2035	15
Carbon	519	1187	0	749	1311	0
Center	3083	1851	0	1916	2993	0
Chester	4668	4460	8	5700	5520	338
Clarion	1508	2154	5	1218	2642	28
Clearfield	1013	1409	4	997	1733	24
Clinton	996	934	0	996	1318	2
Columbia	984	1736	2	1165	2102	0
Crawford	2091	2015	791	2775	3427	996
Cumberland	2060	2399	0	2878	3188	0
Dauphin	3021	2031	1	3673	2675	29
Delaware	1682	1487	12	2083	1737	107
Elk	236	350	7	163	423	14
Erie	2113	1698	471	4015	2738	611
Fayette	2312	2620	12	3030	3367	0
Franklin	2860	2411	0	3904	3328	3
Fulton	609	822	0	729	831	1
Greene	1393	1997	0	1559	2602	30
Huntingdon	1920	1196	5	2511	2041	2
Indiana	2315	667	686	2387	1827	279
Jefferson	1043	1039	15	1115	1484	22
Juniata	1023	837	0	559	823	0
Lancaster	5301	5099	0	11636	6578	53
Lawrence	1197	854	635	1984	1064	514
Lebanon	2256	1865	0	3105	2118	1
Lehigh	2633	3394	0	2993	3493	2
Luzerne	3571	3957	0	3339	5340	79
Lycoming	2034	2266	1	2085	2790	5
McKean	455	265	12	405	597	78
Mercer	1808	1635	563	2711	2693	769
Mifflin	1382	1310	0	1592	1629	0
Monroe	531	1327	0	418	2098	0
Montgomery	3573	5207	3	4791	6767	160
Montour	438	970	0	866	1455	0
Northampton	2443	3738	0	2978	4103	16
N'thumberl'd	1011	1983	1	1619	2451	4
Perry	1539	1332	0	1413	2159	0
Philadelphia	25770	28384	20	24566	26022	626
Pike	64	614	8	202	834	0
Potter	634	436	52	263	661	325
Schuylkill	1775	5012	24	4128	4758	10
Somerset	2050	1481	0	2986	1903	28
Snyder	1090	819	0	New County.		
Susquehanna	2164	1579	29	2035	3046	215
Sullivan	292	347	6	177	426	59
Tioga	1723	1361	166	1564	2614	79
Union	1400	790	0	3081	1994	0
Venango	1468	1501	37	1164	1899	204
Warren	958	717	122	1138	1433	243
Washington	3214	3182	159	3810	4064	370
Wayne	1420	1594	0	1223	2362	21
Westmorel'd	3200	3547	45	3203	5609	119
Wyom'ng	794	529	0	807	1258	19
York	4501	5383	0	4700	5585	11
Total	149,745	161,281	7226	179,174	198,563	8525

Martin, K. N., received 678 votes for Canal Com.; Cleaver, Native, 4056; Henderson, Whig, 2293.

Plumer over Nicholson, 11,536; all others over Plumer, 2717. Pierce over Scott, 19,394.

All the candidates for Canal Com., except Nicholson and Plumer, were withdrawn from the canvass by their friends a few days before the election.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Democrats....17; Opposition.....16
House—Democrats.....66; Opposition.....34

VIRGINIA.

Dists.	1855 Congress. K. N.	Dem.	Governor. K.N.	Dem.	1852. President. Whig.	Dem.
I.	No cand.	Bayly.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Accomac			932	816	575	664
Elizabeth City			175	187	156	211
Essex			316	266	273	233
Gloucester			317	381	267	372
James City			126	44	97	45
King and Queen			307	307	169	349
Lancaster			175	143	136	122
Matthews			221	273	177	255
Middlesex			180	231	95	157
New-Kent			201	175	174	148
Northampton			288	235	206	144
Northumberland			316	296	208	279
Richmond Co.			364	164	234	181
Warwick			57	21	66	14
Westmoreland			395	83	280	83
Williamsburg			66	51	37	68
York			169	109	129	90
Total	No serious opposition to Thos. H. Bayly, Dem.		4695	3872	3372	3315

Maj. for Flournoy, 733; do. for Scott, 57.

II.	Watts	Mills'n.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Charles City	44 maj.		175	121	176	89
Greensville	66	216	73	206	67	168
Isle of Wight	172	692	173	569	171	645
Nansemond	563	349	556	340	500	462
Norfolk City	958	538	922	552	767	792
Norfolk Co.	1262	1099	1263	1068	921	1224
Prince George	126	375	131	369	91	282
Princess Anne	324	313	325	307	409	342
Southampton	485	583	486	568	498	456
Surry	134	240	141	230	147	201
Sussex	90	394	100	381	107	322
Total	4224	4769	4345	4814	3854	4983

Maj. for Millson, 545; do. for Wise, 469; do. for Pierce, 1129.

III.	Scott.	Caskie.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Caroline	592	697	615	643	443	621
Chesterfield	497	1048	503	975	409	854
Goochland	250	416	262	385	195	396
Hanover	525	747	553	706	450	554
Henrico	961	813	983	765	646	548
King William	114	346	111	333	99	246
Louisa	444	644	461	613	356	503
Richmond City	2083	1240	2144	1166	1854	1012
Total	5466	5951	5632	5586	4452	4734

Maj. for Caskie, 485; do. for Flournoy, 46; do. for Pierce, 282.

IV.	Tazewell.	Goode.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Amelia*	234	309	234	309	145	237
Brunswick	210	589	224	556	187	462
Charlotte*	398	443	398	443	337	369
Cumberland	305	281	306	277	256	252
Dinwiddie*	234	421	234	421	319	304
Lunenburg	maj.	318	201	465	159	374
Mecklenburg*	480	874	480	874	304	680
Nottoway	maj.	73	187	228	123	185
Petersburg*	747	783	747	783	515	759
Powhattan	146	293	152	287	122	243
Prince Edward*	355	427	355	427	227	302
Total	3109	4811	3518	5070	2693	4167

Maj. for Goode, 1702; do. for Wise, 1552; do. for Pierce, 1474

V.	Claiborne.	Bocock.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Appomattox	maj.	381	247	513	192	352
Campbell	1461	1074	1538	979	1101	879
Franklin	874	1264	906	1253	620	842
Halifax	maj.	717	587	1165	405	1096
Henry	maj.	130	430	507	330	332
Patrick	474	792	496	722	489	390
Pittsylvania	1264	1436	1362	1336	864	877
Total	4073	5794	5563	6472	4001	4737

Maj. for Bocock, 1721; do. for Wise, 919; do. for Pierce, 736.

VI.		Lieut. Powell.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Albemarle		1163	1109	1220	1069	1163	1105
Amherst		maj.	100	680	698	450	559
Bedford		120	maj.	1329	1067	1189	995
Buckingham		532	522	561	496	438	530
Pittsylvania		425	467	456	443	440	378
Greene		41	382	42	532	87	416
Madison		97	708	109	672	107	646
Nelson		716	446	740	436	591	444
Total		3026	3934	5125	5408	4465	5044

Maj. for Powell, 886; do. for Wise, 273; do. for Pierce, 979.

VII.			Flourney.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Alexandria			520	899	784	577
Culpepper	2		828	443	447	461
Fairfax	1		631	512	606	606
Fauquier	1		1040	920	928	1045
King George			191	189	133	166
Orange			549	395	390	543
Prince William			249	659	190	554
Rappahannock			485	440	331	436
Spotsylvania			604	619	440	566
Stafford			359	474	269	447
Total			5356	5100	4419	5180

Maj. for Flournoy, 156; do. for Pierce, 761.

VIII.		Botetor.	Faulkn't.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Berkley		889	936	905	923	751	924
Clarke		325	398	320	361	363	396
Frederick		1222	1337	1203	1336	1024	1421
Hampshire		887	1123	845	1118	649	1115
Jefferson		924	886	934	862	958	896
Loudoun		2011	697	2015	690	1813	766
Morgan		404	226	415	226	270	259
Page		99	1097	72	1083	110	870
Warren		278	490	271	500	189	520
Total		6929	7188	6980	7089	6107	7181

Maj. for Faulkner, 199; do. for Wise, 108; do. for Pierce, 1074.

IX.			Flourney.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Augusta			2426	1835	1674	1396
Bath			276	222	157	179
Hardy			706	661	526	532
Highland			343	444	170	431
Pendleton			405	352	375	381
Rockbridge			1306	1147	1081	1064
Rockingham			610	2700	575	2473
Shenandoah			185	2031	291	2094
Total			6161	8899	5131	8562

Maj. for Wise, 2738; do. for Pierce, 5431.

X.		Pendleton.	Kidw'l.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Brooke		432	336	432	333	261	460
Hancock		226	229	291	221	241	349
Marion		422	1141	459	1135	560	1197
Marshall		984	608	984	608	743	721
Monongahala		663	1349	662	1325	668	1308
Ohio		1662	1199	1741	1110	1462	1186
Pleasants*		226	229	226	226	153	237
Preston		718	887	737	795	647	923
Taylor		426	497	426	497	361	535
Tyler		344	462	360	430	340	533
Wetzel		66	576	80	549	102	498
Total		6369	7422	6417	7224	5857	7636

Maj. for Kidwell, 1305; do. for Wise, 807; do. for Pierce, 2078.

XI.		Carlisle.	Lewis.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Barbour		886	788	833	763	534	662
Braxton		578	112	571	119	387	250
Cabell		443	461	383	501	461	424
Doddridge		219	346	226	349	86	286
Gilmer		315	418	243	411	114	324
Harrison		889	1085	921	1017	801	992
Jackson		620	602	657	592	459	469
Kanawha		1634	868	1657	871	1226	776
Lewis		486	386	436	372	324	366
Mason		729	337	737	343	536	476
Putnam		394	324	397	328	348	370

Randolph	282	449	308	438	301	337
Ritchie	342	469	353	468	198	381
Upshur	297	509	296	496	324	479
Wirt	210	264	217	249	222	268
Wood	861	858	859	747	646	607
Total	8833	7942	8401	8054	6116	7626

Maj. for Carlisle, 891; do. for Flournoy, 347; do. for Pierce, 1210.

XII.		Staples.	Edm'ds'n.	Flour'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Alleghany		200	341	206	337	93	226
Boone		138	82	138	220	117	212
Botetourt		857	1003	857	960	421	736
Craig		105	226	120	204	92	226
Fayette		294	261	301	271	295	243
Floyd		438	557	447	546	354	501
Giles		394	440	405	418	247	359
Greenbrier		532	527	570	533	544	498
Logan		108	302	76	266	173	308
Mercer		363	206	350	417	288	299
Monroe		374	496	391	577	437	409
Montgomery		676	680	692	660	501	490
Nicholas		451	122	469	114	252	167
Pocahontas		53	449	107	457	116	240
Raleigh		255	61	259	80	128	63
Roanoke		283	646	307	600	208	384
Wayne		268	277	319	247	228	206
Wyoming		148	88	116	82	42	29
Total		6385	7492	6501	7369	4713	5461

Maj. for Edmundson, 1117; do. for Wise, 991; do. for Pierce, 748.

XIII.		Trigg	Ma'Mah'n.	Flour'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Carroll		maj.	388	511	667	213	488
Grayson*		266	555	266	553	223	267
Lee		410	1094	377	1118	408	773
Pulaski		270	314	272	305	174	223
Russell		580	1009	586	989	301	276
Scott		maj.	242	509	797	354	577
Smythe		571	654	571	654	434	479
Tazewell*		189	1112	189	1102	243	612
Washington		972	1218	948	1234	715	924
Wythe*		724	829	724	829	553	615
Total		3983	7363	4747	8253	3302	5253

Maj. for McMullen, 3401; do. for Wise, 3506; do. for Pierce, 1740.

GRAND TOTAL.—Flournoy, 73,244; Wise, 83,424; Scott, 58,572; Pierce, 75,868. Maj. for Wise, 10,180; do. for Pierce, 15,296.

Lt. Gov., 1855—J. M. H. Beale, *K. N.*, 71,669; R. W. McComas, *Dem.*, 83,068.

Att'y. Gen., 1855—J. M. Patton, *K. N.*, 71,613; W. P. Bocock, *Dem.*, 83,731.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings.. 6; Democrats.... ...19
HOUSE—Know-Nothings...56; Democrats.....96

* Failing to receive the vote for Congressmen in these counties, we have substituted that of Governor, which, of course, is not strictly correct, but does not change the result of the election in any district.

NEW-JERSEY.

The election of 1855 in this State was not important, being confined to members of the Legislature and County Officers. There were three parties in the field, viz.: Democrats, Whigs, and Know-Nothings; and the result was a Democratic triumph, that party having succeeded in electing a majority of the County Officers, and also a majority in each branch of the Legislature, which body stands as follows:

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Democrats, 11; Whigs, 6; Know-Nothings, 3.
HOUSE—Democrats, 31; Whigs, 19; Know-Nothings, 9.

OHIO.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Rep. Chase.	Dem. Medill.	Whig. Trimble.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F.S. Hale.
Adams	1139	1422	207	1213	1736	233
Allen	1235	907	22	938	1536	23
Ashland	1589	1623	37	1368	2434	297
Ashtabula	3772	845	341	2174	1075	2502
Athens	1634	974	98	1751	1383	364
Auglaize	643	1291	81	588	1480	24
Belmont	1755	1853	1003	2786	2694	454
Brown	1551	1843	286	1702	2460	393
Butler	1960	2895	340	2210	3579	122
Carroll	1502	1000	89	1543	1356	242
Champaign	1353	928	535	1994	1687	206
Clark	1805	1154	220	2662	1374	183
Clermont	2336	2423	456	2213	2765	409
Clinton	1640	802	162	1424	1063	702
Columbiana	3118	2139	31	2237	2911	993
Coshocton	2064	1997	17	1798	2618	73
Crawford	1449	1710	45	1074	2105	58
Cuyahoga	3065	3072	473	2944	3571	2107
Darke	1685	1601	228	1719	1797	92
Defiance	592	609	17	554	896	43
Delaware	1602	1245	279	2083	1591	391
Erie	1564	1123	68	1589	1404	276
Fairfield	2174	2674	52	2117	2311	10
Fayette	909	518	239	1221	893	166
Franklin	2487	3192	841	3498	3652	242
Fulton	715	442	11	587	727	71
Gallia	344	873	1099	1567	1103	135
Geauga	1816	396	90	1147	664	1499
Greene	1953	985	372	2430	1490	500
Guernsey	1893	1261	130	1941	1869	504
Hamilton	4516	12226	4538	9252	13435	684
Hancock	1238	1329	80	1076	1617	35
Hardin	903	665	60	882	847	74
Harrison	1712	1191	68	1723	1462	422
Henry	440	511	0	325	595	14
Highland	1209	1343	1256	1982	2280	281
Hocking	927	1114	85	865	1552	21
Holmes	1194	1672	3	1066	2100	42
Huron	2295	1277	134	2242	1819	893
Jackson	714	739	167	1069	1093	19
Jefferson	2156	1823	121	1995	2169	343
Knox	2161	1916	219	1874	2692	626
Lake	1640	498	23	1046	671	1111
Lawrence	1092	747	320	1299	981	15
Licking	2021	2430	722	2779	3569	582
Logan	1424	792	327	2118	1361	191
Lorain	2693	895	24	1332	1554	1777
Lucas	1618	1409	46	1238	1271	129
Madison	562	435	577	1400	655	61
Mahoning	1592	1492	60	955	1873	1033
Marion	1220	1163	16	914	1270	79
Medina	2032	1511	15	1579	1754	1008
Meigs	1515	1038	166	1573	1399	297
Mercer	492	529	139	500	831	11
Miami	1787	1368	649	2754	2004	235
Monroe	1451	1876	25	997	2422	180
Montgom'y	2746	3423	407	3886	3744	177
Morgan	1776	1130	105	2084	1708	220
Morrow	1631	1316	55	1030	1710	748
Muskingum	2551	2208	996	4228	3500	214
Noble	1361	954	76	885	1487	435
Ottowa	309	405	1	274	400	2
Paulding	342	113	2	121	242	5
Perry	1772	1474	66	1417	2216	17
Pickaway	1521	1604	258	2175	2011	35
Pike	641	937	219	927	1029	16
Portage	2660	1861	10	1351	2007	1296
Preble	1567	1039	287	2253	1633	197
Putnam	528	845	13	461	890	61
Richland	2220	2211	115	2133	3234	209
Ross	2160	1926	329	3091	2465	179
Sandusky	1382	1499	10	1064	1619	88
Scioto	1042	1050	447	1804	1424	29
Seneca	2532	1961	15	1972	2809	118
Shelby	955	1077	209	1147	1309	54
Stark	3343	3021	23	2740	3634	356
Summit	2242	1215	158	2336	1965	600
Trumbull	3190	1474	31	1968	2089	1739
Tuscarawas	2572	2144	35	2859	2985	112
Union	1222	698	131	1249	943	225
Van Wert	602	484	9	422	737	6
Vinton	722	861	40	774	912	95
Warren	2306	1461	360	2823	1919	223
Washington	2212	1662	112	2473	2130	333
Wayne	2421	2561	24	2288	3143	149
Williams	890	861	17	546	852	160
Wood	1099	591	45	831	986	20
Wyandot	1143	1045	61	990	1290	9
Total	146,641	131,091	24,310	152,536	169,220	31,682

Chase over Medill, 15,550; Pierce over Scott, 16,694.

Lt. Gov.—Ford, Repub., 160,439; Myers, Dem., 133,485. Ford's maj. 35,954.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Republicans...29; Democrats 6
House—Republicans...78; Democrats 34

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	1855. Governor. K. N. Dem. Johnson.	Sup'e Judge. K. N. Dem. Bigler.	1852. President. Whig. Murray.	Dem. Norton.	Scott. P'roe.
Alameda	625	1088	495	1301	New Co.
Amador	2035	1719	1559	1782	New Co.
Butte	1694	1411	1645	1471	1478 1741
Colusa	76 maj.		18 maj.		225 232
Calaveras	2240	2220	2051	2374	2290 2848
Contra Costa	360	407	307	453	413 599
El Dorado	4929	3948	4808	4015	5146 6106
Humboldt	282	77	229	132	New Co.
Klamath	545	482	528	495	217 210
Los Angeles	566	923	525	946	498 574
Monterey	485	180	467	187	54 273
Mariposa	1255	964	1183	1025	854 1292
Marin	173	353	105	393	145 137
Merced	102	85	103	87	New Co.
Napa	519	261	549	232	208 270
Nevada	2861	2502	2679	2644	2618 2856
Plumas	1111	736	1057	816	New Co.
Placer	3128	2312	3031	2404	2295 2831
San Diego	17	204	16	176	107 105
San Bernardino	14	332	45	300	— —
Santa Barbara	39	333	11	360	78 104
San Luis Obispo	45	118	15	124	112 11
Santa Cruz	347	255	336	266	186 306
San Francisco	5213	7138	4531	7388	4167 4241
Stanislaus	245	299	206	316	New Co.
Sacramento	3544	2912	3458	2912	3644 3280
Solano	753	691	725	625	308 355
Siskiyou	2045	1368	1998	1419	459 492
Shasta	1418	1302	1367	1333	757 971
Sutter	340	381	352	373	214 205
Sonoma and Mendocino	892	933	844	907	267 474
Sierra	3070	2148	3035	2177	1348 1649
Santa Clara	1135	994	1036	1085	827 799
San Joaquin	1447	1020	1371	1102	1159 1198
Tuolumne	2805	2391	2580	2505	2541 3132
Trinity	1132	517	1109	539	683 785
Tulare	140	204	130	216	32 40
Yolo	603	560	594	583	400 350
Yuba	2728	2283	2644	2341	2077 2199
Total	50948	45937	48141	47734	35807 40656

Majority for Johnson, 5011; do. for Murray 407; do. for Pierce, 4849

	K. N.	Dem.	Maj.
Lt. Gov.—Anderson	49,385	Purdy	47,669 1716
Sup' Judge (vac.)	Terry. 49,677	Bryan	46,892 2785
Controller—	Whitman 49,911	Flournoy	46,891 3020
Treasurer—	Bates 49,947	Keene	46,941 3006
Att'y Gen.—	Wallace 50,115	Whiting	46,685 3428
Surv. Gen.—	Brewster 49,994	Marlette	46,977 3017
Printer—	Allen 50,060	Crossette	46,696 3364
Prin's Direct'rs—	A. Bell 49,789	W. H. Bell	46,818 2971
"	McKenzie 49,644	Powell	46,132 3512
"	Wilson 50,550	Astin	46,785 3765
Maine Law—	Yes 21,394	No	27,414 5523

THE LEGISLATURE

Is composed of a Know-Nothing majority in each House.

GEORGIA

Districts.	Cong., 1855. K.N.	Dem.	Gov., 1855. K.N.	Dem.	Pres., 1852. T.	Whig.	Dem.
I.	Varnadoe		Saw'd.		And's J'son		Ov'by.
Appling	105	286	196	284	17	13	77
Bryan	133	128	134	127	4	60	66
Bullock	49	447	49	446	13	0	287
Camden	28	181	27	181	1	31	211
Charlton	30	121	31	117	7	New Co.	
Chatham	920	989	921	997	28	305	1175
Clinch	107	243	116	232	0	4	48
Coffee	151	107	133	129	0	New Co.	
Effingham	204	198	147	166	36	18	64
Emanuel	268	391	250	381	29	5	174
Glynn	104	92	101	67	16	29	40
Irwin	62	356	60	346	11	72	192
Laurens	522	76	509	51	37	67	63
Liberty	151	247	161	200	71	58	133
Lowndes	331	678	335	665	18	22	290
McIntosh	87	147	80	155	5	16	90
Montgomery	271	51	224	45	45	14	35
Tatnall	254	259	229	234	51	121	65
Telfair	187	138	189	133	7	47	88
Thomas	395	563	432	578	9	89	259
Ware	127	329	128	325	2	1	56
Wayne	56	152	56	151	5	10	65
Total	4541	6179	4477	6036	412	922	3448

Maj. for Seward, 1638; do. for Johnson, 1559; do. for Pierce, 2526.

II.	Hawkins	Cr'ford	And's	Pa'n	Overby	Se't	P'rce.
Baker	207	496	192	499	16	101	630
Calhoun	84	284	79	278	7	New Co.	
Chattahoochee	240	404	239	387	13	New Co.	
Clay	228	276	225	280	3	New Co.	
Decatur	499	417	233	180	8	220	295
Dooley	366	520	385	524	5	175	474
Dougherty	215	285	207	283	15	New Co.	
Early	138	373	141	365	2	129	374
Klochafoonee	319	213	298	228	29	New Co.	
Lee	413	300	397	294	27	189	223
Macon	487	279	465	271	41	296	396
Marion	511	519	494	512	24	361	425
Muscogee	816	649	768	517	71	651	875
Pulaski	294	448	298	455	1	33	231
Randolph	789	841	776	835	19	362	677
Stewart	646	862	632	850	39	326	491
Sumter	794	646	702	660	97	325	452
Worth	87	234	80	237	4	New Co.	
Total	7153	7746	6611	7363	421	3158	5533

Maj. for Crawford, 593; do. for Johnson, 711; do. for Pierce, 2475.

III.	Trippe	Smith.	And's	J'sons	Overby.	S't'ct.	P'rce
Bibb	799	734	826	761	84	318	780
Butts	344	359	339	368	11	11	434
Crawford	316	380	314	379	6	161	367
Harris	718	536	716	535	22	463	393
Houston	531	510	502	508	51	273	503
Monroe	767	504	749	511	20	379	631
Pike	541	665	536	671	12	184	509
Spaulding	435	443	446	445	57	356	377
Taylor	315	311	326	317	3	105	264
Talbot	632	457	632	449	21	430	441
Upson	684	317	705	296	3	355	338
Total	6112	5216	6091	5239	240	3035	5037

Maj. for Trippe, 896; do. for Andrews, 852; do. for Pierce, 1997.

IV.	Hill.	Warn'r.	And's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Se't.	P'rce
Campbell	555	587	474	553	119	158	538
Cobb	808	1187	726	1000	309	307	975
Coweta	645	881	555	839	134	215	650
DeKalb	441	623	448	581	46	565	1016
Fayette	442	752	396	714	96	267	582
Fulton	974	595	795	533	311	New Co.	
Heard	441	487	407	474	57	226	410
Henry	828	690	746	663	127	428	826
Meriwether	730	685	726	665	45	323	634
Troup	949	396	962	365	60	396	422
Total	6813	6983	6235	6987	1304	3196	6768

Majority for Warner, 70; do. for Johnson, 382; do. for Pierce, 2638.

V.	Tumlin.	Lump'n.	And's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Se't.	P'rce.
Carroll	844	1213	176	1246	425	185	880
Cass	1153	896	1035	929	144	263	654
Catoosa	452	361	464	350	12	New Co.	
Chattooga	396	529	494	522	13	114	316
Cherokee	766	1154	726	1024	213	81	696
Dade	191	230	177	244	5	66	126
Fannin	269	549	235	550	13	New Co.	
Floyd	790	863	799	888	60	287	494
Gordon	702	790	696	766	70	264	564
Gilmer	226	837	205	830	30	116	508
Murray	256	657	154	641	181	237	533
Polk	377	574	344	561	104	119	147
Paulding	266	809	210	805	93	44	527
Pickens	262	514	225	491	36	New Co.	
Walker	638	797	617	790	83	372	766
Whitfield	721	698	713	698	46	293	644
Total	7978	11290	7172	11072	1466	2630	6888

Majority for Lumpkin, 3312; do. for Johnson, 3900; do. for Pierce, 3700.

VI.	Franklin.	Cobb.	Andr's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Se't.	P'rce.
Clarke	586	434	478	393	162	139	286
Forsyth	606	796	611	810	23	106	669
Franklin	294	966	317	949	109	66	426
Gwinnett	736	996	696	969	126	61	427
Habersham	277	866	233	865	82	93	56
Hall	516	812	489	813	61	64	186
Hart	184	671	60	664	127	New Co.	
Jackson	490	786	568	752	138	45	108
Lumpkin	472	742	483	730	81	178	235
Madison	218	447	215	441	28	23	89
Rabun	60	397	56	395	36	4	144
Union	399	726	390	748	16	97	223
Walton	460	713	410	748	108	111	389
Total	5827	9303	4616	9213	1037	992	3695

Majority for Cobb, 3676; do. for Johnson, 4597; do. for Pierce, 2108.

VII.	Foster	Stephens.	And's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Se't.	P'rce.
Baldwin	396	274	401	393	5	177	273
Greene	606	945	653	177	156	311	173
Hancock	423	573	452	559	30	No return	
Jasper	403	409	405	391	39	132	573
Jones	320	390	313	385	13	166	340
Morgan	363	346	370	224	49	159	226
Newton	757	741	722	695	116	286	288
Putnam	396	559	396	549	25	229	294
Twiggs	346	575	344	561	5	115	257
Washington	620	612	620	589	144	236	451
Wilkinson	365	557	347	535	45	94	503
Total	4792	4989	4821	4358	609	1963	3823

Majority for Foster, 313; do. for Andrews, 936; do. for Pierce, 1349.

VIII.	Lamar.	St'ph'ns.	And's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Se't.	P'rce.
Burke	88	728	90	476	228	15	177
Columbia	540	459	563	464	26	110	288
Elbert	256	663	264	472	91	189	102
Jefferson	267	426	252	508	145	91	93
Lincoln	190	206	198	198	18	98	156
Oglethorpe	183	611	230	415	149	60	176
Richmond	1018	657	1070	739	67	411	685
Scriven	260	307	245	275	38	8	171
Taliaferro	81	542	123	234	27	19	76
Warren	218	772	217	723	42	26	306
Wilkes	223	459	349	286	84	12	193
Total	3079	5908	3536	4501	854	928	2341

Majority for Stephens, 2729; do. for Johnson, 986; do. for Pierce, 1393.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Andrews, 43,232; Johnson, 58,478; Overby, 6284; Scott, 18,660; Pierce 34,705. Johnson over Andrews, 10,256; Pierce over Scott, 16,045. Mr. Overby was the Maine Law Candidate.

LEGISLATURE—1855.

SENATE—Democrats, 75; Know-Nothings, 36.
HOUSE—Democrats, 96; Know-Nothings, 56.

TENNESSEE.

CONGRESS. GOV'R, 1855. PRES., 1852

Dists.	K.N. Dem.	K.N. Dem.	Whig. Dem.
L.	Taylor. Watkins.	Gentry. J'nson.	Scott. Pierce.
Carter	850 142	768 238	986 140
Cocke	927 344	929 422	743 196
Greene	1034 1205	969 1085	780 1307
Hancock	247 562	264 589	241 336
Hawkins	906 973	887 1158	778 631
Jefferson	966 1156	1097 444	1170 312
Johnson	417 127	400 215	365 93
Sevier	503 514	984 120	621 80
Sullivan	681 1016	601 1403	260 1114
Washington	899 1137	847 1338	565 853
Total	7511 7781	8346 7912	6108 5922

Maj. for Watkins, 270; do. for Gentry, 434; do. for Scott, 846.

II.	Saxed.	Cum'ns.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anderson	604	581	772	833	602	257
Campbell	476	403	507	363	313	252
Claiborne	732	729	756	744	503	519
Fentress	127	60	129	616	153	411
Grainger	1312	600	1327	627	862	471
Knox	2264	787	2560	695	1963	565
Morgan	193	385	219	278	240	222
Overton	286	1113	290	1528	345	1039
Scott	76	304	121	289	304	100
Total	6346	5327	6681	5537	5175	3852

Maj. for Saxed, 919; do. for Gentry, 1,144; do. for Scott, 1,323.

III.	Anderson.	Smith.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bledsoe	431	345	404	361	464	209
Blount	1089	735	1069	789	837	566
Bradley	640	1026	644	1021	847	778
Hamilton	1044	980	966	1044	774	648
Marion	581	436	554	468	455	292
Meigs	101	580	97	558	141	442
Monroe	842	992	851	1005	806	847
M'Minn	914	933	909	953	796	866
Polk	390	667	365	676	272	470
Rhea	295	418	298	415	300	307
Roane	1004	760	1002	769	820	678
Total	7331	7872	7179	8089	6199	6103

Maj. for Smith, 541; do. for Johnson, 910; do. for Scott, 96.

IV.	Cullom.	Savage.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Coffee	294	853	294	880	205	732
De Kalb	547	725	560	738	559	588
Grundy	21	418	22	425	44	327
Jackson	1079	1128	1122	1131	1118	703
Macon	546	388	540	424	616	374
Smith	1597	539	1572	544	1742	520
Van Buren	90	211	90	228	107	165
Warren	395	1114	398	1165	344	922
White	994	640	978	694	949	518
Total	5563	6016	5571	6317	5684	4839

Maj. for Savage, 453; do. for Johnson, 746; do. for Scott, 845.

V.	Ready.	No Can-didate.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Cannon	468		458	859	453	727
Rutherford	1488	Keeble, dem.	1436	1288	1495	1313
Sumner	939		780	1740	825	1563
Williamson	1816	632	1621	698	1583	765
Wilson	2368	votes.	2290	937	2348	923
Total	7069		6584	5512	6604	5289

Maj. for Gentry, 1,072; do. for Scott, 1,315.

VI.	Gordon.	Jones.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bedford	1556	1344	1630	1293	1390	1366
Franklin	861	1536	894	1302	330	1133
Lincoln	331	2616	402	2521	606	2297
Marshal	629	1356	678	1310	666	1340
Maury	1378	1824	1444	1793	1324	1799
Total	4445	8476	4648	8219	4316	7925

Maj. for Jones, 4,031; do. for Johnson, 3,671; do. for Pierce, 3,609.

VII.	Kendrick.	Wright.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Benton	439	466	475	453	340	485
Decatur	352	436	353	429	400	315
Giles	1305	1459	1302	1459	1303	1447
Hardin	743	793	745	775	643	808
Hickman	219	1049	223	1033	241	899
Humphreys	352	548	354	548	253	471
Lawrence	519	850	524	846	549	858
Lewis	32	242	34	245	43	186
McNairy	942	1110	915	1059	956	997
Perry	317	449	320	450	326	314
Wayne	702	581	687	536	666	369
Total	5922	7927	5932	7824	6729	6735

Maj. for Wright, 2,005; do. for Johnson, 1,892; do. for Pierce, 1,996.

VIII.	Zollicoffer.	Torbett,	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
David on	3163	1763	3182	1783	2723	2059
Dickson	404	720	398	745	323	607
Montgomery	1518	868	1602	881	1299	902
Robertson	1299	719	1256	804	1013	769
Stewart	579	772	563	786	538	725
Total	6963	4837	6841	4998	5752	5183

Maj. for Zollicoffer, 2,101; do. for Gentry, 1,843; do. for Scott, 999.

IX.	Etheridge.	Freeman.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Carroll	1600	604	1567	694	1498	649
Dyer	481	408	442	483	508	411
Gibson	1563	1159	1618	1213	1570	901
Henry	879	1667	871	1738	899	1516
Henderson	1227	683	1230	734	1193	511
Lauderdale	348	234	354	297	330	277
Obion	406	848	407	865	431	644
Tipton	414	564	424	566	357	565
Weakly	1032	1227	885	1411	785	1149
Total	7952	7394	7798	8001	7569	6623

Maj. for Etheridge, 558; do. for Johnson, 293; do. for Scott, 946.

X.	Rivers.	Currin.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Fayette	1164	943	1151	940	1006	1034
Hardeman	620	1113	619	1123	716	1024
Haywood	796	765	803	762	790	732
Madison	1462	783	1448	788	1426	819
Shelby	1818	1530	1831	1477	1824	1628
Total	5860	5136	5852	5090	5762	5237

Maj. for Rivers, 720; do. for Gentry, 762; do. for Scott, 525.

GRAND TOTAL—Gentry, 65,332; Johnson, 67,499; Scott, 56,898; Pierce, 57,018. Maj. for Johnson, 2167; do. for Scott, 1880.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs and K. N., 14; Democrats ..... 11.
HOUSE—Whigs and K. N ..37; Democrats ..... 36.

MARYLAND.

Dists.	Congress. K. N. Dem.	Cont. K. N. Dem.	1855. Whig. Dem.	Pres., 1852. Dem.
1.	Dennis.	Stewart.	Parnell.	Bowie. Scott. Pierce
Caroline	569	753	760	784 655 500
Dorchester	1155	1118	1229	1047 1229 933
Queene Anne's	849	701	920	698 723 735
Somerset	1449	1306	1474	1283 1443 1116
Talbot	662	894	671	871 740 796
Worcester	1194	1403	1236	1364 1263 1152
Total	5868	6173	6032	6006 5963 5261

Maj. for Stewart, 305; do. for Parnell, 26; do. for Scott, 692.

II.	Ricaud.	Shower.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	Pierce.
Balt. Co., in part	1697	1394	1745	1340	923	1614
Carroll	2164	1910	2252	1812	1702	1920
Cecil	1788	1614	1786	1617	1494	1650
Harford	1998	1121	1998	1130	1453	1378
Kent	832	467	806	498	662	851
Total	8479	6506	8587	6397	6134	7913

Maj. for Ricaud, 1,973; do. for Parnell, 2,190; do. for Pierce, 579.

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Dists.	CONGRESS. *CONT. K. N. Dem.	K. N. Dem.	1855. Whig.	PRES., 1852. Dem.
III.	Harris. Vansant.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott. Pierce
Bal. city, in part,	5014 5146	5036	5126	3679 5960
" Co., "	1424 1386	1534	1338	1023 1387
Total	6538 6484	6570	6464	4702 7357

Maj. for Harris, 54; do. for Parnell, 106; do. for Pierce, 2,635.

	IV.	Davis.	May.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bal. city, in part,		7493		8038	7436	5879	8095

Maj. for Davis, 496; do. for Parnell, 602; do. for Pierce, 2,206.

	V.	Hoffman.	Hamil'n.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	P'rce
Allegany		1929	1966	1916	1987	1454	1976
Frederick		3769	3037	3639	2883	3204	3342
Washington		2622	2565	2542	2557	2689	2723
Total		8320	7569	8197	7427	7327	8041

Maj. for Hoffman, 751; do. for Parnell, 770; do. for Pierce, 14.

	VI.	Watkins.	Bowie.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anne Arundel		977	882	982	882	834	849
Calvert		386	363	389	361	365	352
Charles		435	692	396	651	667	411
Howard		856	612	826	652	570	625
Montgomery		1092	1089	1080	1097	1061	842
Prince George's		783	955	772	777	915	724
St. Mary's		207	946	192	929	681	449
Total		4736	5539	4637	5349	5071	4283

Maj. for Bowie (Cong.), 803; do. for Bowie (Cont.), 712; do. for Scott, 788.

TOTAL OF STATE.—Parnell, 42,051; Bowie, 39,079; Scott, 35,065; Pierce, 40,030. Majority for Parnell, 2,972; def. for Pierce, 4,964.

Lottery Commissioner—McPhail, K. N., 41,750; Gale, Dem., 39,212. Majority for McPhail, 2,538.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—K. N.'s.... 8; Whigs...9; Democrats... 5.
HOUSE—K. N.'s... 62; Whigs...6; Democrats...14.

* Constroller

KENTUCKY.

Dists.	CONGRESS. K. N. Dem.	Gov'r, 1855. K. N. Dem.	Whig.	PRES., 1852. Dem.
I.	Hughes.	Bee'n.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Ballard	343	551	372	562	260	338
Caldwell	402	552	426	548	731	574
Calloway	143	1025	165	980	189	815
Crittenden	440	602	450	593	396	486
Fulton	176	337	197	336	152	253
Graves	515	1283	539	1230	446	971
Hickman	151	522	173	512	155	579
Hopkins	395	1080	925	1066	757	909
Livingston	481	205	493	593	512	367
Lyon	261	307	225	302	New Co.	
Marshall	88	535	104	503	91	425
McCracken	630	906	648	897	566	416
Trigg	471	789	504	728	560	629
Union	712	732	694	739	499	612
Total	5708	9225	5925	9389	4913	7244

Maj. for Barnett, 3,515; do. for Clark, 3,464; do. for Pierce, 2,331.

	II.	C'bell.	Peyton.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Breckenridge		1115	625	1128	407	842	440
Butler		614	390	629	361	312	259
Christian		1043	844	1036	848	973	806
Daviess		936	844	962	826	1027	711
Grayson		521	618	525	600	443	394
Hancock		411	354	418	350	249	205
Henderson		865	662	881	667	616	535
McLean		250	258	423	421	New Co.	
Mechlenburg		852	849	894	854	814	563
Ohio		896	864	951	805	701	626
Total		7633	6809	7836	6109	5977	4617

Maj. for Campbell, 1,444; do. for Morehead, 1,716; def. for Scott, 1,360.

	III.	Un'wood.	Baker.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce
Allen		606	677	605	680	280	45
Barren		1482	1140	1490	1160	1119	96
Edmondson		191	892	188	400	208	21
Hart		578	786	808	781	466	57
Logan		1532	883	1539	886	1294	38
Monroe		528	895	506	624	337	32
Simpson		428	496	437	533	389	33
Todd		672	527	667	554	652	42
Warren		1345	627	1362	632	982	60
Total		7362	6883	7421	6760	5716	436

Maj. for Underwood, 1,779; do. for Morehead, 1661 do. for Scott, 1,357.

	IV.	For.	Talbott.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce
Adair		496	930	481	942	467	55
Boyle		643	868	679	856	603	32
Casey		646	413	639	426	474	22
Clinton		290	534	295	549	276	31
Cumberland		684	317	684	324	501	16
Greene		465	686	478	682	422	48
Lincoln		860	476	878	469	674	33
Pulaski		1102	1256	1063	1283	707	63
Russell		495	379	499	376	437	12
Taylor		573	568	571	611	264	52
Wayne		676	539	667	663	463	43
Total		6570	6586	6596	6682	5278	414

Maj. for Talbott, 16; do. for Clark, 87; do. for Scott, 1,122.

	V.	Winterasmith.	Jewell.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce
Anderson		350	672	351	695	292	66
Bullitt		606	439	600	431	403	44
Hardin		1400	598	1391	586	1007	61
Larue		596	378	584	391	417	84
Marion		425	1160	443	1172	782	76
Meade		784	336	786	333	647	23
Mercer		738	976	749	792	594	91
Nelson		528	1019	518	1026	966	48
Spencer		442	415	438	428	451	54
Washington		458	1104	467	1120	657	68
Total		6628	7076	6627	6973	6062	543

Maj. for Jewell, 448; do. for Clark, 346 do. fo Scott, 638.

	VI.	Dunlop.	Ellicott.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce
Breathitt		146	499	136	493	96	92
Clay		536	499	555	572	276	18
Estill		661	611	666	619	558	33
Floyd		100	850	153	769	165	22
Garrard		978	571	976	567	683	32
Harlan		554	249	560	252	527	4
Johnson		53	630	36	607	64	25
Knox		570	546	563	536	467	14
Laurel		578	446	578	441	571	13
Letcher		73	295	73	300	63	7
Madison		1278	818	1267	810	976	86
Owsley		338	468	319	478	294	28
Perry		136	269	126	265	130	7
Pike		116	701	108	712	121	15
Rock Castle		410	218	416	218	525	4
Whitley		515	436	495	376	868	14
Total		6341	7666	6371	7576	5377	338

Maj. for Ellicott, 1,345; do. for Clark, 1,105; do. fo Scott, 2,010.

	VII.	H. Marshall.	Preston.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce
Henry		824	923	806	944	744	91
Jefferson		4370	2870	4417	2311	3665	57
Oldham		424	498	424	486	388	4
Shelby		1314	807	1330	611	1184	7
Total		6962	4378	6967	4361	5981	60

Maj. for Marshall, 2,584; do for Morehead, 2,61 do. for Pierce, 32.

	VIII.	A. K. Marsh'l.	Harri'n.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce
Bourbon		936	844	994	835	978	6
Fayette		1467	852	1429	815	1376	9
Franklin		917	781	946	764	833	7
Harrison		1088	867	1082	860	806	9

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

	Congress. K.N. A.K.Marsh'l.	Dem. Harri's.	K.N. M'head.	Dem. Clark.	Gov'r, 1855. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	Pres., 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.
Jessamine	533	530	565	505	556	476		
Nicholas	755	699	759	699	976	721		
Scott	705	910	765	898	729	858		
Woodford	654	863	683	587	706	410		
Total	7039	5536	7208	5433	6961	5538		

Maj. for Marshall, 1,503; do. for Morehead, 1,770; do. for Scott, 1,423.

IX.	Cox.	Stanton.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bath	693	1082	673	1045	587	785
Carter	392	668	354	626	199	497
Clarke	955	826	955	830	842	822
Fleming	1176	754	1130	715	888	698
Greenup	965	563	942	542	637	660
Lawrence	622	433	630	382	595	362
Lewis	705	468	610	405	600	508
Mason	1376	744	1365	728	1337	896
Montgomery	609	420	603	428	518	380
Morgan	432	1037	379	1040	316	509
Powell	158	178	159	177	111	133
Total	8083	6598	7680	6420	6201	5759

Maj. for Cox, 1,485; do. for Morehead, 1,260; do. for Scott, 442.

X.	Swope.	Harris.	Morehead.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bracken	966	400	939	400	658	517
Boone	917	658	915	673	800	760
Campbell	957	1164	956	1166	577	1098
Carroll	462	451	457	458	446	473
Gallatin	457	288	450	289	372	411
Grant	709	526	735	541	437	572
Kenton	1296	1282	1275	1293	975	1384
Owen	577	1388	575	1396	595	1186
Pendleton	826	336	779	356	262	570
Trimble	219	498	275	505	300	491
Total	7490	6991	7356	7077	5312	7462

Maj. for Swope, 499; do. for Morehead, 279; do. for Pierce, 2,189.

TOTAL VOTE OF STATE.—Morehead, 69,816; Clark, 65,413; Scott, 57,068; Pierce, 65,807. Maj. for Morehead, 4,403; do. for Scott, 3,261.

THE LEGISLATURE is Know-Not'g in both branches.

TEXAS.

Districts.	Congress. K.N. Hancock.	Dem. Bell.	K.N. Crosby.	Dem. Fields.	Lan Con. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	'55. Pres., 1852 Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.
1.								
Agatin	230	372	160	436	7	22		
Bastrop	305	394	216	458	94	243		
Bell	150	329	111	320	26	157		
Bexar	573	1711	132	2079	299	804		
Bosque	43	9	27	29	New Co.			
Brazos	72	79	11	95	9	34		
Brazoria	91	258	142	202	48	143		
Burleson	124	262	99	249	19	103		
Burnett	115	103	91	128		21		
Caldwell	263	315	171	282	34	235		
Calhoun	103	160	207	50	94	125		
Cameron	No return		No return		242	329		
Colorado	108	229	232	92	30	92		
Coma	13	237	32	308	6	112		
Correll	126	221	201	144	New Co.			
De Witt	85	248	212	126	0	0		
Ellis	177	147	241	105	43	29		
El Paso	116	636	160	0	New Co.			
Falls	129	80	187	15	New Co.			
Fayette	305	501	395	511	165	341		
Fort Pend	58	219	122	154	31	85		
Freestone	247	27	78	331	8	138		
Galveston	251	442	122	496	141	324		
Gillespie	51	245	44	220	2	74		
Goliad	126	103	51	201	0	0		
Gonzales	411	399	449	534	129	209		
Grimes	428	166	191	204	53	142		
Guadaloupe	255	331	288	307	65	154		

	Hancock.	Bell.	Crosby.	Fields.	Scott.	Pierce.
Harris	274	542	352	446	195	468
Hays	83	60	103	26	21	55
Hidalgo	0	0	0	0	48	119
Hill	85	57	117	19	New Co.	
Jackson	51	105	137	20	33	90
Johnson	64	182	182	55	New Co.	
Karnes	68	111	87	85	New Co.	
Lavaca	175	284	233	201	33	85
Leon	339	161	29	462	48	124
Limestone	236	127	208	36	58	176
Madison	117	43	26	123	New Co.	
Matagorda	19	205	216	6	50	74
McLennan	178	180	231	106	5	45
Medina	7	240	7	235	2	42
Milam	181	129	127	145	55	119
Montgomery	214	163	135	47	74	120
Navarro	310	189	456	30	89	220
Nueces	53	282	274	49	21	52
Refugio	48	90	89	45	New Co.	
Robertson	211	34	58	178	53	96
San Patricio	4	51	53	14	0	30
Starr	8	306	169	137	68	76
Tarrant	106	477	613	74	11	61
Travis	491	507	295	690	118	370
Victoria	114	170	109	172	9	96
Walker	316	235	78	476	72	228
Washington	461	483	566	446	121	519
Webb	0	302	132	167	16	117
Wharton	31	106	70	69	17	59
Williamson	227	282	217	278	62	143
Total	9496	14379	10389	12522	2824	7561

Maj. for Bell, 4,883; do. for Fields, 2,153; do. for Pierce, 4737.

II.	Evans.	Ward.	Crosby.	Fields.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anderson	536	380	676	186	150	412
Angelina	84	13	93	16	28	56
Bowie	39	218	16	189	New Co.	
Cass	409	408	420	278	30	75
Cherokee	685	904	797	766	248	695
Collin	342	246	536	81	58	135
Cooke	67	126	181	2	5	14
Dallas	205	341	348	186	122	283
Denton	120	112	207	11	0	37
Fannin	563	204	565	22	68	208
Grayson	442	260	565	58	58	198
Harrison	674	391	67	934	283	402
Henderson	219	102	264	12	23	74
Hopkins	387	295	184	344	29	116
Houston	197	339	292	274	46	125
Hunt	272	231	369	131	19	121
Jasper	78	175	242	2	30	121
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	New Co.	
Kaufman	208	125	168	109	New Co.	
Lamar	240	423	563	216	57	189
Liberty	160	131	75	248	40	87
Nacogdoches	294	488	642	79	79	312
Newton	77	81	116	3	16	111
Orange	0	0	6	0	23	39
Panola	277	404	181	508	0	0
Polk	164	195	130	250	75	167
Red River	340	276	279	275	86	235
Rusk	537	883	662	857	242	690
Sabine	155	48	197	8	13	81
Shelby	228	314	268	271	19	106
Smith	548	617	371	719	0	0
St. Augustine	122	200	146	160	29	158
Titus	430	286	641	46	100	240
Trinity	127	56	170	13	3	17
Tyler	94	247	319	57	5	52
Upshur	340	504	310	438	137	361
Van Zandt	143	92	168	0	5	43
Wood	229	171	289	65	15	42
Total	10342	10311	11489	7741	2141	5891

Maj. for Evans, 31; do. for Crosby, 3,748; do. for Pierce, 3750.

TOTAL VOTE OF STATE.—Crosby, 21,878; Fields, 20,263; Scott, 4,965; Pierce, 13,452. Maj. for Crosby, 1,615; do. for Pierce, 8,487.

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic in both branches.

LOUISIANA.

Dists.	1855. Congress. K. N. Dem.	Eustis.	Fabre.	D'bigny.	Governor. K. N. Dem.	W'lfe.	Sco't.	P'ce.	1852. President. Whig. Dem.	
I.										
Orleans, Rt. Bank.	223	151..	226	147..	67	161				
" Dist. No. 2.	1135	1053..	1143	1081						
" Dist. No. 3.	668	666..	682	670	4683	4682				
Plaquemines	218	231..	228	232..	151	372				
St. Bernard	124	167..	134	149..	130	120				
Total	2368	2268..	2615	2279..	5011	5336				

Maj. for Eustis, 330; do. for Derbigny, 336; do. for Pierce, 324.

II.	Hunt.	Tay'r.	D'bigny.	W'lfe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Ascension	230	414..	333	411..	296	300
Assumption	238	752..	238	754..	511	553
Jefferson	698	397..	697	400..	926	943
Lafourche	536	663..	415	660..	676	136
Orleans, Dis. No. 1.	2069	1331..	2077	1331	In the	
" Dis. No. 4.	619	812..	620	809	1st Dist.	
St. Charles	51	61..	60	59..	101	39
St. James	208	161..	214	161..	321	158
St. John Baptist	51	66..	221	196..	202	160
St. Mary	336	341..	457	320..	390	243
St. Martin	457	299..	494	302..	479	296
Terrebonne	365	379..	379	369..	197	97
Total	5811	6180..	6085	6272..	4101	2985

Maj. for Taylor, 369; do. for Wickliffe, 187; do. for Scott, 1115.

III.	Pond.	David's.	D'bigny.	W'lfe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Avoyelles	331	458..	331	499..	300	357
Carroll	279	364..	281	376..	219	261
Catahoula	290	346..	277	344..	290	310
Concordia	146	83..	145	55..	121	86
E. Baton Rouge	554	464..	547	490..	494	496
E. Feliciana	394	297..	395	420..	342	443
Iberville	298	458..	298	475..	318	426
Livingston	218	578..	234	369..	189	337
Madison	209	143..	206	147..	171	147
Point Coupee	390	442..	302	460..	342	364
St. Helena	310	284..	304	305..	309	246
St. Tammany	382	131..	383	147..	254	208
Tensas	137	139..	129	149..	120	107
W. Baton Rouge	216	130..	213	133..	220	118
Washington	199	271..	186	274..	125	258
W. Feliciana	263	233..	245	252..	190	302
Total	4616	4731	4516	4983	3754	4485

Majority for Davidson, 115; do. for Wickliffe, 367; do. for Pierce, 731.

IV	Lewis.	Sand'ge.	D'bigny.	W'lfe.	Sc't.	P'ce
Bienville	293	622..	247	633..	172	313
Bossier	279	390..	298	398..	180	348
Caddo	457	439..	456	433..	344	142
Calcasieu	24	377..	24	387..	34	121
Caldwell	96	299..	78	300..	54	158
Claiborne	729	783..	636	797..	330	506
De Soto	358	472..	343	474..	241	384
Franklin	178	236..	173	235..	130	192
Jackson	326	538..	333	543..	174	341
Lafayette	167	471..	162	479..	117	177
Morehouse	351	564..	343	569..	198	137
Natchitoches	478	575..	482	573..	289	407
Ouachita	268	393..	261	349..	190	240
Rapides	618	581..	615	587..	401	623
Sabine	249	412..	244	415..	237	251
St. Landry	760	1066..	786	1080..	692	568
Union	584	535..	439	539..	435	465
Vermillion	136	257..	142	235..	136	126
Winn	151	263..	150	268..	57	138
Total	6461	8942..	6201	8948..	4389	5841

Maj. for Sandidge, 2481; do. for Wickliffe, 2747; do. for Pierce, 1452.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE—Derbigny, 19,447; Wickliffe, 23,382; Scott, 17,285; Pierce, 18,647.

Maj. for Wickliffe, 2985; do. for Pierce, 1392.

Lt. Gov.—L. Texada...19,696; C. H. Mouton,...22,307
Sec. St.—R. G. Beale..19,579; A. S. Herron....22,390
Treas.—J. V. Duraldo.19,517; C. E. Greneaux.22,342
Auditor—W. Rossman.19,604; S. F. Marks.....22,354
Att'y Gen.—R. Hunt..19,946; R. W. Moise.....22,049
Sup. Educ.—Stillman. 19,860; Sam' Bard.....22,066

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings..13; Democrats.....17
HOUSE—Know-Nothings...41; Democrats.....47

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	1855. Governor. Rep.	Bashford.	Dem.	Barstow.	Sup. C. Judge. Rep.	Cole.	Dem.	Crawf'd.	1852. President. Whig.	Scott.	Dem.	Pierce.	F.S.	Hale
Adams	611		376..		362		258..		111		86		0	
Bad-Ax	506		298..		235		59..		No return.					
Brown	201		335..		153		436..		326		515		0	
Buffalo	8		115..		0		0..		New Co.					
Chippewa	77		121..		No return...				New Co.					
Calumet	318		377..		141		178..		149		245		0	
Clark	7		45..		63		13..		New Co.					
Columbia..	1583		906..		1673		822..		1133		1233		31	
Crawford..	120		163..		133		113..		maj. 42				0	
Dane	2580		2367..		1864		1869..		1004		2138		288	
Dodge	2187		2364..		1992		1701..		1205		2264		429	
Door	81		0..		No return...				New Co.					
Douglas	8		88..		No return...				New Co.					
Dunn	43		124..		3		31..		New Co.					
Fond du Lac	1969		1722..		1770		1517..		1065		1636		408	
Grant	1568		1112..		1695		1135..		1341		1579		129	
Green	1123		600..		1288		407..		659		865		186	
Iowa	768		1092..		483		1367..		895		948		0	
Jackson	176		114..		No return...				New Co.					
Jefferson	1746		1558..		1535		1098..		1203		1693		359	
Kenosha	995		610..		1026		626..		483		500		656	
Kewaunee.	No election...				No return...				5		23		0	
La Crosse.	No return...				No return...				260		325		10	
Lafayette..	743		1199..		444		451..		850		1389		0	
La Pointe, with Douglas..					0		5..		New Co.					
Manitowoc.	519		941..		275		515..		209		574		9	
Marathon..	88		104..		16		35..		No return.					
Marquette	1157		868..		1226		620..		maj. 300				0	
Milwaukee.	1749		4627..		1000		3475..		2019		3640		527	
Monroe	213		92..		145		45..		New Co.					
Oconto	98		131..		0		45..		71		101		0	
Ozaukee	271		1586..		260		1473..		New Co.					
Outagamie.	414		382..		257		405..		145		429		44	
Pierce	147		55..		92		29..		New Co.					
Polk	20		149..		No return...				New Co.					
Portage	414		235..		178		420..		No return.					
Racine	1245		1344..		1097		1038..		848		1308		776	
Richland..	448		186..		190		130..		166		166		0	
Rock	2690		1018..		2895		742..		1509		1691		923	
Sauk	950		482..		916		326..		611		595		156	
Shawanaw.	44		36..		31		0..		New Co.					
Sheboygan	931		1121..		969		1188..		662		1345		376	
St. Croix	No return...				60		80..		maj. 62				0	
Trempelau.	47		18..		29		19..		New Co.					
Walworth	2081		1112..		2042		810..		965		1141		1433	
Washingt'n	528		2301..		1928		558..		1156		2350		183	
Waukesha.	2324		1512..		1844		1167..		939		1582		1186	
Waupaca..	336		806..		234		76..		No return.					
Waushara.	478		248..		493		12..		147		174		116	
Winnebago.	1691		1138..		1243		618..		707		949		575	
Total	36012		36170..		32881		26783..		20843		32077		8780	

Barstow over Bashford, 158; Cole over Crawford, 7,148; Pierce over Scott, 11,234.

The above is the official declared vote for Governor; but Bashford's friends claim that it is not true, and that Bashford is elected. It is said that he will contest the seat.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Lieut.-Gov.—	Sholes.....35160;	McArthur.39040—	3880
Sec. State—	Hastings....34884;	Jones.....38119—	3235
Treasurer—	Rosser.....32872;	Keuhn.....38057—	5185
Atty. Gen.—	Randall....35533;	Smith.....37512—	1979
State Supt.—	McMynn....31590;	Barry.....38389—	3809
Bank Comp.—	West.....35361;	Dennis....39625—	4264
Prison Com.—	Giddings..35297;	McGarry..37517—	2220

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans....13; Democrats..12.
ASSEMBLY—Republicans.55; Democrats..45; Ind...1

ALABAMA.

Dists.	Congress. K. N.	Gover'r, 1855. Dem.	Pres., 1852. K. N.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I.	Walker.	Stallw'th.	Shor'ge.	Winston.	Scot.	P'rce.
Baldwin	204	60	208	54	62	72
Choctaw	424	502	442	497	227	334
Clark	259	450	276	455	98	479
Conecuh	0	0	300	401	216	257
Dallas	906	617	915	606	386	440
Marengo	618	632	617	636	450	526
Mobile	1760	1162	1778	1141	1123	1380
Monroe	517	557	508	543	264	260
Washington	73	49	73	49	52	65
Wilcox	492	660	481	666	286	398
Total	5293	4689	5598	5048	3164	4241

Maj. for Walker, 604; do. for Shortridge, 550; do. for Pierce, 1,077.

II.	Alford.	Shorter.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce.
Barbour	995	1436	651	1696	297	309
Butler	727	635	627	699	345	251
Coffee	414	737	283	760	113	239
Covington	302	300	140	561	52	117
Dale	423	1007	147	1232	162	405
Henry	477	901	347	1013	94	184
Lowndes	823	547	878	629	126	186
Pike	1339	1153	1257	1294	379	703
Total	5520	6716	4270	7584	1568	2395

Maj. for Shorter, 1,196; do. for Winston, 3,324; do. for Pierce, 827.

III.	Watts.	Dowd'll.	Shortr'ge.	Wins'n.	Scott.	P'rce.
Autauga			577	692	196	322
Chambers			755	1306	668	616
Macon			1227	969	772	658
Montgomery			1140	998	717	557
Russell			719	996	434	522
Tallapoosa			1212	1447	351	845
Total	5808	6342	5630	6398	3138	3520

Maj. for Dowdell, 534; do. for Winston, 768; do. for Pierce, 382.

IV.	Smith.	Moore.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce.
Bibb	694	305	694	315	258	346
Fayette	723	705	630	782	81	516
Green	726	534	848	427	694	555
Perry	962	599	991	551	261	513
Pickens	757	842	677	929	663	782
Sumter	No return.		669	585	422	497
Tuscaloosa	1257	556	1267	843	527	475
Total	5089	3541	5776	3956	2851	3683

Maj. for Smith, 1,748; do. for Shortridge, 1,820; do. for Pierce, 802.

V.	Geo. S. Houston.	Shor'ge.	Winston.	Sc't.	Pierce
Franklin	Dem. & Semi-	960	904	462	993
Hancock	Knownothing,	44	291	9	65
Lauderdale	elected	782	1038	441	803
Lawrence	without	775	698	512	888
Limestone	opposition,	539	848	227	662
Marion	receiving	312	739	118	467
Morgan	5776 votes.	835	671	208	482
Walker		206	578	54	217
Total		3952	5567	2021	4277

Maj. for Winston, 1,415; do. for Pierce, 2,245.

VI.	*Adams.	Cobb.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce
Blount			251	869	56	422
Cherokee			549	1670	242	756
DeKalb			189	1122	136	501
Jackson			101	2081	83	1154
Madison			658	1371	354	1300
Marshall			170	958	111	568
Total	7584	1416†	1893	8101	981	4620

Maj. for Cobb, 653; do. for Winston, 6,208; do. for Pierce, 3,699.

VII.	*Martin.	Harris.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce
Benton			738	1711	74	918
Coosa			847	1214	294	709
Jefferson			573	685	114	339
Randolph			880	1288	99	707
Shelby			1018	434	317	315
St. Clair			183	947	44	456
Talladega			995	1193	372	672
Total	5220	6999	5014	7462	1306	4115

Maj. for Harris, 1,779; do. for Winston, 2,448; do. for Pierce, 2,810.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Shortridge, 32,138; Winston, 43,926; Scott, 15,038; Pierce, 26,881. Maj for Winston, 11,788; do. for Pierce, 11,843.

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches.

* Anti-Know-Nothing Independent candidates.

† This is the vote of the District as returned to the office of the Secretary of State, but it is clearly erroneous, being hardly more than the vote of a single county.

MISSISSIPPI.

Districts.	Congress. K. N.	Dem.	Gov., 1855. Dem.	Pres., 1852. K. N.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I.	Taylor.	Wright.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.	
Coahoma	208	131	264	137	159	115	
De Soto	837	1087	861	1033	781	888	
Lafayette	592	876	587	860	401	689	
Marshall	1193	1258	1192	1238	1078	1304	
Panola	625	538	635	534	427	383	
Tippah	1113	1562	1123	1557	569	1232	
Tishemingo	1052	1533	1051	1655	760	1312	
Tunica	54	70	51	70	20	34	
Total	5671	7055	5762	7074	4195	5967	

Maj. for Wright, 1,384; do. for McRae, 1,312; do. for Pierce, 1,762.

II.	Houston.	Bennett.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bolivar	132	62	123	75	67	38
Calhoun	557	831	388	826	216	467
Chickasaw	752	747	745	754	478	718
Itawamba	964	1165	955	1177	402	1014
Monroe	881	924	830	983	467	971
Pontotoc	1312	1238	1264	1236	475	1030
Sunflower	161	46	164	48	35	43
Tallahatchie	241	264	241	268	143	166
Yallabusha	724	653	764	667	549	633
Total	5554	5930	5464	6039	2832	5100

Maj. for Bennett, 376; do. for McRae, 575; do. for Pierce, 2,268.

III.	Cobb.	Barksdale.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Atalla	662	770	666	778	315	673
Carroll	792	879	792	895	528	783
Choctaw	748	931	738	928	332	606
Kemper	556	649	555	647	317	511
Lauderdale	373	778	374	784	310	688
Leake	425	548	417	549	198	336
Lowndes	717	674	704	689	499	745
Neshoba	303	457	281	503	51	248
Noxubee	569	547	564	546	377	413
Oktibbeha	362	494	312	525	211	344
Winston	397	619	386	616	218	448
Total	5894	7346	5789	7420	3359	5794

Maj. for Barksdale, 1,452; do. for McRae, 1,631; do. for Pierce, 2,425.

IV.	Lake.	Singleton.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Clark	431	496	431	503	137	331
Hinds	1047	855	1071	658	975	839
Holmes	546	596	552	594	419	484
Issaquena	117	82	121	82	48	54
Jasper	415	566	415	566	243	422
Madison	569	522	594	506	440	497
Newton	262	490	263	485	107	217
Rankin	469	542	465	548	274	361
Scott	238	445	260	428	98	247
Smith	283	435	286	483	85	279

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

	Lake.	Singleton.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Warren	720	382	714	367	723	494
Washington	167	104	166	106	129	90
Yazoo	651	444	672	430	463	559
Total	5907	5729	6010	5686	4131	4855

Maj. for Lake, 178; do. for Fontaine, 324; do. for Pierce, 724.

	V.	Hillyer.	Quitman.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Adams	404	323	423	297	514	442	
Amite	405	336	412	251	325	264	
Claiborne	279	326	287	323	270	268	
Copiah	508	732	518	726	272	607	
Covington	142	341	155	326	97	303	
Franklin	207	536	214	329	158	254	
Greene	122	162	157	164	61	114	
Hancock	242	194	283	204	44	112	
Harrison	239	432	240	430	156	276	
Jackson	136	841	126	388	43	213	
Jefferson	334	303	320	318	202	317	
Jones	119	245	119	247	38	114	
Lawrence	154	608	158	658	97	396	
Marion	97	824	127	389	48	207	
Perry	123	182	124	182	94	112	
Pike	393	525	316	523	141	412	
Simpson	178	372	178	381	169	244	
Wayne	153	93	154	93	71	61	
Wilkinson	354	334	368	317	271	265	
Total	4409	6568	4669	6119	3031	5170	

Maj. for Quitman, 2,059; do. for McRae, 1,320; do. for Pierce, 2,139.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Fontaine, 27,694; McRae, 32,638; Scott, 17,548; Pierce, 26,876. Maj. for McRae, 4,944; do. for Pierce, 9,328.

	Know-Nothings.	*Democrats.*	
Sec. State—	A. G. Horne. 27,650	A. B. Dilworth.	32,915
Auditor—	F. L. Swarm. 27,587	M. McAfee	32,912
Treasurer—	E. S. Stith. 27,553	S. L. Hussey	32,873
Chm'y Ct.—	Carpenter, 27,491	J. T. Sims	32,731

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic,

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESS—1855.

Dists.	*Know-Nothings.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
I	Palmer	5273; Shaw	4893 346
II	Latham	3464; Ruffin	6739 3276
III	Reid	4853; Winslow	5929 1076
IV	Shepard	3310; Branch	5881 2571
V	Reade	6752; Kerr	3447 3305
VI	Puryear	6516; Scales	6150 366
VII	Stowe	4104; Craige	6744 2640
VIII	Carmichael	6584; Clingman	8079 1495

IOWA.

An election was held in this State, in the spring of 1855, for a Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, Register of the same work, and for Register of the State Land Office. A vote was also taken on the adoption of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which the Legislature had previously passed with a clause submitting it to a direct vote of the people.

This election resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and the adoption of Liquor Prohibition, as follows:

Com. D. M. River Improvement—Wm. McKay, Rep., over Isbale, Dem., 4,187.

Register D. M. River Improvement.—J. C. Lockwood, Rep., over Dewey, Dem., 3,922.

Register State Land Office—Anson Hart, Rep., over Samuels, Dem., 4,441.

For the Prohibitory Law, 25,555; against it, 22,645. Majority for Prohibition, 2,910.

ILLINOIS.

An election was held in this State, in 1855, for Judicial officers, which resulted in the success of what passes for Democracy. A vote on the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law resulted in the defeat of that measure.

INDIANA.

An election was held in this State, in 1855, for county officers, which resulted very generally in the success of the Democracy.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

CONGRESS.

		1855		1853	
	Neb.	*Rep. Anti-N. Dem.*		*Dem. Whig*	
Counties.	Rice.	Marshall.	Olmsted.	Rice.	Wilkin.
Blue Earth	57	69	30	16	12
Benton	193	56	121	151	32
Brown	67	1	0	0	0
Cass	51	0	0	293	38
Carver	37	28	133	0	0
Chisago	104	61	10	41	8
Dakota	153	161	331	114	46
Dodge	48	49	1	0	0
Doty	117	0	0	0	0
Fillimore	136	151	9	161	12
Goodhue	165	115	3	0	0
Hennepin	345	415	195	160	30
Houston	233	232	0	0	0
Itasca	65	0	0	18	0
Le Seur	56	53	19	23	8
Mower	29	11	0	0	0
Nicollett	85	34	39	81	0
Olmsted	34	96	139	0	0
Pembina	46	0	0	60	68
Rice	50	226	48	0	0
Ramsey	734	517	537	880	292
Scott	190	125	127	51	9
Stearns	118	5	36	0	0
Sibley	96	4	1	13	2
Superior	277	6	0	0	0
Steele	75	58	4	0	0
Todd	9	0	0	0	0
Wabashaw	18	103	30	10	24
Wright	26	65	11	0	0
Washington	292	121	37	288	147
Winona	134	143	53	0	0
Total	4088	2885	1914	2360	729

Rice over Marshall, 1,203; Rice over Wilkin, 1,632.

NEBRASKA.

CONGRESS.

	Anti-Nebraska.	*Nebraska.*
Counties.	Bennett.	Chapman.
Douglas	123	240
Ottoe	175	95
Richardson	76	36
Dodge	0	17
Dacotah	0	25
Burt	10	14
Cass	94	33
Nemaha	56	57
Washington	44	33
Total	578	560

Bennett's majority, 18.

Gov. Izard excluded the votes of the counties of Dacotah, Richardson, Ottoe, and Burt, on account of some alleged irregularity, and thus gave the certificate of election to Bird B. Chapman, the Nebraska candidate. Mr. Bennett will contest.

KANSAS.

There were two elections, held on different days, for Delegate to Congress from this Territory. At one election, patronized very largely by residents of Missouri, Mr. Whitfield, Pro-Slavery, was elected; and at the other, when residents of the Territory only were permitted to participate, Ex-Governor Reeder was chosen almost unanimously, receiving about 3000 votes. Whitfield contests.

OREGON.

The result of the election for Congress in this Territory was, for Gen. Joseph Lane, Dem., 6178; Gaines, Know-Nothing, 3943. Majority for Lane, 2236.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, *President of the United States*...Salary $25,000
JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *Vice President pro tem*..... " 6,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of State* .....Salary $8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
ROBERT M'CLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*.. " 8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*... " 8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General* ..... " 8,000

NOTE.—The above, with the present Congress, go out on the 3d of March, 1857; JAMES BUCHANAN as President, and JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE as Vice President, being inaugurated on the 4th.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

JOHN M'LEAN of Ohio, *Associate Justice.*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " "
SAM'L. NELSON, of N. York, *Associate Justice.*
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " "
BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass. " "
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1855.—SECOND SESSION OPENED DEC. 1, 1856.

SENATE—62 Members.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *President pro tem.*

[Republicans (in *Italics*), 15; Administration Democrats (in Roman), 40; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 5; Vacancies, 2; Total, 62. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ALABAMA.
1859..Clement C. Clay, Jr.,
1861..Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

ARKANSAS.
1859..William K. Sebastian,
1861..Robert W. Johnson.

CALIFORNIA.
1857..John B. Weller
1861..(Vacancy.)

CONNECTICUT.
1857..Isaac Toucey,
1861..*Lafayette S. Foster.*

DELAWARE.
1857..James A. Bayard,
1859..Martin W. Bates.

FLORIDA.
1857..Stephen R. Mallory,
1861..*David L. Yulee,

GEORGIA.
1859..Robert Toombs,
1861..*Alfred Iverson.

INDIANA.
1857..Jesse D. Bright,
1861..(Vacancy.)

ILLINOIS.
1859..Stephen A. Douglas,
1861..*Lyman Trumbull.*

IOWA.
1859..George W. Jones,
1861..*James Harlan.*

KENTUCKY.
1859..JOHN B. THOMPSON,
1861..JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

LOUISIANA.
1859..Judah P. Benjamin,
1861..John Slidell.

MAINE.
1857..*Amos Nourse,*
1859..*William Pitt Fessenden.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1857..*Charles Sumner,*
1859..*Henry Wilson.*

MARYLAND.
1857..Thomas G. Pratt,
1861..James A. Pearce.

MICHIGAN.
1857..Lewis Cass,
1859..Charles E. Stuart.

MISSISSIPPI.
1857..STEPHEN ADAMS,
1859..Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.
1857..Henry S. Geyer,
1861..James S. Green.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1859..*John P. Hale,*
1861..*James Bell,*

NEW YORK.
1857..*Hamilton Fish.*
1861..*William H. Seward,*

NEW-JERSEY.
1857..John R. Thomson,
1859..William Wright.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1859..David S. Reid,
1861..*Asa Biggs.*

OHIO.
1861..*George E. Pugh.
1863..*Benjamin F. Wade,*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1857..Richard Brodhead, Jr.,
1861..William Bigler.

RHODE ISLAND.
1857..Charles T. James,
1859..Philip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1859..Josiah J. Evans,
1861..Andrew P. Butler

TENNESSEE.
1857..James C. Jones,
1859..JOHN BELL.

TEXAS.
1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
1859..SAM HOUSTON.

VERMONT.
1857..*Solomon Foot,*
1861..*Jacob Collamer.*

VIRGINIA.
1857..James M. Mason,
1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
1857..Henry Dodge,
1861..*Charles Durkee.*

* Not in the preceding Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—234 Members.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, *Speaker*. WILLIAM CULLOM, of Tennessee, *Clerk*

ALABAMA.
1 *Percy Walker*,
2 *Eli S. Shorter*,
3 **James F. Dowdell*,
4 **George S. Houston*,
5 *WILLIAM R. SMITH,
6 **W. R. W. Cobb*,
7 **Sampson W. Harris*.

ARKANSAS.
1 **Alfred B. Greenwood*,
2 *Albert Rust*.

CALIFORNIA.
1 *James W. Denver*,
2 *Philip T. Herbert*.

CONNECTICUT.
1 Ezra Clark, Jr.,
2 John Woodruff,
3 Sidney Dean,
4 William W. Welch.

DELAWARE.
ELISHA D. CULLEN.

FLORIDA.
**Augustus E. Maxwell*.

GEORGIA.
1 **James L. Seward*,
2 *Martin J. Crawford*,
3 ROBERT P. TRIPPE,
4 *Hiram Warner*,
5 *John H. Lumpkin*,
6 *Howell Cobb*,
7 NATH'L G. FOSTER,
8 **Alex. H. Stephens*.

ILLINOIS.
1 *Elihu B. Washburne,
2 James H. Woodworth,
3 *Jesse O. Norton,
4 *James Knox,
5 *J. C. Davis*,
6 *Thomas L. Harris*.
7 *James C. Allen*,
8 *John L. D. Morrison*,
9 *Samuel S. Marshall*.

INDIANA.
1 **Smith Miller*,
2 **William H. English*,
3 GEORGE G. DUNN,
4 David P. Holloway,
5 William Cumback,
6 Lucian Barbour,
7 Harvey D. Scott,
8 *Daniel Mace,
9 Schuyler Colfax,
10 Samuel Brenton,
11 John U. Pettit.

IOWA.
1 *Augustus Hall*,
2 James Thorington.

KENTUCKY.
1 *Henry C. Burnett*,
2 JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
3 WM. L. UNDERWOOD,
4 *Albert G. Talbott*,
5 *Joshua H. Jewett*,
6 **John M. Elliott*,
7 HUMPH'Y MARSHALL,
8 ALEX. K. MARSHALL,
9 *LEANDER M. COX,
10 SAMUEL F. SWOPE.

LOUISIANA.
1 GEORGE EUSTIS, JR.,
2 *Miles Taylor*,
3 *Th's Green Davidson*,
4 *John M. Sandidge*.

MAINE.
1 John M. Wood
2 John J. Perry,
3 Ebenezer Knowlton,
4 *Samuel P. Benson.
5 *Israel Washburn, Jr.
6 **Thomas. J. D. Fuller*.

MARYLAND.
1 *James A. Stewart*,
2 JAMES B. RICAUD,
3 JAMES M. HARRIS,
4 HENRY W. DAVIS,
5 HENRY W. HOFFMAN,
6 *Thomas F. Bowie*.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Robert B. Hall,
2 James Buffinton,
3 William S. Damrell,
4 Linus B. Comins,
5 Anson Burlingame,
6 Timothy Davis,
7 *Nath'l P. Banks,
8 Chauncey L. Knapp,
9 *Alexander De Witt,
10 Calvin C. Chaffee,
11 Mark Trafton.

MICHIGAN.
1 William A. Howard,
2 Henry Waldron,
3 David S. Walbridge,
4 *George W. Peck*.

MISSOURI.
1 LUTHER M. KENNETT,
2 *Gilchrist Porter*,
3 *JAMES J. LINDLEY,
4 **Mordecai Oliver*,
5 WILLIAM AKERS,
6 **John S. Phelps*,
7 **Samuel Caruthers*.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 **Daniel B. Wright*,
2 *Hendley S. Bennett*,
3 **William Barksdale*,
4 WILLIAM A. LAKE,
5 *John A. Quitman*.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1 James Pike,
2 Mason W. Tappan,
3 Aaron H. Cragin.

NEW-JERSEY.
1 ISAIAH D. CLAWSON,
2 George R. Robbins,
3 JAMES BISHOP,
4 **George Vail*,
5 *A. C. M. Pennington.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 ROBERT T. PAINE,
2 **Thomas Ruffin*,
3 *Warren Winslow*,
4 *L. O'Brien Branch*,
5 EDWARD G. READE,
6 *RICH'D C. PURYEAR,
7 **Burton Craige*,
8 **Thomas L. Clingman*.

NEW YORK.
1 WILLIAM W. VALK,
2 Jas. S. T. Stranahan,
3 Guy R. Pelton,
4 *John Kelly*,
5 THOMAS R. WHITNEY,
6 **John Wheeler*,
7 Thomas Childs, Jr.,
8 Abram Wakeman,
9 Bayard Clarke,
10 Ambrose S. Murray,
11 Rufus H. King,
12 Killian Miller,
13 *Russell Sage,
14 Samuel Dickson,
15 Edward Dodd,
16 *George A. Simmons,
17 Francis E. Spinner,
18 Thomas R. Horton,
19 Jonas A. Hughston,
20 *Orsamus B. Matteson,
21 *Henry Bennett,
22 Andrew Z. McCarty,
23 William A. Gilbert,
24 Amos P. Granger,
25 *Edwin B. Morgan,
26 *Andrew Oliver,
27 John M. Parker,
28 William H. Kelsey,
29 *John Williams*,
30 *Benjamin Pringle,
31 *Thomas T. Flagler,
32 *SOLOMON G. HAVEN,
33 FRANCIS S. EDWARDS.

OHIO.
1 Timothy C. Day,
2 *JOHN S. HARRISON,
3 *Lewis D. Campbell,
4 *Matthias H. Nichols,
5 Richard Mott,
6 Jonas R. Emrie,
7 *Aaron Harlan,
8 Benjamin Stanton,
9 Cooper K. Watson,
10 OSCAR F. MOORE,
11 Valentine B. Horton,
12 Samuel Galloway,
13 John Sherman,
14 Philemon Bliss,
15 *William R. Sapp,
16 *EDWARD BALL,
17 Charles J. Albright,
18 Benjamin F. Leiter,
19 *Edward Wade,
20 *Joshua R. Giddings,
21 John A. Bingham.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 **Thomas B. Florence*,
2 JOS R. TYSON,
3 William Millward,
4 JACOB BROOM,
5 *John Cadwalader*,
6 *John Hickman*,
7 Samuel C. Bradshaw,
8 **J. Glancy Jones*,
9 Anthony E. Roberts,
10 John C. Knukel,
11 James H. Campbell,
12 HENRY M. FULLER,
13 **Asa Packer*,
14 *Galusha A. Grow,
15 John J. Pearce,
16 Lemuel Todd,
17 David F. Robison,
18 John R. Edie,
19 John Covode,
20 Jonathan Knight,
21 *David Ritchie,
22 Saml. A. Purviance,
23 John Allison,
24 David Barclay,
25 *John Dick.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 Nathaniel B. Durfee,
2 *Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 **John McQueen*,
2 **William Aiken*,
3 **Laurence M. Keitt*,
4 **Preston S. Brooks*.
5 **James L. Orr*,
6 **William W. Boyce*.

TENNESSEE.
1 *Albert G. Watkins*,
2 WILLIAM H. SNEED,
3 **Samuel A. Smith*,
4 *John H. Savage*,
5 *CHARLES READY,
6 **George W. Jones*,
7 *John V. Wright*,
8 *F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
9 *EMERS'N ETHERIDGE,
10 THOMAS RIVERS.

TEXAS.
1 LEMUEL D. EVANS,
2 *Peter H. Bell.

VERMONT.
1 George T. Hodges,
2 Justin S. Morrill,
3 *Alvah Sabin.

VIRGINIA.
1 **Muscoe H. R. Garnett*,
2 **John S. Millson*,
3 **John S. Caskie*,
4 **William O. Goode*,
5 **Thomas S. Bocock*,
6 **Paulus Powell*,
7 **William Smith*,
8 **Charles J. Faulkner*,
9 **John Letcher*,
10 **Zedekiah Kidwell*,
11 JOHN S. CARLILE,
12 **Henry A. Edmundson*,
13 **Fayette McMullen*.

WISCONSIN.
1 **Daniel Wells, Jr.*,
2 Cadw. C. Washburne,
3 Charles Billinghurst.

DELEGATES.
MINNESOTA—*H. M. Rice.
OREGON—*Joseph Lane*.
N. MEXICO—*Manuel Otero*.
UTAH—*J. M. Bernhisel*.
WASHINGTON—*Anderson*.
KANSAS—*J. W. Whitfield*.
NEB'A—*B. B. Chapman*.

Republicans, in Roman, 108; Buchanan Democrats, in *Italics*, 83; Fillmore Americans, in SMALL CAPS, 43.

The term of service of the members of the XXXIVth Congress, so far as the House is concerned, expires on the 3d of March, 1857.

NOTE.—Several whom we have classed as Republicans, were Americans when chosen, and may be still.

* Members of the last House.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—AS FAR AS ELECTED.

SENATE—62 Members.

ALABAMA.
1859 Clement C. Clay, jr.,
1861 Benj. Fitzpatrick.

ARKANSAS.
1859 Wm. K. Sebastian,
1861 Robert W. Johnson.

CONNECTICUT.
1861 *Lafayette S. Foster,*
1863 *James Dixon.*

CALIFORNIA.
1861 [A Democrat.]
1863 [A Democrat.]

DELAWARE.
1859 Martin W. Bates,
1863 James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
1861 David L. Yulee.
1863 Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
1859 Robert Toombs,
1861 Alfred Iverson.

INDIANA.
1861 [Uncertain.]
1863 [Uncertain.]

ILLINOIS.
1859 Stephen A. Douglas,
1861 *Lyman Trumbull.*

IOWA.
1859 George W. Jones,
1861 *James Harlan.*

KENTUCKY.
1859 John B. Thompson,
1861 Jno. J. Crittenden.

LOUISIANA.
1859 Judah P. Benjamin,
1861 John Slidell.

MAINE.
1859 *William P. Fessenden*
1863 *Hannibal Hamlin.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1859 *Henry Wilson,*
1863 *Charles Sumner.*

MARYLAND.
1861 James A. Pearce,
1863 Anthony Kennedy

MISSISSIPPI.
1859 Albert G. Brown,
1863 Jefferson Davis.

MICHIGAN.
1859 Charles E. Stuart.
1863 *Zachariah Chandler.*

MISSOURI.
1861 James S. Green.
1863 Trusten Polk.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1859 *John P. Hale,*
1861 *Jason Bell.*

NEW-YORK.
1861 *William H. Seward,*
1863 [*A Republican.*]

NEW-JERSEY.
1859 William Wright,
1863 [A Democrat.]

NORTH CAROLINA.
1859 David S. Reid,
1861 Asa Biggs.

OHIO.
1861 George E. Pugh,
1863 *Benjamin F. Wade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1861 William Bigler,
1863 *Simon Cameron.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1859 Philip Allen
1863 *James F. Simmons.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1859 Josiah J. Evans,
1861 Andrew P. Butler.

TENNESSEE.
1861 John Bell,
1863 [A Democrat.]

TEXAS.
1859 Sam Houston,
1863 Thomas J. Rusk.

VERMONT.
1861 Jacob Collamer,
1863 Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.
1859 R. M. T. Hunter,
1863 [A Democrat.]

WISCONSIN.
1861 *Charles Durkee,*
1863 [*A Republican.*]

Democrats (in Roman) 36; *Republicans* (in *Italics*) 20; Americans (in SMALL CAPS) 5; Uncertain 2. Total 62. The figures befor each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—234 Members.

ARKANSAS.
1 *Alfred B. Greenwood,
2 Edward A. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.
1 Charles L. Scott,
2 Joseph McKibben.

DELAWARE.
1 William G. Whitley.

FLORIDA.
1 George S. Hawkins.

ILLINOIS.
1 *Elihu B. Washburne,
2 *John F. Farnsworth,
3 *Owen Lovejoy,
4 *William Kellogg,
5 Isaac N. Morriss,
6 *Thomas L. Harris,
7 Aaron Shaw,
8 Robert Smith,
9 *Samuel S. Marshall.

INDIANA.
1 James Lockhart,
2 *William H. English,
3 James Hughes,
4 James B. Foley,
5 *David Kilgore,*
6 James M. Gregg,
7 John G. Davis,
8 *James Wilson,*
9 *Schuyler Colfax,
10 *Samuel Brenton,
11 *John U. Pettit.

IOWA.
1 *Samuel R. Curtis,*
2 *Timothy Davis.*

MAINE.
1 *John M. Wood,*
2 *Charles J. Gilman,*
3 *Nehemiah Abbott,*
4 *Freeman H. Morse,*
5 *Israel Washburn, jr.,*
6 *Stephen C. Foster,*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *Robert B. Hall,*
2 *James Buffinton,*
3 *William S. Damrell,*
4 *Linus B. Comins,*
5 *Anson Burlingame,*
6 *Timothy Davis,*
7 *Nathaniel P. Banks.
8 *Chauncey L. Knapp,
9 *Eli Thayer,
10 *Calvin C. Chaffee,
11 *Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1 *William A. Howard,
2 *Henry Waldron,
3 *David S. Walbridge,
4 *De Witt C. Leach.

MISSOURI.
1 *Francis P. Blair, jr.,*
2 —— Anderson,
3 [Vacancy.]
4 —— Craig,
5 Samuel H. Woodson,
6 *John S. Phelps,
7 *Samuel Caruthers.

NEW-JERSEY.
1 *Isaiah D. Clawson,
2 *George R. Robbins,
3 Garnet B. Adrain,
4 John Huyler,
5 Jacob R. Wortendyke.

NEW YORK.
1 John A. Searing,
2 George Taylor,
3 Daniel E. Sickles,
4 *John Kelly,
5 William B. Maclay,
6 John Cochrane,
7 Elijah Ward,
8 Horace F. Clark.
9 John R. Haskin,
10 *Ambrose L. Murray,
11 William F. Russell,
12 *John Thompson,
13 *Abram B. Olin,*
14 Erastus Corning,
15 *Edward Dodd,
16 *George W. Pulmer,
17 *Francis E. Spinner.
18 *Clark B. Cochrane,
19 *Oliver A. Morse,
20 *Orsamus B. Matteson,
21 *Henry Bennett,
22 *Henry C. Goodwin,
23 *Charles B. Hoard,
24 *Amos P. Granger,
25 *Edwin B. Morgan,
26 *Emory B. Pettit,
27 *John M. Parker,
28 *William H. Kelsey,
29 *Samuel G. Andrews,
30 *Judson W. Sherman,
31 *Silas M. Burroughs,
32 Israel T. Hatch,
33 *Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.
1 George H Pendleton,
2 William S. Groesbeck,
3 *Lewis D. Campbell,†
4 *Matthias H. Nichols,
5 *Richard Mott,
6 —— R. Cockerel,
7 *Aaron Harlan,
8 *Benjamin Stanton,
9 L. W. Hall,
10 Joseph Miller,
11 *Valentine B. Horton,
12 Samuel S. Cox,
13 *John Sherman,
14 *Philemon Bliss,
15 Joseph Burns,
16 *Cydnor B. Tompkins,
17 William Lawrence,
18 *Benjamin F. Leiter,
19 *Edward Wade,
20 *Joshua R. Giddings,
21 *John A. Bingham.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Thomas B. Florence,
2 *Edward J. Morris,
3 James Landy,
4 Henry M. Phillips,
5 Owen Jones,
6 *John Hickman,
7 Henry Chapman,
8 *J. Glancy Jones,
9 *Anthony E. Roberts,
10 *John C. Kunkel,
11 William L. Dewart,
12 John G. Montgomery,
13 William H. Dimmick,
14 *Galusha A. Grow,
15 Alison White,
16 John J. Abel,
17 Wilson Reilly,
18 *John R. Edie,
19 *John Covode,
20 William Montgomery,
21 *David Ritchie,
22 *Samuel A. Purviance,
23 *William Stewart.
24 J. L. Gillis,
25 *John Dick.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 John McQueen,
2 Wm. Porcher Miles,
3 *Lawrence M. Keitt,
4 *Preston S. Brooks,
5 *James L. Orr,
6 *William W. Boyce.

VERMONT.
1 *Ezekiel P Walton,
2 *Justin S Morrill,
3 *Homer E. Royce.

WISCONSIN.
1 *John F. Potter,
2 *Orsbeal rC Washburne
3 *Charles Billinghurst.

Democrats, in Roman, 62; Republicans, in *Italics*, 85; Americans, in SMALL CAPS, 3; yet to be elected, 84. Vacancy, 1. Total, 234.

* Members of the XXXIVth Congress. † Contested.

KANSAS AND THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

From the assembling of the famous Continental Congress of 1774, which laid the foundation of the American Union, down to the year 1854—a lapse of eighty years—the course of American national action and legislation, though not always going so far as it might, had yet always been in favor of the restriction and curtailment of slave-holding, as will be made apparent from the following summary:

1. One of the fourteen articles of the "American Association," entered into by the Congress of 1774, specially denounced the slave-trade, and pledged the colonies to entire abstinence from it, and from any trade with those concerned in it.

2. In 1787 the famous ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio, one of the last acts of the Continental Congress, for ever excluded involuntary servitude from all the territory then at the disposal of the United States, that territory having been ceded to the Union by the States which claimed it, free from any conditions respecting that subject. The legalisation of slavery in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, was not the act of the Federal Government. The people of Kentucky, presented themselves for admission as a slave-holding State, with the prospect of their uniting themselves with the Spaniards, for which there were many subsequent intrigues, if that request was refused; and the States of North Carolina and Georgia, declined to cede to the United States the territory afterward erected into the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, except on condition that slavery should be tolerated therein.

3. The Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States avoided all use of the terms slaves and slavery; evaded any direct recognition of any such institution; held out a premium to emancipation by counting in the census of representative population five slaves as equivalent to only three freemen; and gave to Congress the power to abolish the foreign slave-trade at the end of twenty years, and to impose, meanwhile, a duty on all persons imported.

4. Soon after the organisation of the government under this constitution, earnest efforts were made to impose this duty, which was only staved off by declarations on the part of the representatives of the two or three States that still permitted the importation that they would soon join their sister States in prohibiting it.

5. A territorial government having been organized, in 1798, for Mississippi (then including all the United States territory east of Georgia), though Congress was restrained by the compact of union from prohibiting slavery, yet it did exert its constitutional power of legislating for the territories by prohibiting the introduction of slaves from abroad.

6. By the year 1798, all the States having united in prohibiting the import of slaves from abroad, Congress, in 1800, passed an act imposing a fine of $1,000, with forfeiture of the vessel, for each person imported as a slave contrary to the laws of any of the States.

7. In 1803 the people of Indiana (including what is now not only that State but also the present States of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin) applied to Congress for a suspension as to that territory of the article of compact of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery north of the Ohio. This memorial was referred to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman, which committee reported that it was "highly dangerous and inexpedient to impair a provision wisely instituted to promote the happiness and prosperity of the north-western country, and to give strength and security to that extensive frontier;" and they added their belief, that in the salutary operation of this sagacious and benevolent restraint, the inhabitants of Indiana would, in no distant day, find ample remuneration for a temporary privation of labor and immigration. This attempt to re-establish slavery in the north-western States was repeated in 1804, and again in 1807, but on both occasions without success.

8. In 1804 the act organising the territory of Orleans, then recently acquired by the Louisiana cession, though it did not abolish the slavery then existing there among the French colonists, expressly provided that no slaves should be carried there, except by citizens of the United States removing into the territory as actual settlers, nor were even they to be allowed to introduce any from foreign countries, nor any that

had been brought in the United States from foreign countries since 1798. The special intention of this latter provision was to provide against a piece of apostacy on the part of South Carolina, in the passage of an act reviving the slave-trade, after a cessation of it as to that State for fifteen years, and of six years as to the whole Union—one of the first indications of that pro-slavery reaction which, since the annexation of Texas as a slave-holding State, has attained to such a wonderful strength; and one of the first fruits of the triumph of the so-called Democratic party in the state politics of South Carolina. Still further to counteract this revival of the slave-trade, a new agitation was immediately commenced for imposing a tax on slaves imported, which was only prevented from being done by the near approach of the period within which Congress might totally prohibit the slave-trade.

9. No sooner had that period arrived than an act was passed, in 1808, imposing fine and imprisonment, with forfeiture of the vessel, upon all persons concerned in importing into the United States from any foreign country and selling as a slave any negro, mulatto, or person of color, and fines upon all persons concerned in fitting out a vessel for any such purpose. This act did not pass without very strenuous opposition. The opponents of the act did not dare appear at that time as the advocates of the African slave-trade; but they did not at all relish the implications contained in this act against the domestic slave-trade, then first beginning. They based their opposition to it on a provision contained in it that no vessel of less than forty tons burden should take any slaves on board, except for transportation on inland bays and rivers. This provision was attacked by John Randolph as an interference with slave property; and upon this occasion he made a free use of those threats of secession and disunion which have since proved such efficient instruments of political warfare as against the mingled timidity and secret pro-slavery spirit of northern politicians and capitalists.

10. From this time down to the close of the war with England, the restrictions upon our foreign commerce aided effectually in the suppression of the slave-trade; but, that trade having revived with the peace, new acts were passed in 1818, 1819, and 1820, increasing the stringency of the laws, by the last of which the detention or transportation as a slave, in any vessel, of any negro or mulatto, "not held to service under the laws of some one of the States," was declared to be piracy, punishable with death.

11. In the same year was enacted the famous Missouri restriction, by virtue of which—while Missouri, by way of compromise with the South, and in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, and what had been the law and usage during its existence as a territory, was admitted as a slave-holding State—in all the territory of the United States north and west of that new State, slavery was to be "for ever prohibited."

Down to the year 1854, this Missouri Compromise, with the Missouri prohibition as a part of it, was regarded as the settled law of the Union—more sacred, in fact, than any ordinary piece of legislation, the circumstances under which it was passed making it partake of the nature of a constitutional enactment. It is true, indeed, that in 1837 this prohibition was violated by the annexation to Missouri of a piece of territory in which slavery had been "for ever prohibited," about equal in extent to the State of Delaware, now divided into six counties, containing more than 70,000 people, and the chief seat and head-quarters of pro-slavery ruffianism. This annexation, however, was accomplished by a sort of legislative trick, without the public attention being called to it, by the secret practices of the two Missouri senators upon the flexible and timeserving John M. Clayton, then chairman of the judiciary committee, and upon northern senators and representatives ready enough at all times, when not carefully watched, to betray the interests of liberty and the North out of complaisance to some southern friend, or to purchase a recommendation for themselves to some federal appointment.

12. But while this violation of the compromise passed unheeded and unnoticed, the compromise itself continued to be lauded and upheld as essential to the preservation of the Union. It was expressly recognised and confirmed in the joint resolutions of March 1, 1845, of the annexation of Texas, and in 1850 the act to establish and confirm the northern and western boundary of Texas—one of the compromises of 1850 so called—again expressly recognised and confirmed it. So stood the national government in relation to the extension of slavery down to the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854.

The territory of Kansas, as constituted under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, includes a vast tract of country, stretching west to the crests of the Rocky Mountains; but its richest and most available part extends along the western boundary of Missouri, and thence westward for a hundred and fifty miles. The north-eastern border of this district is washed by the Missouri, which there separates it from the Platte Purchase, so called, the surreptitious annexation of which to Missouri has been already mentioned. The central part is washed by the Kaw, or Kansas, and its tributaries, while further to the south are numerous streams, the head-waters of the Osage and Arkansas. The whole of this district is a prairie country, the timber being chiefly confined to the banks of the streams, but these are so numerous that the unwooded tracts are seldom more than four or five miles across. The prairies are all rolling, and in some spots hilly. The soil is a rich, black loam, from two to three feet deep, well calculated to stand the drought, and resting on a sub-soil of porous clay. This clay rests, in many places, on a coarse, gray carboniferous limestone, which crops out on the sides and crests of the prairie hills and knolls, marking them with a rocky belt at certain elevations. Beneath this limestone lies a blue sandstone, compact and easily worked, and beneath the sandstone a finer kind of limestone. In the southern and western parts the principal underlying strata are beds of red and yellow sandstone. On many of the water-courses coal crops out, and there is reason to suppose that it may be abundant. The climate is dry and healthy. There is always a breeze, often a very fresh one, sweeping down the long gradual slope which leads up to the high table-land of the Rocky Mountains.

This fine territory, after the adoption of the policy of Indian removals, had mostly been assigned, in distinct tracts, to the tribes removed from the States north-west of the Ohio, except a small part reserved for the original inhabitants. The northern angle, between the Kansas and Missouri, had been ceded to the Wyandots. Their territory ran back six miles to the Delaware District, extending on the north bank of the Kansas for forty miles, and including some of the best lands in the territory. Above the Delawares dwelt the Kansas Half Breeds, and above them, on both sides of the Kansas, dwelt the Potawatomies, on a large square tract of excellent land. The Kickapoos had a fine district, including the head-waters of Grasshopper Creek. Further north, up to what now is the Nebraska line, were a few small tribes, scattered in petty reserves, some immediately on the Missouri, and some back of it.

South of the Kansas, stretching about thirty miles along the river, and about the same distance south of it, was the Shawnee Reserve, consisting mostly of high, rolling prairies. Further south dwelt the Piankeshaws, Otoes, Peorias, Ottawas, Sacs and Foxes, Kansas, &c.

Some of these Indians are semi-civilised, having farms, and living much in the fashion of the poorer class of western settlers. Their reserves had been assigned to them for permanent habitations. It was on that ground that they had been persuaded to remove thither. But the Oregon and California emigratio passing directly through their territory, h made its value known, and the tide of weste emigration having reached their border, alrea this fine country was looked at with greed eyes, while the necessity of a communicati with California and Oregon, and of a settl country along the road, afforded a plausib excuse for a speedy occupation.

The slaveholders, who had surreptitious obtained possession of the Platte Purchase, spite of the Missouri prohibition, looked eager to this adjoining district, determined to mak that also their own. They had in Senator A chison a sealous and active partisan. Dougla as Chairman of the Senatorial Committee Territories, in hopes of securing slave-holdi favor, readily lent himself to the plot; a Pierce, for the same reason, became also party to it. The real intent of the Kansa Nebraska bill, and of the repeal of the Missou Prohibition engrafted on it, was to make Kans a Slave State; but, as few northern members Congress could be expected to vote directly a distinctly for such a project, the notion "Squatter Sovereignty" was introduced into t bill, to give them an excuse to vote for This was the sole object of introducing th clause. It was neither intended nor expect to stand the least in the slaveholders' wa It was supposed that a sudden rush could made from Missouri into the new territor and that a slave-holding population would ha possession of it before the people of the Nor were fairly awake to what was going on. was to insure the success of this plot by dimi ishing the extent of territory to be occupied, a by having something to pacify the North wi when it began to awake to the trick practis upon it, that two territories were erected inste of one, so that what was at first a Nebraska b became a Kansas-Nebraska bill.

It was precisely in this light that the act passed was regarded by the Missouri plott and the slaveholders generally. It was garded as an act to make Kansas a sla holding State, and the Squatter Sovereign principle (having been introduced into it sol as a means to that end) as only applicable that purpose; and such also was the spirit which, from beginning to end, the Administ tration at Washington has acted in all that lates to Kansas.

The getters up of this Squatter Sovereign plot had every reason to expect it would s ceed. While the bill was pending in Congre treaties were hastily concluded with a numb of the Indian tribes, by which large tracts w opened to settlers. All the officials in the t ritory, as well as the missionaries of the Meth dist Church South, settled in it, might be reli upon to coöperate in the plot for the introd tion and legalisation of slavery; and, regardl of the rights of the Indians, and the expr provisions of some of the treaties that th should be no occupation of their lands till th were first surveyed and sold for their bene squatters from Missouri were allowed at o to take possession of the best portions, and th to stake out claims and mark out towns.

But the North had been too thoroug aroused, and too much put on its guard by

protracted debates on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, not to perceive that Squatter Sovereignty was a game at which they could play as well as the slaveholders. No sooner had the bill passed than it was resolved to take advantage of this Squatter Sovereignty clause to wrest the territory from the slaveholders' hands. Settlers from the Free States began immediately to move into Kansas, and at Boston an Emigration Aid Society was formed, for the purpose of assisting emigrants in getting there in the cheapest manner, and for setting up steam saw-mills in the territory, and providing other conveniences for facilitating its settlement.

This attempt on the part of Free-State men to avail themselves of the Squatter Sovereignty clause of the bill was met on the part of the Missouri borderers by howls of rage and indignation. A "Platte County Self-Defensive Organization" was set on foot at a public meeting, held at Westport, Mo., July 29, '54, to be ready, "whenever called upon by any citizens of Kansas territory," "to assist in removing any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of Northern Emigrant Aid Societies." The immediate provocative, in this case, was the arrival of some thirty eastern emigrants, led by Mr. Charles Branscomb, by whom the town of Lawrence was founded. He was joined shortly after by some sixty or seventy men, led by Dr. Robinson and General S. C. Pomeroy. Very soon after their arrival, the embryo settlement was visited by a body of Border Ruffians, amounting to 150 men, who ordered the settlers to strike their tents and leave the territory to return no more. But as the settlers stood to their arms and declined to obey, the Ruffians retired, without, at this time, attempting anything further. To be prepared, however, for future action, an organization of "Blue Lodges," so called, was got up throughout the border counties, the members of which were sworn to be at all times ready to coöperate in such manner as the leaders might propose for driving out the Free-State settlers. But as the Missourians at present, confined themselves to threats and preparations for future action, immigration meanwhile went on, and previously to the arrival of A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, who had been appointed Governor, Free-State settlements had been established not only at Lawrence, but also at Topeka, Boston (now called Manhattan), Grasshopper Falls, Pawnee, &c. Kickapoo, Doniphan, Atchison, and other places on the Missouri, had been settled by Pro-Slavery men, and some of both sorts had established themselves at Leavenworth. Of the events that subsequently occurred we give a brief statement in chronological order:

Oct. 6.—Gov. Reeder reaches Leavenworth.

Oct. 19.—Gov. Reeder received at Lawrence, and, in reply to Gen. Pomeroy's Address, promises to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and the right of free speech.

Nov. 15.—A committee of citizens of Missouri, pretending to be citizens of Kansas, wait on Gov. Reeder to urge an immediate election of a Territorial Legislature, to whom he declares that he will not be dictated to by Missourians, the people of Kansas having the right to manage their own affairs.

Nov. 29.—Election of a Territorial Delegate. Organized parties of armed intruders from Missouri take possession of the polls. Out of 2,871 votes cast, it was subsequently estimated, by the Congressional Investigating Committee, that 1,729 were illegal.

Feb 28, 1855.—Census completed. Population, 8,501, exclusive of Indians: males, 5,128, females, 3,373; minors, 3,467; of foreign birth, 409; slaves, 242; free negroes, 151; voters, 2,905. The Governor divides the Territory into eighteen districts, appoints Judges of Election, and orders an election for a Territorial Legislature to be held on the 30th of March.

March 30.—Large parties of armed intruders from Missouri take possession of the polls, and return as members elect such persons as they choose. It appears, by the investigations of the Congressional Committee that of the 2,905 voters named in the census roll, only 331 were found on the poll-books. Of 1,310 legal votes, 791 were given for the Free State candidates, though in many cases the Free State men were deterred from attending, or were driven from the polls by the violence of the Missouri mob, by whom were polled 4,908 illegal votes.

Only four days had been allowed in which to protest against the returns of the Judges of Election, and in only a few districts were the proper formalities attended to in season. The Governor granted certificates to all those against whom no petitions or affidavits were filed; but for the districts of Lawrence, Leavenworth, and four others, as to which it was shown by witnesses that there had been illegal voting, he set aside the returns, and ordered new elections.

April 14.—A Missouri mob destroys the press of *The Parkville* (Platte Co.) *Luminary*, near the Kansas border, because of the insertion in it of an article mildly condemning the Missouri invasion, and urging that the people of Kansas ought to be permitted to manage their own affairs. The editor is compelled to fly for his life.

April 19.—Gov. Reeder leaves for the East to consult with the Administration at Washington.

April 30.—A public meeting held at Leavenworth, which is "eloquently addressed" by Le Compte, chief justice of the territory. This meeting appoints a Committee of Vigilance, by which several citizens are notified to leave, on the charge of expressing "abolition sentiments," *i. e.* a wish to make Kansas a Free State.

May 17.—A band of Missouri Ruffians cross the river at Leavenworth, and, seizing William Phillips, a lawyer who had signed the protest against the Leavenworth election, carry him eight miles up the river to Weston, in Missouri, where they tar and feather him, ride him on a rail, and sell him at auction to a negro. He bore himself through the whole with the greatest bravery, and, returning to Leavenworth, insisted on remaining there, though ordered to leave on peril of his life.

May 22.—New elections held at Lawrence and Leavenworth, and other places, at which Free-State members are chosen, except at Leavenworth, where the election is again carried by a mob from Missouri.

May 25.—A public meeting of the Pro-Slavery

party of Leavenworth and vicinity, in which two members elect of the Bogus Legislature take part, "heartily endorses" the outrage on Mr. Phillips.

June 11.—Gov. Reeder, on the eve of his return to the Territory, instead of any encouragement and support toward maintaining the rights of the resident settlers, receives a letter from Secretary Marcy, charging him with irregular proceedings in the purchase of Indian lands.

June 26.—Having arrived in Kansas, Reeder addresses a letter to Secretary Marcy denying these charges and explaining the circumstances out of which they had arisen. He was one of a company that proposed to purchase a portion of the Kaw Half Breed lands, if the government would sanction it; but for want of sanction the purchase was not made.

Reeder is soon after assaulted in his office by R. F. Stringfellow, on the ground of his having expressed, while at the East, an unfavorable opinion of Border Ruffianism.

July 2.—The pretended Legislature assembles, as ordered by the Governor, at Pawnee, near Fort Riley, in the interior of the territory. Mr. M. F. Conway, the only Free-State man returned as elected to the Council, was unseated and his seat given to his Pro-Slavery competitor. The members of the House chosen at the second election ordered by Gov. Reeder, were also deprived of their seats, which were also given to the Border Ruffians originally returned.

July 4.—The Bogus Legislature passes an act removing the seat of government to Shawnee Mission, near the Missouri border. Gov. Reeder vetoes it as inconsistent with the Organic act; but it passed by a two-thirds vote.

July 16.—The Bogus Legislature reassembles at Shawnee Mission.

Gov. Reeder, on his arrival there, finds a notice from Secretary Marcy of his intended removal.

July 18.—A bill having been passed and sent to the Governor, he vetoes it on the ground that the Assembly had no authority to change the place of session, which the Governor was authorized by the organic act to select, and that all subsequent proceedings were therefore void.

July 23.—D. Houston, the only Free-State member of the Assembly, resigns his seat, on the ground that not only had the Legislature been illegally elected, but that by removing from Pawnee it had nullified itself.

The Bogus Legislature send a memorial to Washington containing various charges against Gov. Reeder, and asking his removal.

July 25.—The two houses go into joint session and elect the various officers for the counties into which they had divided the territory. These officers, except justices of the peace and constables, were chosen for two years or more. Some of them were residents of Missouri. The appointment of justices of the peace and constables was given to commissioners chosen by the Legislature.

July 31.—Removal of Gov. Reeder officially announced. The administration remains for a month in the hands of Secretary Woodson, of Arkansas, who cooperates in all things with the Border Ruffians.

August 8.—Riotous proceedings at Atchison. Mr. J. W. B. Kelley beaten, abused, and driven from the town on the charge of being an Abolitionist. The Rev. Pardee Butler, who had condemned these proceedings, is placed on a raft and sent down the Missouri.

August 14.—A convention of the people of Kansas, assembled at Lawrence, repudiates the authority of the Bogus Legislature, and recommends the election of delegates on the 25th, to meet at Big Springs, September 5, to consider the state of affairs.

August 30.—The Bogus Legislature adjourns, without day. Among their labors were an act to fix the seat of government at Lecompton; acts making it a capital offense to assist slaves in escaping either into the Territory or out of it, and felony, punishable with imprisonment at hard labor from two to five years, to conceal or aid escaping slaves, to circulate anti-slavery publications, or to deny the right to hold slaves in the territory; an act giving the right to vote to all persons who had paid a poll-tax of one dollar, whether residents or not; an act requiring all voters, officers and attorneys, to take an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law and the acts of the Bogus Legislature; and an act giving the selection of jurors to the Sheriff. They also adopted the Missouri laws in a heap.

September 1.—Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, assumes office as Governor. The evening before, in a speech at Westport, Mo., he declared himself in favor of the bogus laws, and of slavery in the territory.

September 5.—A Free-State Convention, held at Big Springs, repudiates the laws of the Bogus Legislature, nominates ex-Governor Reeder for Delegate to Congress, and appoints a day for holding an election, it being resolved not to vote at the election for delegate ordered by the Bogus Legislature.

September 17.—A Convention, assembled at Topeka, makes arrangements for electing delegate to a Convention to form a Free-State Constitution, and appoints an executive committee.

October 1.—Bogus election of delegate; Whitfield returned by 2,300 votes, polled mostly by intruders from Missouri.

October 6.—Stringfellow writes a letter to Alabama, published soon after in *The Montgomery Advertiser*, calling for aid.

October 9.—Free-State election of delegate; Reeder has about 2,400 votes. Delegates elected at the same time to the Constitutional Convention.

October 23.—The Free-State Constitutional Convention assembles at Topeka.

October 31.—Collins, a Free-State man, murdered at Doniphan by one Patrick Loughlin, an Irishman, who, after pretending to be a zealous Free-State man, had gone over to the other side.

November 11.—The Convention complete their labors, and submit a Constitution to the people; the 4th of March being appointed for organising the State Government.

November 14.—A "Law and Order" Convention held at Leavenworth (in which Shannon and the territorial judges take part) denounces the Free-State movement.

November 21.—Murder at Hickory Point of

low, a Free-State man, by Coleman, who had quarreled with him about a claim. Coleman flies to Westport and puts himself under the guidance of "Sheriff" Jones.

November 26.—Jones obtains from a bogus justice of the peace, on a complaint sworn to by the murderer Coleman, a warrant on which, with a posse of fifteen men, he arrests Branson, with whom Dow had boarded. Branson is rescued by a party of fifteen of his neighbors, including two citizens of Lawrence.

November 27.—Jones writes to Shannon that "an open rebellion had already commenced," and calls for 3,000 men "to carry out the laws." Shannon issues orders accordingly.

November 29.—Large bodies of Missouri Border Ruffians array themselves as Kansas Militia. A United States arsenal in Clay County is robbed to supply them with arms. The citizens of Lawrence organise for defense. Robinson is chosen commander, with Lane as his lieutenant.

December 3.—Lawrence beleaguered.

December 6.—A party headed by Richardson, Shannon's commander-in-chief of Kansas Militia, and of which were Judge Cato, one of the territorial judges appointed by the President, and Major Clarke, a government Indian agent, fire upon and wantonly kill Thomas Barber, a Free-State man, while riding unarmed on horseback along the road from Lawrence to his own home. Clarke supposed to be the murderer.

December 9.—Treaty of Lawrence, between Shannon, Robinson, and Lane. The Border-Ruffian army retire in disgust.

December 15.—The Constitution voted upon by the people, with little interruption, except at Leavenworth, where the election is broken up by Border Ruffians from Missouri, and the poll-book stolen. Exclusive of Leavenworth, the vote was—for the Constitution, 1,741; against it, 46. Atchison writes, the same day, to Georgia for aid. His letter is soon after published in *The Atlanta Examiner*.

December 18.—The jail at Leavenworth burned by a Pro-Slavery mob, who rescue one of their men confined in it.

December 20.—*The Territorial Register* printing-office, the Free-State paper at Leavenworth, destroyed by a Missouri mob.

1856. *January* 15.—Election of officers under the Topeka Constitution. Robinson chosen Governor.

January 17.—The election having been prevented on the 15th at Leavenworth, by order of the mayor, is held at Easton, twelve miles distant. A boiy of Pro-Slavery men having attempted to steal the ballot-box, a collision ensues, in which two are wounded on either side, and one Pro-Slavery man killed. Afterward, Mr. E. P. Brown, one of the Free-State men, in returning home, falls into the hands of the Ruffians, by whom he is barbarously and in cold blood killed with a hatchet.

January 24.—The President (who had stated in his Annual Message to Congress, December 3, that nothing had occurred in Kansas to warrant his interference) sends a Special Message to Congress endorsing the Bogus Legislature, and representing the formation of the Free-State Government as an act of rebellion.

February 11.—Proclamation of the President denouncing the State government.

February 16.—Authority given to Shannon to employ United States' troops to enforce the bogus laws.

March 4.—The State Legislature meets at Topeka, and after organising and swearing in the Governor, and other officers, adjourns to the 4th of July.

March 19.—The House of Representatives at Washington appoints an Investigating Committee to inquire into the validity of the pretended Legislature, and of the election of Whitfield.

April.—A regiment of men arrives under Major Buford, enlisted in Alabama, Carolina, and Georgia, for the avowed purpose of codperation in driving out the Free-State men.

April 17.—The Congressional Committee arrives at Lawrence.

April 28.—Arrests made at Lawrence by "Sheriff" Jones, backed by a company of dragoons. Jones shot at with a pistol and wounded.

April 25.—The people of Lawrence, in public meeting, repudiate any connection with, or approval of, the shooting of Jones.

May 5.—Lecompte's charge to the grand jury of Douglas County, advising them to find indictments for high treason against all who had participated in organising the State Government. Thus advised, the jury afterward found indictments against Robinson, Lane, Reeder, and others. They also presented the two Lawrence newspapers and the Free-State hotel as nuisances.

May 7.—Reeder summoned to appear before the grand jury.

May 8.—Again summoned, he declines to attend on the ground of privilege, being then in attendance before the Congressional Committee, taking evidence to support his claim to a seat in the House.

May 10.—Governor Robinson, while descending the Missouri River, on his way East, is seized and detained by a mob at Lexington, Mo. He is afterward sent back to Kansas, where, with six others, he is held a close prisoner for four months, without bail, on a charge of treason. Reeder and Lane are also indicted, but succeed in escaping out of the territory.

May 11.—Under pretense that the people of Lawrence had assisted Reeder in resisting his authority, Donaldson, marshal of the territory, summons a *posse* and takes Buford's men into pay, and many hundred Border Ruffians as a part of it. They are armed with United States' muskets, furnished by Shannon from the militia arms assigned to the territory.

May 18.—Lawrence again beleaguered. Many travelers are taken prisoners, and many robberies are committed. The people of Lawrence, assembled in a public meeting, deny the fact of the resistance alleged by Donaldson. Shannon, repeatedly called upon, declines to interfere, and Col. Sumner, in command of the dragoons, declares that he cannot act without orders from Shannon.

May 19.—A Free-State man of the name of Jones wantonly murdered by some of Donaldson's ruffians at Blanton's Bridge.

May 20.—In a collision between the murderers of Jones and two or three of his friends,

one of them, by name John Stuart, is also killed.

May 21.—The Ruffians approach Lawrence in great force. Deputy Marshal Fain rides in and makes certain arrests. Jones then enters the town, and by a promise of protection to property obtains the surrender of the cannon and arms. This accomplished, the army of invasion, after a speech from Atchison, who was with them, march into the town. The hotel is battered, blown up, and burnt, the two printing-presses destroyed, Governor Robinson's house burnt, and all the stores and other houses searched and plundered. Damages estimated at $150,000.

May 21 *to* 30.—Plundering parties of Buford's men and other Ruffians spread over the territory and attempt to drive the Free-State men from their homes, who now take up arms in self defense.

May 26.—Fight at Potawatomie, in which three Free-State men and five Ruffians are killed.

May 28.—One Major Wilkes, "of South Carolina," at the head of a party of Buford's men, arrests five of the principal men of Leavenworth, and orders them to leave the city. An attempt is also made to kill the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, who escapes with difficulty.

May 31.—A public meeting, held at Leavenworth, passes violent resolutions against the Free-State men, and appoints a Committee of Safety, compesed chiefly of federal and bogus officials.

June 2.—Battle of Palmyra, or Black Jack. The Free-State men, under Captains Brown and Shore, attack a party of plunderers at Palmyra, fifteen miles from Lawrence, who had committed many robberies and other outrages, under the lead of one Pate, of South Carolina. They take thirty-one prisoners, and recover a large quantity of plunder.

June 3.—Battle of Franklin. The Free-State men attack another party of plunderers, who had established themselves with a cannon at Franklin, four miles from Lawrence; kill one, wound two, and capture the enemy's stores.

June 6.—Whitfield, the late bogus delegate, who had advanced into the territory at the head of a body of Missouri ruffians, is driven back by Colonel Sumner and the dragoons, who had previously released the prisoners taken by the Free-State men. They retire, taking a prisoner as they go, named Cantral, whom they afterward murder in cold blood.

June 7.—Osawatomie sacked, with great atrocities by a Pro-Slavery party of 170 men, including many of the prisoners just released by Sumner.

June 9 *to* 20.—The larger armed parties in the territory dispersed by Sumner, but numerous outrages continue to be perpetrated by small bands of marauders. In fact, the territory remains for three months in a state of civil war, more or less flagrant.

June 20.—A company of seventy emigrants from Chicago, on their way up the Missouri River, on the Star of the West, robbed of their arms at Lexington, Mo. On arriving at Weston they are robbed of all their property by a mob, headed by Atchison and B. F. Stringfellow, and are sent down the river again.

June 21.—Mr. Day, an Indian agent, the only Free-State federal office-holder in the territory, brutally murdered by Border Ruffians.

June 26.—A party of Massachusetts emigrants, under Dr. Cutter, on board the Sultana, robbed near Lexington, and sent back.

June 28.—A party of Illinois emigrants, on the Arabia, robbed and sent back. The Rev. Mr. Strawn, their leader, escapes, and applies to Governor Shannon, Colonel Sumner, and Chief Justice Lecompte for assistance toward the recovery of his property; but in vain.

July 4.—Free-State Legislature, re-assembled at Topeka, is forcibly dispersed by Col. Sumner.

The Missouri River and the passage through the State of Missouri interdicted to Free State immigrants. The banks of the river guarded by armed mobs. All steamers stopped and all individuals suspected to be from the North have their trunks broken open. Many are robbed and turned back. In consequence of these interruptions, the intercepted immigrants attempt a new route by Iowa and Nebraska. Col. Sumner, who had not given satisfaction to the Ruffians, is superseded, and Gen. Smith, of Louisiana, appointed in his place.

August 5.—At the request of the inhabitants of Osawatomie, a body of men from Lawrence march against a post of Georgia marauders established in that neighborhood. The invaders fly and the post is destroyed. Major Hoyt sent from Lawrence to remonstrate with a party of Ruffians under Colonel Treadwell established at Fort Saunders, on Washington Creek, twelve miles from Lawrence, is waylaid by these Ruffians on his return and brutally murdered.

August 6.—A party of immigrants, led by Lane, consisting of 324 men, and 60 women and children, arrive in Kansas by the Nebraska route. Three parties are left behind to form at many towns on the road, and only about half the whole number reach Topeka.

August 12.—Second battle of Franklin. A post of marauders established there is taken. A cannon, the same with which Lawrence has been battered, and large quantities of arms and many stolen horses, are recovered. The Free-State men had one killed and six wounded. Four Ruffians were wounded. The Ruffians at Fort Saunders take the alarm and fly.

August 14.—Titus's fortified house near Lecompton is battered and taken, with twenty-one prisoners, including Titus, who was wounded. Ruffian loss, two killed and three wounded. Free-State loss, four wounded, one mortally.

August 16.—Stringfellow and Atchison issue a circular, dated at Westport, Mo., in which they state that Lane had entered Kansas with an army, that Lecompton had been taken, the dragoons whipped, and the treason prisoners liberated, and calling the Border Ruffians to the rescue.

August 17.—Shannon orders Sedgwick, commander of the dragoons at Lecompton, to march to Lawrence, demand the prisoners taken at Titus's house, and to fire upon the Free-State men if they refuse to give them up. Sedgwick declines the enterprise as not feasible, and advises the Governor to treat with the Lawrence men.

August 17.—Second treaty of Lawrence

Suspension of hostilities agreed to. Shannon gives up the cannon stolen from Lawrence, and receives Titus and the other prisoners in exchange. The same day, near Leavenworth, Mr. Hoppe, is brutally murdered and scalped; a teamster, approaching Leavenworth, is also murdered and scalped—both by Border Ruffians; the former on a bet of $6 against a pair of boots. The boots were given to the murderer, and he was sent off down the river. A German, who expressed his horror at this murder, was shot dead in the street, and others manifesting similar opinions were obliged to flee.

August 18.—Richardson, bogus commander of the bogus Kansas Militia, on his own authority, calls out the militia, under pretense of an invasion by Lane.

August 20.—A Border Ruffian army, collected under Atchison and Stringfellow's proclamation, begins to assemble at Westport, Mo.

August 21.—Shannon having received notice of his removal from office, Woodson, acting Governor, calls out all the militia of the territory; but as, except a few officers, there are no territorial militia, this proclamation only affords a color of law to the organization of armed bodies, composed chiefly of Missourians.

August 22.—A party of Georgians plunder and break up the Quaker Mission on the road from Westport to Lawrence, and treat the inmates with shocking barbarity.

August 23.—The Border Ruffians, collected at Westport under Atchison, advance to Santa Fé, near the border of the territory, but in Missouri.

August 25.—The Border Ruffians at Santa Fé, increased to 1,150 men, rank and file, organise themselves into two regiments, and choose Atchison commander-in-chief. They take the name of "The Army of Law and Order in Kansas Territory."

The same day, Woodson, at Lecompton, issues a proclamation declaring the territory in a state of open insurrection and rebellion. He collects another Ruffian force there, and Lawrence is thus blockaded both on the east and the west.

August 26.—Atchison's army marches for Osawatomie and encamps at Cedar Creek.

☞ A body of Free-State men, principally from Osawatomie, attack and put to flight a body of Missouri plunderers near South Middle Creek, and, following them up, recover next day a large drove of stolen cattle.

August 28.—Atchison's army, having encamped the night before at Bull Creek, sends off by night a detachment under Reid, with a piece of artillery, to attack Osawatomie.

August 29.—Reid attacks Osawatomie early in the morning. The defenders, some forty or fifty men, though taken by surprise, make a vigorous resistance. Two were killed, five wounded, and seven taken prisoners—two of whom were afterward shot, at different times, in cold blood. The mail, which had just arrived, was plundered. Thirty buildings were robbed and burnt, including three stores. The Ruffians reported five of their number wounded; but their loss was estimated much higher by the other party.

August 30.—Lane, with 200 men, marches from Lawrence to attack Atchison's camp at Bull Creek, accomplishing that day a march of forty-five miles.

Woodson's militia, at Lecompton, employ this and the following day in burning the houses of Free-State men near that place. These outrages occur in the presence of the United States dragoons, who took no part, except now and then, as posse to Donaldson, in bootless errands to Lawrence to serve writs.

August 31.—On the appearance of Lane, Atchison retires, and is followed till he retreats into Missouri, when Lane returns to Lawrence. Atchison's forces disperse shortly after, but agree to re-assemble on the 13th of September for a new march on Lawrence.

September 1.—The annual municipal election at Leavenworth. Captain Emory, a mail contractor or mail agent, and the leader in several previous outrages upon Free-State men, enters Leavenworth, at the head of a mob, mostly from Western Missouri. Under pretense of searching for arms, they attack the house of William Phillips, who stood upon his defense, and in repelling the mob killed two of them. They broke, however, into the house, and shot him dead with many bullets. His brother had an arm badly shattered, and was obliged to submit to amputation. Phillips's house and several other buildings were burnt, and about fifty of the inhabitants were driven on board the Polar Star, and forced to embark for St. Louis. After this, the election took place, without a single vote, as the Border Ruffian newspapers boasted, for the Free-State candidates.

September 2.—Outrages renewed at Leavenworth. Emory forces about a hundred more of the inhabitants to embark on board the Emma, for St. Louis. Many more fled from the town, and sought refuge in the fort, about three miles distant. General Smith, then at the fort, makes no effort to put a stop to these outrages, of which the pretense was that Leavenworth was about to be attacked by Lane's phantom army, with which chimerical army it was pretended that these inhabitants were in secret league and correspondence.

September 5.—The communications of Lawrence being completely interrupted, the supplies of provisions growing short, and all the messengers sent to Lecompton to communicate with Woodson, the acting governor, having been arrested and detained there, Lane marches upon Lecompton with all his force, to demand from Woodson an explanation of his intention in making war upon and burning the houses of Free-State men, and to compel a release of the Free-State prisoners in his hands. Having taken a position commanding the town, he learns, by means of a flag of truce sent into it, and also from Colonel Cook, of the United States dragoons, who speedily appeared on the field with his whole force, that, owing to a quarrel between Woodson and some of his Missourian militia on the subject of burning the houses of Free-State men, and their refusal to be employed any longer in that business, a part of them had marched for home, whereupon Woodson had disbanded the rest of his pretended militia, and had released his prisoners. It having been agreed that these prisoners should be sent home the next day under

an escort of dragoons, Lane and his forces return to Lawrence.

September 8.—The regular term of the Supreme Court, at which the trial of the treason prisoners was to come up, opens at Lecompton. The stores at Leavenworth of the inhabitants who had been driven away, plundered at midnight by a mob whom the residents were afraid to resist

September 9.—The District Attorney not being ready to go on with the trials, the treason prisoners are released on bail (in consequence, it is supposed, of orders from Washington). The same day Governor Geary arrives at Lecompton.

September 11.—Governor Geary assumes office at Lecompton. He issues a proclamation disbanding all the militia called out by Woodson, and commanding "all bodies of men combined, armed, and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the government, instantly to disband and quit the territory."

September 13.—The Lawrence forces, in obedience to this proclamation, and relying upon the governor's promises of protection, disband accordingly, as does, also, upon receipt of it, a body of men under Lane, who had marched from Lawrence to attack a band of marauders who, after having plundered and burnt the town of Grasshopper Falls, had established themselves in a log-house at Hickory Point. The same day the Missouri Border-Ruffian army re-assembles, as had been agreed, at Westport, and marches into the territory 2500 strong, arranged in three regiments with five pieces of artillery.

September 14.—A body of men who had marched from Lawrence under Colonel Harvey, with a piece of artillery, to assist Lane in his attack upon Hickory Point, notwithstanding his departure and the disbandment of his forces, attack that place on their own responsibility, regarding it as an outpost of the Border Ruffian army which was known to be advancing on Lawrence. The assailants had five wounded and the Ruffians one killed and several wounded, when they capitulate and agree to retire from the territory. The same day the Missouri Border Ruffian army appear before Lawrence, where hasty preparations are made for defence.

September 15.—The greater part of the men, to the number of a hundred or more, engaged in the attack on Hickory Point, on their return to Lawrence, taken prisoners by the dragoons.

Geary, accompanied by the dragoons, throws himself between Lawrence and the Border Ruffian army. Though these men were mostly Missourians, and were commanded by a member elect of the Missouri legislature, Geary affects to treat them as Kansas militia, called out and acting under the proclamation of Woodson! With difficulty, and much to the disgust of the large part of them, who were desperately bent on the plunder and destruction of Lawrence, he prevails on them to retire. On their march home they commit many outrages. Among the rest, one of their number shoots a cripple named Buffum, who had remonstrated against the stealing of his horse. Governor Geary and Judge Cato come up shortly after and take the affidavit of the dying man.

September 20.—Geary enrolls a company of eighty-six militia at Lawrence for local defence, which he places under the command of Captain Walker, who had been an active Free-State partisan, had led the attack on Titus's house, and whose own house, near Lecompton, had been burnt by the Border Ruffians during the late disturbance. Harvey, who had commanded at the attack on Hickory Point, but who had escaped being taken prisoner, was made a lieutenant in this company. These militia stipulate that they shall not be employed in the enforcement of the bogus laws. Geary also enlists and takes into the United States pay, four companies of militia, composed of the floating Border Ruffians. These are fitly placed under the command of the fillibuster Titus, and are very unfitly employed in guarding the Hickory Point prisoners, all of whom had been committed by Judge Cato, on a charge of murder and treason, for which bail was refused. The regular troops, meanwhile, were principally employed as posses for Donaldson and his deputies, who made themselves very busy in arresting numerous other Free-State men on charges of murder, manslaughter, horse-stealing, etc. These prisoners are shut up in miserable quarters, half starved, and otherwise subjected to many cruelties and indignities.

Meanwhile, gangs of Border Ruffians commit many outrages in the vicinity of Osawattomie, and among other things burn the steam sawmill and all the remaining buildings at that place. To the applications of the inhabitants for liberty to arm in self-defence, Geary returns a refusal. He soon after visits that district in person, but instead of causing the arrest of any of the Border Ruffian marauders, brings back only a number of Free-State prisoners.

October 6.—Bogus election for delegate to Congress, members of territorial legislature, and on the question of calling a convention to form a State constitution. The Free-State men refuse to vote. Many intrusive votes were thrown at Leavenworth and other towns nearest Missouri. Of the 4,276 votes cast for Whitfield as delegate, 1,458 were cast at Leavenworth, more than the total population of that place. On the question of a convention the vote was 2,592 for, 454 against. Of the former number 1,243 were cast Leavenworth.

October 12.—An emigrant train of some 500 Free-State settlers, led by Colonel Eldridge and General Pomeroy, having entered the territory by way of Nebraska, is arrested by the dragoons by order of Governor Geary, who was still laboring under the hallucination, that Lane was marching into the territory at the head of a great army. The arrested emigrants are very harshly treated, robbed of a part of their arms and other property, and marched prisoners to Lecompton, where the Governor finds himself obliged to release them.

October 13.—Free State Convention at Topeka.

October 16.—A grand jury, packed by "Sheriff" Jones, and consisting entirely of pro-slavery men, find bills of indictment for murder and other high crimes against more than a hundred of the Free-State prisoners.

October 18–31.—Trial of Free-State prisoners.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

Name of Sovereign.	State.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Religion.
Oscar I.	Sweden and Norway	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature.	170,715 / 121,725	3,433,803 / 1,328,471	Lutheran. / Lutheran.
Alexander II.	Russia	Absolute Monarchy	2,120,397	60,362,315	Greek Church.
Frederic VII.	Denmark	Limited Monarchy, with Prov. States.	21,856	2,296,597	Lutheran.
Victoria I.	Great Britain	Limited Monarchy—Lords and Com'ns	116,700	27,435,325	Prot. Episcopal.
William III.	Holland	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	13,890	3,267,658	Reformed.
Leopold I.	Belgium	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	11,313	4,359,090	Lutheran
Fred. William IV.	Prussia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	107,300	16,346,625	Evangelical.
John I.	Saxony	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	5,705	1,894,431	Catholic.
George V.	Hanover	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	14,600	1,758,847	Evangelical.
Fred. Francis	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	4,701	543,328	Lutheran.
George	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	997	96,292	Lutheran.
Peter	Oldenburg	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	2,470	278,030	Lutheran.
William	Brunswick	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,525	268,943	Lutheran.
Adolphus	Nassau	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	1,736	428,218	Evangelical.
Charles Alexander	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,403	261,370	Lutheran.
Ernest II.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Limited Sovereignty	790	149,753	Lutheran.
Bernard	Saxe-Meiningen	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	968	163,323	Lutheran.
Ernest	Saxe-Altenburg	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	491	131,780	Lutheran.
Leopold	Anhalt-Dessau	States with Limited Powers	360	63,700	Evangelical.
Alexander	Anhalt-Bemburg	States with Limited Powers	339	50,411	Evangelical.
Gunther	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	405	69,650	Lutheran.
Gunther	Schwarzburg-Sondersh	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	358	60,002	Lutheran.
Henry XX. / Henry I.XII.	Reuss—Elder Line / Reuss—Younger Line	Limited Sovereignty } —one Chamber.	588	112,175	Lutheran.
Leopold	Lippe Detmold	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	445	104,674	Reformed.
George	Lippe Schaumburg	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	205	28,887	Reformed.
George Victor	Waldeck	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	455	58,219	Evangelical.
Ferdinand	Hesse-Homberg	Absolute Sovereignty—one Chamber	206	24,203	Reformed.
Frederic	Baden	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	5,712	1,362,774	Evangelical.
Frederick William	Hesse-Cassel	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	4,430	754,560	Reformed.
Louis III.	Hesse-Darmstadt	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	3,761	852,524	Lutheran.
William I.	Wurtemburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	7,568	1,802,252	Lutheran.
Maximillian II.	Bavaria	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,435	4,519,546	Catholic.
Francis Joseph I.	Austria	Absolute Monarchy	255,226	39,413,319	Catholic.
Napoleon III.	France	Const. Mon. Senate and Legisla. body.	203,736	35,781,628	Catholic.
Isabella II.	Spain	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	176,480	14,216,219	Catholic.
Pedro V	Portugal	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	34,500	3,412,500	Catholic.
Victor Emanuel II.	Sardinia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,830	4,916,087	Catholic.
Leopold II.	Tuscany	Absolute Monarchy	8,712	1,761,140	Catholic.
Robert	Parma	Absolute Sovereignty	2,184	497,343	Catholic.
Francis V.	Modena and Massa	Absolute Sovereignty	2,073	566,458	Catholic.
Pius IX.	States of the Church	Absolute Sovereignty	17,048	2,908,115	Catholic.
Ferdinand II.	Two Sicilies	Absolute Monarchy	41,521	8,681,289	Catholic.
Otho I.	Greece	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	18,244	998,266	Catholic.
Abdul Medjid	Turkey	Absolute Monarchy	189,920	15,500,000	Mohammedan.
Florestan	Monaco	Absolute Sovereignty	50	7,000	Catholic.

Of those acquitted the larger part are immediately arrested on new charges. Twenty-one of the Hickory-Point prisoners, convicted of manslaughter, are sentenced to five years at hard labor with ball and chains. The remaining prisoners obtain a change of venue to Tecumseh. Most of them escape before trial, others are tried and acquitted. *October 26.*—Free State Convention at Big Springs. *November 1.*—Re-issue of the *Herald of Freedom* at Lawrence. The Free-State paper at Topeka is also revived. *November 8.*—Governor Geary, having with great pains and expense obtained the arrest of Haynes the murderer of Buffum, Lecompte, though the grand jury had found a bill against him for murder, dismisses him on the bail bond of Marshall Donaldson. The latter is re-arrested, refuses, and marshal ordered to re-arrest him, refuses, resigns his office. He is re-arrested by Titus, but set at liberty again by Lecompte on *habeas corpus*, in consequence of which Geary demands Lecompte's removal. *November 29.*—Disbandment of Geary's militia. Titus, with most of his men, leave for Nicaragua. *December 16.*—In consequence of the representations made by Geary, Lecompte is removed from office, and James O. Harrison of Kentucky appointed in his place. Governor Geary represents, in his communications to the government, that peace and order are completely re-established in the Territory.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER.

THE long struggle for the Election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thirty-fourth Congress, commencing on the 3d of December, and closing on the 2d of February, was one of the noteworthy political events of the time. The strength of parties in the House at the time of meeting was estimated at about 79 administration Democrats, 117 anti-Nebraska men, and 37 Whigs and Know-Nothings, with pro-Slavery leaning. There was one vacancy in the Illinois delegation. On the 2d of December the first ballot for Speaker, showed for William A. Richardson, of Illinois, (Dem.) 74; Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, (Anti-Neb.) 58; Humphrey Marshall, of Ky. (K. N.) 30; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Mass., (Anti-Neb.) 21; Henry M. Fuller, of Pa., (K. N.) 17; Alex. O. M. Pennington, of N. J., (Anti-Neb.) 7; with 22 votes scattered upon fifteen others. Twenty-three ballots ensued without materially changing the relative positions of the leading candidates, except that the Know-Nothings gradually concentrated upon Henry M. Fuller, of Pa. Previous to the 24th ballot, Mr. Campbell withdrew, and the Anti-Nebraska members settled upon Mr. Banks. The contest now began in earnest. On the 26th vote Mr. Banks had 86, Richardson 73, Fuller, 26, with 33 scattering. On the 37th vote Mr. Banks went up to 107; Richardson 76; Fuller, 28; necessary for a choice 113. Thenceforward there was little change until the withdrawal of Mr. Richardson; Mr. Banks ranged from 103 to 106; Richardson at about 74 to 75, Fuller from 37 to 41, and Pennington from 5 to 8. Previous to the 60th vote, Mr. Hickman offered a resolution that at each ballot the lowest candidate be withdrawn until a choice should be effected. This proposition was laid on the table. After the 64th vote Mr. Thorington proposed that, after the third following ballot, the person having the highest number of votes be the Speaker, but it met with no favor. On the 26th of December, the House voted, 116 to 87, not to adjourn until a Speaker should be elected. The next day that motion was rescinded, 112 to 85, the House having evaded it by "taking a recess" over night. On the 28d of January, previous to the 122d ballot, Mr. Richardson announced—that after that day his name would be unconditionally withdrawn, in consequence of which the friends of the administration united upon Col. James L. Orr, of South Carolina. His first vote was 68 to 96 for Banks, 12 for Fuller, and 18 for James B. Ricaud, of Maryland, (K. N. Whig.) Ricaud was soon dropped and the Know-Nothings returned to Fuller. Col. Orr was the candidate of the Democrats from the 123d ballot, reaching 69 as his highest vote. Various propositions had been offered to elect by plurality; to declare a Speaker by resolution; to resign and go home; to withdraw all the candidates; to choose one, and another Speaker *pro tem.*, &c. but all failed. In the "personal explanations," or debate (which by the rules was not in order), members had managed to set themselves right on Slavery, and Americanism, and the votes soon showed the Anti-Nebraska (since called Republican) force at about 108; the Democrats about 75; Know-Nothings near 40 with half a dozen floating without purpose By the close of January, the country became thoroughly tired, and called upon the House to organise at once or go home. The Republicans had for some time favored a plurality rule, which the combined opposition zealously opposed. On the 1st of February, Mr. Cobb of Alabama, offered what he gravely called an olive branch of peace, being a resolution declaring Hon WILLIAM AIKEN, of South Carolina, Speaker. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois moved to lay that "olive branch" on the table which was disagreed to by a vote of 98 to 117 After an ineffectual motion to adjourn, the vote on Mr. Cobb's Resolution was taken, and resulted, yeas, 108, nays, 110. Mr. Aiken received, with the entire vote of the Democratic party, nearly all that of the South Americans.

The Administration were encouraged by this result, and finally, on the following day, February 2d, the plurality rule was proposed by Mr. Smith, of Tenn., (Dem.) as follows:—

Resolved, That this House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce*. If, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest vote, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

The vote on this resolution was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, *Barclay*, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffinton, Burlingame, James H. Campbell, Chaffee, Bayard Clarke, Ezra Clark, Clawson, *Clingman*, Colfax, Comins, Covode Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, *Herbert*, *Hickman*, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Howard, *Jewett*, *Kelly*, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, *Samuel A. Smith*, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, C. C. Washburne, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, *Wells*, *Williams*, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—113.

Republicans in Roman, all of whom voted for Banks except Banks himself, 108; Democrats in Italic, 9; which with Banks make up 118.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, *Allen*, Barksdale, Bell, Hendley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, *Broom*, Burnett, *Caldwalader*, John P. Campbell, *Lewis D. Campbell*, Carlisle, Caruthers, Caskie, Howell Cobb,

F. R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, H. Winter Davis, Denver, Dowdell, *Dunn*, Edmundson, Elliott, *English*, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, *Florence*, Foster, *B. M. Fuller*, *T. J. D. Fuller*, Goode, Greenwood, *Augustus C. Hall*, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, *T. L. Harris*, *Harrison*, Hoffman, Houston, Geo. W. Jones, *J. Glancy Jones*, Keitt, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, *S. S. Marshall*, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, *Smith Miller*, Millson, *Millward*, *Moore*, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Scott, Shorter, William Smith, William R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, *Vail*, *Valk*, Walker, Warner, Watkins, *Wheeler*, *Whitney*, Winslow, D. B. Wright, J. V. Wright, and Zollicoffer—104.

Southerners in Roman, 83; Northern men in Italic, 22. Of the Northerners, L. D. Campbell voted for Banks; Broom, Millward and Whitney for H. M. Fuller; Dunn, Harrison and Moore for L. D. Campbell; Valk and H. M. Fuller did not vote; the other thirteen voted for Aiken.

A severe struggle was made to rescind the resolution, but it stood the fire, and the House went on with the 130th ballot: Banks 103; Aiken 98; Fuller 14; L. D. Campbell 4; Wells 3. The next two ballots were the same, except that Mr. Aiken lost one vote. Now, the Plurality Rule came into full effect, and, amid intense excitement, the Clerk for the last time called the roll. Now most of the Know-Nothings went over to the Democrats, leaving but 11 as K. N. and scattering. The Republicans triumphed; Banks was elected, having 103 to 100 for Aiken—as follows:

FOR NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

Maine—Wood, Perry, Knowlton, Benson, Washburn—5.

New-Hampshire—Pike, Tappan, Cragin—3.

Massachusetts—Hall, Buffinton, Damrell, Comins, Burlingame, Davis, Knapp, Dewitt, Chaffee, Trafton—10.

Vermont—Meacham, Morrill, Sabin—3.

Rhode Island—Durfee, Thurston—2.

Conn.—Clark, Woodruff, Dean, Welch—4.

New York—Stranahan, Pelton, Murray, King, K. Miller, Sage, Dickson, Dodd, Simmons, *Spinner*, Horton, Matteson, Bennett, McCarty, Gilbert, Granger, Morgan, Oliver, Parker, Kelsey, Pringle, Flagler—22.

New Jersey—Clawson, Robbins, Bishop, Pennington—4.

Pennsylvania—Tyson, Bradshaw, Roberts, Kunkel, Campbell, Grow, Pearce, Todd, Robison, Edie, Covode, Knight, Ritchie, Purviance, Allison, Dick—16.

Ohio—Day, Campbell, Nichols, Mott, Harlan, Stanton, Watson, Galloway, Sherman, Bliss, Sapp, Ball, Albright, Leiter, Wade, Giddings, Bingham—18.

Indiana—Holloway, Cumback, Barbour, Mace, Colfax, Brenton, Pettit—7.

Illinois—Washburne, Woodworth, Norton, Knox—4.

Michigan—Howard, Waldron, Walbridge—3

Wisconsin—Washburne, Billinghurst—2.

Iowa—Thorington—1. Total, 103.

The above were all elected as Anti-Nebraska men, except Mr. Spinner of New-York, who was chosen as a Democrat, (Soft.)

FOR WILLIAM AIKEN.

Maine—Fuller—1. *New-Jersey*—Vail—1.

New York—Kelly, Wheeler, Williams—3.

Penn.—Florence, Cadwalader, Jones,—3.

Maryland—Stewart, *Ricaud*, *Harris*, *Hoffman*, Bowie—5.

Virginia—Millson, Caskie, Goode, Bocock, Powell, W. Smith, Faulkner, Letcher, Kidwell, *Carlisle*, Edmundson, McMullen—12.

North Carolina—*Paine*, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, *Reade*, *Puryear*, Clingman—7.

South Carolina—McQueen, Keitt, Brooks, Orr, Boyce—5.

Georgia—Crawford, *Trippe*, Warner, Lumpkin, Cobb, *Foster*, Stephens—7.

Alabama—*Percy Walker*, Shorter, Dowdell, Houston, *Smith*, W. R. W. Cobb, Harris—7.

Mississippi—Wright, H. S. Bennett, Barksdale, *Lake*, Quitman—5.

Louisiana—*Eustis*, Davidson, Sandidge,—3.

Kentucky—Burnett, *Campbell*, *Underwood*, Talbott, Jewett, Elliott, *H. Marshall*, *A. K. Marshall*, *Cox*, *Swope*—10.

Tennessee—Watkins, *Sneed*, Smith, Savage, *Ready*, Jones, Wright, *Zollicoffer*, *Etheridge*, *Rivers*—10.

Indiana—Miller, English—2.

Illinois—Harris, Allen, Marshall—3.

Missouri—*Kennett*, Porter, *Lindley*, Oliver, Phelps, Caruthers—6.

Arkansas—Greenwood, Rust—2.

Michigan—Peck—1. *Iowa*—Hall—1.

Florida—Maxwell—1. *Texas*—Evans, Bell—2.

Wisconsin—Wells—1.

California—Denver, Herbert—2. Total, 100. Democrats in Roman; K.-N.s in *Italics*.

FOR HENRY M. FULLER.

New York—Whitney, Clarke—2.

Pennsylvania—Millward, Broome—2.

Delaware—Cullen—1.

Maryland—Davis—1. Total, 6.

FOR LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Ohio—Harrison, Moore—2.

Indiana—Dunn, Scott,—2. Total, 4.

FOR DANIEL WELLS, JR.

Pennsylvania—Hickman, Dem.—1.

PRESENT BUT NOT VOTING.

Massachusetts—Banks-1. *Penn.*—Fuller-1.

South Carolina—Aiken—1. Total, 3.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

New York—Valk, K. N., Childs, jr. Anti-Neb., Wakeman, Anti-Neb., Hughston, Anti-Neb. Haven, K. N., Edwards, K. N.—6.

Pennsylvania—Packer, Barclay, Dem.—2.

Ohio—Emrie, Horton, both Rep.—2.

Virginia—Bayly, Dem.—1.

North Carolina—Craige, Dem.—1.

Georgia—Seward, Dem.—1.

Louisiana—Taylor, Dem.—1.

Illinois—Richardson, Dem.—1.

Missouri—Miller, K. N.—1. Total, 16.

RECAPITULATION.

For Banks, 103; For Aiken, 100; For Fuller, 6; For Campbell, 4; For Wells, 1. Present, but not voting, 3; Absent, (mainly paired,) 16; Vacancy, 1.—Whole House, 234.

NICARAGUA.

It is only within a few years past that the political affairs or the physical resources of Central America have engaged the attention of the United States, by whose inhabitants, down to a very recent period, that country was almost unknown and very little cared for.

After the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Squier was sent to Central America in a diplomatic capacity, but really, as it would seem from his subsequent publications, to examine into the facilities afforded by Central America for inter-oceanic communication, and its advantages for colonisation. From this period the interest felt in the United States, in the affairs of Central America, may be said to date, which interest was greatly increased by the establishment of the Nicaragua Transit Route by the river San Juan, the lake Nicaragua and a road of fourteen miles from the west shore of that lake to the Pacific. The country along this route was traversed by numerous Americans, and soon began to be looked upon with covetous eyes. The confederacy formed in 1824, by the five States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, and constituting the Republic of Central America, after a series of violent struggles, had been for some years dissolved. Each of the five States had become a separate State. Guatemala, the most populous, had fallen under the control of the native Indians, who had been instigated by the priests to rise against the reforming government of Morasan. Indeed it was this rebellion which had led to the extinction of the Central American Republic. Guatemala was and still is ruled by Carrera, a man of abilities and intelligence, who has been for nine years at the head of its affairs and under whom the State enjoys peace and as much of prosperity as it has ever known. In Costa Rica, the southernmost and smallest of the Central American States, the population of Spanish birth has maintained its ascendency, and the recent introduction of the cultivation of coffee has placed that State in a prosperous condition. San Salvador also enjoys internal peace and a reasonable degree of prosperity, under a government of its own. The other two States, Nicaragua and Honduras, have been less fortunate, having been greatly disturbed since they set up for themselves, by internal feuds. This has been especially the case with Nicaragua, owing to a long rivalry which has existed between its two principal cities—Granada, on the lake Nicaragua, and Leon somewhat further to the north.

We may add that, in addition to the five States above-named, the king of the Mosquito Indians claimed under the protectorate of Great Britain an independent authority over a portion of the Central American territory, including the town of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, at the mouth of the River San Juan, a point which acquired great additional importance after the establishment of the Transit Route. This town was also claimed as being within their territories by the States respectively of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras; but under the Bulwer-Clayton treaty negotiated between England and the United States for the protection of an inter-oceanic route *via* the San Juan River, it became an independent municipality, governed by officers of its own choosing. The first direct aggression upon any part of Central America, emanating from the United States, was the bombardment of Greytown, by Captain Hollins, in the U. S. sloop of war *Cyane*, in July, 1854, because the municipal government declined to pay an indemnity demanded for an alleged insult to Solon Borland, who had succeeded Squier as American minister to Central America.

Not long after, an expedition alleged to be for planting a colony in the Mosquito territory, was fitted out in New York, under the auspices of Col. Kinney. This expedition was opposed by the Transit Company, and arrested by the United States, as a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and of the neutrality laws, and encountered such other disasters that, although Kinney finally arrived at Greytown, with a few followers, he was not in a condition to undertake anything.

An opportunity, however, soon occurred for a much more serious intervention in Central American affairs, than anything which Kinney seems to have contemplated. In 1851, Chomorro, who belonged to the Granada faction, had been elected President of Nicaragua. The Leon faction rebelled against him, calling themselves democrats, and accusing Chomorro of aristocratic principles. In this war the Leon faction were worsted; and in hopes of retrieving their affairs, invited the assistance of Walker.

William Walker, by profession a doctor and journalist, is a native of Tennessee, whence he emigrated to California. In October, 1853, at the head of a band of fifty-six desperadoes, he sailed from San Francisco, in a small schooner, with a view of revolutionising or conquering the Mexican provinces of Sonora and Lower California. He landed in the peninsula of Lower California; had some skirmishes, established a footing there, levied supplies on the natives, proclaimed himself President, and set up a government. He then crossed to Sonora, and proclaimed that province a part of his government. But he was attacked, and his force, reduced to twenty men, was compelled in February, 1854, to retreat into California, which he reached with some six followers. This expedition concluded with his arrest and trial for a breach of the neutrality laws, of which, by a California jury, he was acquitted.

Walker had been invited by Kinney to cooperate in his expedition; but, instead of accepting that invitation, he gave preference to another from the Leon party of Nicaragua. Accordingly he fitted out a new expedition of fifty-six men, with whom he sailed in the brig Vesta, on the 4th of May, 1855. He arrived at Realejo in June, where he was joined by 150 natives from Leon, and then proceeded against

the town of Rivas, situated on the shore of the lake Nicaragua, some fifty miles from Granada. At Rivas a fight occurred, in which Walker lost ten men; after which he retreated to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific. Here he seized a schooner, by means of which his company got on board their brig, and sailed for Realejo. On the 11th of August, in company with some of the Leon troops, he marched again for San Juan del Sur, whence he passed by the Transit route to Virgin Bay, where he had another and more successful fight, which, however, only resulted in a return to San Juan del Sur. Here Walker was joined in October by more recruits from California, and his forces were re-organized into a battalion of three companies, with which, on the 10th and 11th October he returned to Virgin Bay. One of the steamers of the Transit Company was seized (if, indeed, that company was not in league with Walker), in which he and his allies sailed for Granada. That town, almost ruined in former sieges, they succeeded in surprising. Nicaragua had been lately ravaged by the cholera. Many of the chiefs on both sides had perished, and Corral, the commander of Granada, now consented to a treaty, dated October 23, by which Rivas, the head of the Leon faction, was recognised as president, Walker as commander-in-chief, and Parker H. French, one of his confederates, as minister of finance; but this new government was no sooner organised, than Corral was seized, and shot on a charge of treason.

This sudden and unexpected success of Walker in raising himself to the head of affairs in Nicaragua,—for though Rivas was the nominal president, he was the actual ruler,—was followed by the establishment of an official journal in Spanish and English, called *El Nicaraguense*, and by the dispatch of Parker H. French, Walker's fellow-adventurer, and minister of finance, to this country, in the character of Nicaraguan ambassador, appointed to supersede Mr. Marcoleta, who had been residing at Washington in that capacity.

French, who had made himself infamous by the frauds and peculations of which he had been guilty in connection with an overland expedition to California, was refused a reception at Washington, on the ground of want of evidence that he represented any *bonâ fide* government of Nicaragua; and orders were sent to Minister Wheeler, who had hastened at once to recognise Walker, to take the same ground. Thus rejected, French proceeded to New-York, where, in conjunction with the officers of the Transit Company, he entered into arrangements for sending out recruits to Walker. The government, however, interfered; the steamers were stopped and searched, and a number of prosecutions were commenced for violation of the neutrality act; but these proceedings did not prevent the embarkation of many recruits. Others sailed without any hindrance whatever from New Orleans and San Francisco, and Walker's army was shortly raised to 500 or 1,000 men, without counting the native troops that adhered to his standard. Notwithstanding his apparent good understanding with the Transit Company, it was not long before these confederates of Walker found themselves the victims of his filibustering avarice. Under pretence of sums due from that company to the Nicaraguan government, he seized all their boats and other property on the river, and transferred them to another company, which undertook to substitute new steamers on the Gulf and the Pacific, to connect with New-York, New-Orleans, and San Francisco. The transfer of the plundered property was no doubt paid for by advances in money, clothing, and munitions, of which Walker stood so greatly in need. For a time things went on swimmingly. It was asserted by Walker's partisans that the natives were delighted with his rule, and the prospect held out by it of peace and prosperity. But whatever show of satisfaction might be made by those immediately in Walker's power, this feeling was far from being shared by the other States of Central America.

They were all greatly alarmed at the revolution which had thrown Nicaragua into the power of a band of emigrant mercenaries. Walker made some attempts to conciliate them, but without success, and perceiving he could accomplish nothing by diplomacy, he declared war against the whole of them. But though bent on expelling Walker, these States did not act simultaneously. Without waiting for the slower movements of Guatemala and San Salvador, the Costa Ricans hastened to take the field. Walker endeavored to anticipate them by sending Colonel Schlessinger at the head of 300 men to invade their country, but he was met on the frontier, at the Hacienda of St. Rosa, by a Costa Rican force under General Don Jose Mora, was surprised, and his command dispersed with considerable loss in killed and prisoners. Soon after, the Costa Rican forces advanced into Nicaragua, and on the 6th of April Walker abandoned Rivas, which he had made his head-quarters, embarking all his forces in the boats of the Transit Company. Rivas soon after fell into the hands of the invaders, who also occupied Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. They advanced at the same time upon the San Juan river, and some skirmishes occurred in that direction. Walker at length landed at Granada, whence, on the 8th, he marched by land, with 650 men, to attack Rivas, fifty miles distant. He reached Rivas on the 11th, and after fighting a day and night fell back with heavy loss on Granada. The filibusters seemed on the point of being driven from the country, but were saved by the cholera, which had broken out in the Costa Rican camp, and committed great ravages there, in consequence of which the invaders retired without attempting anything further.

Walker, meanwhile, to give some show of legality to his usurpation, and to remove the objections taken at Washington, had caused the form of an election to be gone through with, at which, of course, Rivas was chosen President by an overwhelming majority, immediately after which he dispatched Father Vijil, a priest, to Washington, as the representative of Nicaragua. The news of Walker's precarious condition had caused some hesitation about his reception, but after accounts had arrived of the

failure of the Costa Rica expedition, Vijil was received, and Walker's usurpation was thus formally recognised at Washington. But beyond this recognition, and the inducement which it held out to new adventurers to flock to Nicaragua, and to gambling capitalists to invest money in the operation, Father Vijil's mission did nothing for Walker, and that clerical envoy soon grew discontented and returned home.

Meanwhile, the people of San Salvador and Guatemala threatened a new invasion, and Walker, to be ready to meet them, removed his head-quarters to Leon, taking Rivas and his ministers along with him. Though constantly receiving new recruits from the United States, his available force did not increase, his loss by sickness being very great, and his men, disgusted at the non-reception of any pay and the total failure of the splendid promises by which they had been entrapped, running away whenever they could in spite of Walker's severe precautions to prevent it. The unhappy people of Nicaragua were subjected to arbitrary impositions, and those of them who showed any evidence of dissatisfaction, to confiscation and plunder. Yet Walker was all the time miserably poor, and unable to pay anybody, though in receipt of considerable military supplies from his friends in the United States.

After a short residence at Leon, Rivas, foreseeing his own fate in the military execution, on some pretense or other, visited by Walker on other native leaders, took an opportunity to abscond, and Walker, having retired to Granada, caused himself to be chosen President, of which office he took possession the 12th of July. Of the troops left at Leon, the natives soon deserted to Rivas, while the Americans fell back to Managua, about thirty miles north of Granada; whereupon Leon was occupied by Rivas, assisted by a body of troops from Guatemala and San Salvador, under whose auspices a coalition was formed by the two old parties against the filibusters, Rivas resigning, and Don Fernando Guzman being appointed provisional President.

An expedition undertaken about the middle of September by a body of Walker's men, against San Jacinto, some forty miles from Granada, was repulsed with disaster and loss. This encouraged the combined force at Leon to advance upon Managua, which was abandoned by the filibusters, who fell back to Masaya, about twelve or fifteen miles from Granada.

Subsequently to these events, the government at Washington has refused to receive the ministers sent by Walker, or to recognise him as President of Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Granada was visited by Mr. Soulé, from New Orleans, under whose inspiration, as is supposed, Walker issued a decree, dated Sept. 22, re-legalising slavery, which decree, together with another offering for sale on the first of January, a long list of confiscated estates, appraised at the value of some $800,000, seemed intended to open the way for the immigration of slave-holding planters. These decrees, however, did not stop the native army from advancing upon Masaya, which was abandoned on their approach, the whole filibustering force being withdrawn from all the outposts and concentrated in Granada. Walker was thus hemmed in between the Lake and the Pacific. The province of Chontales, on the north side of the lake, was in the hands of hostile natives, and a division of the allied forces was stationed at or near Tipatapa, on the river which connects Lake Nicaragua with the smaller Lake of Managua, lying to the north of it. At the same time a fresh invasion was threatened from Costa Rica on the south. Growing impatient at the non-advance of the enemy, who seemed intent to hold him thus blockaded, on the 19th of October Walker, leaving only a few troops in Granada, marched, with all the force he could muster, being about 1,000 men, to attack Masaya, probably in hopes of a surprise. The allies, however were prepared for him, and gave him so warm a reception that he found himself obliged, at midnight, to retire again to Granada, which place, except the hospital, guard-house, and ordinance stores, he found, when he reached it, in possession of a party of 800 natives, who, shortly after his departure, had entered the town. While still engaged in taking away their plunder, Walker suddenly approached and a severe engagement ensued in the "Jalteva," or upper part of the city. The invaders were finally driven off, as Walker alleges, with heavy loss, leaving him in possession of the plundered town.

He and his friends proclaimed these operations as great victories, and promised a speedy re-advance on Masaya, and the expulsion of the allies. Instead of this, Walker remained stationary at Granada, till the 9th of November, by which time the Costa Ricans had again invaded Nicaragua from the South, and taken possession of San Juan del Sur. Hornsby, who commanded at Virgin Bay, after a vain attempt to drive them out, sent to Walker for assistance. He came from Granada in a steamer, with a detachment, and advanced on San Juan del Sur, when the Costa Ricans retired to Rivas, which they occupied. Walker then returned to Granada, and marched with all his force to attack Masaya, but was again repulsed and obliged to retreat to Granada, followed closely by the enemy. He succeeded in embarking his wounded and sick, whom he transported to an island in the lake; but before his troops could effect their retreat, they were surrounded by the advancing enemy, and obliged to take refuge in a stone church, about four hundred yards from the shore of the lake. Here, at the last accounts, they had been besieged for twelve days. Walker was in a steamer, hovering in sight of his besieged men, and occasionally running down to Virgin Bay, but utterly unable to render them any assistance, as the wharf at Granada had been destroyed, and the lake shore was in possession of the allies, whose cannon obliged Walker to keep his distance.

At Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, were three or four hundred men, one-third recruits, lately arrived from California. Two or three hundred, recruits, were also on their way up the San Juan; but Walker had no stores or supplies, and his men, almost in a starving condition, were daily dropping off with the cholera. Such was the state of things about the 1st of December.

EUROPE IN 1856.

A BRIEF survey of the current history of Europe for eighteen hundred and fifty-six, will be made clearer by a glance at some events of the preceding year. The war then going on, had been commenced under false pretences. Turkey was perhaps the only honest party engaged. The regard felt by the Western Powers for her national independence, and the regard felt by the Czar for the religious freedom of her Greek subjects, were doubtless equally sincere and disinterested. As the real motives to the opening of the war, so the real motives to the closing of it, are not very plainly set down in the correspondence of diplomatists, or in the records of the Peace Congress. Some notice of the latter, will not be out of place here.

All parties had grown weary of the strenuous efforts required by the contest. No party had much reason to be satisfied with the acquired or prospective results. One's loss was not the other's gain; all were losing. This is usually the case in quarrels, either between nations or individuals; the novelty lies in the recognition of the fact by the combatants, at so early a stage of hostilities. A century ago they would, in like conditions, have prolonged them blindly and madly, to geographical conquest or complete exhaustion. Never before was a war of such proportions brought to so speedy a termination; never before was so murderous a war carried on with so little virulence; never before did the authors of "necessary evils" mingle such deprecations in their boastful bulletins of victory; never before did they so anxiously plead the rightfulness of their conduct before the bar of the world's opinion; never before was there such importance or difficulty in gaining a favorable verdict, for never before was that opinion so enlightened and so formidable. Never before was there a war whose costs were so closely counted, let alone the question of humanity also better understood than formerly. The industrial triumphs gained during a peace of forty years, had shown people the productive value of a man; and the loss of productive force by the withdrawal of men from industrial pursuits, was added to the loss of productive force by the consumption of men and money in war. As has been said, strikingly enough: "If the allied forces and opposing forces, of all sorts—intellectual forces among the rest—that were spent in this war, had been set to work on our western lands, they would have formed a great State, and might have fed half Europe with the corn they raised."

It is to be observed that the people had nothing to do with the origin or conduct of this quarrel, which caused the destruction of nearly half a million lives, and a derangement of family, religious, property, and other "institutions," nearly as serious, one would think, as though it had been revolutionary. They had only to pay, fight, starve, freeze, and die. It had been started and managed by conservative monarchs, of whom the Czar and the French Emperor were the chief. But with all this, while public opinion, based on material interests and considerations of humanity, was bearing upon them on one side, there was danger, if it went on, that it would extend its geographical limits and change its character; that it would first become a European war, and then a war of opinions, and finally a war of Western liberalism against Eastern despotism—from which the actual western managers had in the end as much to fear as the Czar himself.

The situation was an embarrassing one for all parties to the war. They anxiously desired an opportunity of relief. Such opportunity was presented by the fall of the south side of Sebastopol, on September 8th, 1855. The long resistance on one part, and the crowning though partial success on the other, could pass respectively as certificates of saved honor.

Austrian diplomacy now actively intervened. After an unreadably voluminous correspondence between the various cabinets, of which, however, it is but just to say, that it was more direct in phrase and of plainer purpose, than the correspondence of old-time diplomats—another effect of the enlightenment of public opinion, to which its authors knew it must eventually be submitted. Austria, the agent for the Western Powers, finally offered four propositions as the preliminaries to negotiations, which were accepted by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, on January 16, 1856. It is noticeable here, that the propositions tending to peace, came from the victors; and that, although coming from them, and destructive of that traditional prestige, to which Russia had hitherto owed a large part of her great influence on European politics, they were accepted without qualification. Again the strength acquired by public opinion in the last forty years, can alone account for this reversion of the wonted course of British pride, and Gallic vanity, and Muscovite obstinacy.

The representatives of Austria, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Turkey, next held a preliminary conference at Vienna, on February 1st, when arrangements based on the acceptance of the propositions referred to above, were made, for the opening of general negotiations at Paris. Accordingly delegate plenipotentiaries of Russia, France, England, Austria, Turkey, and Sardinia, two for each nation, met in Congress in the French capital, on February 25th. It was evident from the outset, that their purpose was to conclude a peace, and that quickly. A short armistice was declared. Warlike preparations were continued with great vigor, but only to furnish a sort of base, on which the plenipotentiaries might stand at vantage, to advocate the claims of the powers they respectively represented.

With these dispositions, there was but one point that presented any very serious difficulty. It was the third in order. They approached it first in their discussions—for that being settled, all the rest followed almost as a matter of course. This point, or as it is often called, the third guarantee of peace, was the "neutralization of the Black Sea." What should be the

significance extended to this phrase? The definition which it was agreed to give to it, is expressed at length in the treaty, from article 10th to article 14th, inclusive; and is substantially as follows: The previously existing treaty stipulations concerning the closing to foreign war vessels of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, remain in force; The waters of the Black Sea are open to the merchant vessels of all nations; Commerce in that sea shall be free from all impediments; Consuls shall be admitted to reside in its ports; the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan bind themselves not to build or maintain on its shores, any military maritime arsenal; The force and number of light vessels requisite for the police and revenue service in these waters, shall be determined by a convention annexed to this treaty, which convention shall be neither modified nor annulled, without the consent of the contracting powers.

The treaty was signed on March 30th. It is not necessary to detail all its articles, which are thirty-three in number. It is enough to say of it, and of the three conditions annexed to it, that, while they contain provisions which, like those just cited, limit the power hitherto exercised by Russia, they do not give to the Western Powers one inch of new territory or one penny of indemnification. And yet the peace was rejoiced over in all the capitals of Europe. A little grumbling in English newspapers, which was natural and rational enough, had no great significance.

The neglect of Russia in executing certain provisions of the treaty has caused some difficulty, mainly with Great Britain, which has been greatly exaggerated by European journalists. Neither of those States is at least inclined to a new war. France and Russia, meantime, are better friends than at any time since 1830. Napoleon sent a most brilliant complimentary Embassy, with his half-brother, Count de Morny, at its head, to attend Alexander's coronation, which took place at Moscow, on September 7. In this and other indications of friendliness between the two monarchs, some over wise prophets think they foresee a close political union between these two emperors, and a consequent rupture of the Anglo-French alliance. Their vision grows clearer in the same direction, as they see a little quarrel going on between the English and French newspapers, the importance of which is vastly overrated. Straws do not always show which way the wind blows; they are often whirled about by chance whiffs in directions quite opposite to the main atmospheric current.

The conclusion of the treaty of peace was not the end of the labors of the Paris Congress. Its members agreed upon certain important amendments to the received doctrines of international maritime law, respecting the right of neutrals, which have been offered for acceptance to governments not represented in the Congress. What they were, as well as their reception by the United States, and the essentially logical addition proposed by Secretary Marcy, may be learned in another part of this Almanac.

The wretched condition of affairs in Italy was forced upon the consideration of the congress by the plenipotentiaries from Sardinia. Then, and also in a communication made to the cabinets of Paris and London, they showed forth in brief the fearful misrule under which Italy groaned, whether exercised by Austrian military pro-consuls, or Pontifical legates, or the shameless despot of Naples. They appealed for intervention on the part of these powers, to correct the cruel injustice of this misrule in some cases, and to correct its weakness more than wickedness in other cases. They presented a two-fold motive to the great European powers to interfere in the case; the first was that of humanity, and indeed of little effect with diplomatists; the other was that of fear.

They warned these powers that the prolongation of such oppression, as was practised on the Italian people must end in violent revolution; and revolution once breaking out in the peninsula, where in continental Europe would it fail to excite sympathy and imitation?

Accordingly, Great Britain and France, and even Austria, with an ill grace, have offered monitory advice to the King of Naples, which that potentate has received as impudently as logically, with a contemptuous reference either to the acts of his advisers, or to their avowed principles of independent sovereignty. Consequently, and just at present, diplomatic relations are suspended between the cabinets of London and Paris on the one hand, and the monarch of the Two Sicilies on the other.

Prussia has taken advantage of this imbroglio to re-assert her claims upon the Swiss canton of Neuchatel. In 1848, Neuchatel declared its independence of the King of Prussia, who had previously exercised a certain sovereignty over it, and, in the troubles of that time, his majesty had more important business on hand than resisting this independence, which thus became fully established. Last summer a number of royalists in the canton revolted, were imprisoned, and are about to be tried. Prussia demands their release, which being refused by the Swiss Federal authorities, she menaces force. There is little danger, however, that she will execute her threat.

Spain has had rather more than its usual number of revolutions, during the year just past. The last changes are decidedly revolutionary, and the present purpose of the Queen looks to arbitrary rule and reconciliation with the Carlists. It is safe, to prophesy that the actual state of things in that unhappy country has no permanent base.

France, seems for the moment, to have passed through the late financial crisis, which seemed so threatening to the stability of material interests and of Napoleon's throne. Still the zeal of speculation, originally encouraged by him as a safer object of attention than matters political, is checked, not subdued. The bold adventurer must still sit uneasily. Meantime the rumor runs, ever gathering likelihood, though as yet positive proof is wanting, that his head begins to reel on the dizzy height he has climbed to. Reports, that can be traced back to something like medical authority, pretend that his mental as well as bodily health is failing. At the close of another year we may have to record the delayed judgment of heaven upon this successful criminal.

LAWS OF CONGRESS.

We present, herewith, synopses of all the Public Laws, of general interest, enacted at the first session of the XXXIVth Congress :—

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The compensation of Congressmen has been fixed at $8,000 per annum—the Speaker of the House to receive double pay, and the President of the Senate *pro tem.* that to which the Vice-President would have been entitled.

Mileage is allowed for two sessions only. A *pro rata* compensation and the mileage actually due to a member who may die after the first session commences; if before, he receives nothing.

Pay is to be deducted for each day of absence, unless the absentee plead sickness of himself or family.

The price of books received under resolutions of Congress, is to be deducted from the member's pay, except such books as are printed by Congress during his term of office.

The Act applies to the present Congress. All inconsistent acts are repealed.

DRAMATIC COPYRIGHT.

The copyright of dramatic composition is extended over the performances thereof, with a penalty not less than $100 for the first, and $50 for each subsequent unauthorised performance.

Rights acquired before taking out copyright, and the author's right to process in equity, are to remain intact.

NEW GUANO ISLANDS.

Unoccupied Guano Islands, not belonging to other countries, which may be discovered by American citizens, shall be regarded as belonging to the United States, and the discoverer, at the pleasure of Congress, shall be allowed the right of occupying such island, and of selling the Guano to citizens of the United States, for use in the United States exclusively. He may charge for the best quality $4 per ton at the place of deposit, or $8 per ton delivered at the vessel. The transportation of such Guano shall be regulated according to the laws relating to the coasting trade. Until otherwise provided, the laws pertaining to merchant ships on the high seas shall govern these islands. The President may employ the military power to protect the right of a discoverer, and the United States may abandon such islands after the removal of the Guano.

BOUNDARY WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

This act provides for the appointment of a commission in conformity with the treaty of June 15, '46. Its proceedings are limited, for the present, to settling the line of boundary between Washington Territory and the British possessions. The officers and vessels attached to the United States Coast Survey are to assist, if required by the President.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Accounts of marshals, district attorneys, clerks, and commissioners are to be certified by the District Judge, before revision by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, from whose decision appeals are to lie to the Secretary of the Interior. Marshals are not to be charged for erroneous payments to witnesses or jurors, under order. Accounts of services by district attorneys, when the U. States is a party in interest merely, or her officers are sued, shall be allowed. In criminal cases before Commissioners, the fees of only four witnesses shall be taxed against the U. States, unless the district attorney certify them as material. No marshal or deputy shall be a Commissioner, and no officer of the Court shall have witness fees. So much of the act of '53 as makes up the salaries of clerks to $500, whose fees may be less than that sum, is repealed. District attorneys may appoint substitutes when unable to attend at Court. Grand juries are to be discharged at a time in the discretion of the Court.

Judges of Supreme Courts of Territories are to fix the times and places (not more than three) of holding Courts; to adjourn in their discretion, before the expiration of the term, and each is to appoint a clerk in his district.

Clerks' charges in the District of Columbia against private parties shall be payable when the service is performed. The U. States shall be liable to justices and constables of Washington Co., D. C., for fees, etc., only in cases of felony.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Any two of its Judges are to constitute a quorum. The President may appoint an assistant solicitor for a term of four years, at $3,500 per annum, and the chief solicitor may employ a deputy, at $2,500 per annum. The clerk shall disburse appropriations, receive as salary $3,000, and his assistant $2,000 per annum.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEP. OF THE ARMY.

Four surgeons and eight assistants are added to the medical department. The Secretary of War shall appoint Hospital Stewards, not more than one for each military post, with the rank, pay, etc., of sergeants of ordnance. Soldiers acting as hospital cooks and nurses are to receive the extra pay of soldiers on fatigue duty.

BOUNTY LAND LAW AMENDED.

On an application for bounty land under the existing laws, the evidence on which a pension, or a certificate or warrant for less than 160 acres bounty land had previously been granted, shall be deemed to establish the service, except in cases where pensions or land warrants may have been improperly granted. So much of the act of '55 as requires record evidence of service is repealed, and parol evidence admitted, where no record evidence exists. Sec. 8 of said Act is extended to all persons engaged in the naval service of the U. S. during the Revolutionary War. All its provisions are extended to volunteers who served for 14 days, though not mustered into service. In computing the length of service, every twenty miles march from the place of organization to that of muster or discharge, counts as one day.

This act extends to the widows or minor children of those to whom it applies.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Ambassadors, envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary are entitled to compensation, at the rates per annum herein specified:

SCHEDULE A.

Great Britain and France, each $17,500. Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, and China, each $12,000. All other countries, each $10,000. Ministers resident and commissioners 75 per cent; chargés d'Affaires 50 per cent; and secretaries of legation 15 per cent. thereof, respectively—but the secretaries of the legation to China and Turkey are to be paid, the former, acting as interpreter, $5,000, otherwise $3,000; the latter, acting as dragoman, $3,000, otherwise $2,000 per annum.

The President is to appoint an interpreter, when the secretary of the legation to China is not acting as such, at $5,000; a dragoman, when the Secretary of the Legation to Turkey is not acting as such, at $1,000; and assistant Secretaries of Legation at London and Paris, at $1,500 per annum.

Consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents are to be paid at the rate per annum herein specified:

SCHEDULE B.

I. *Consuls General.*

British North America.—Quebec, $4,000. *British India.*—Calcutta, $5,000 [raised from $3,500.] *Egypt.*—Alexandria, $3,500. *Japan.*—Simoda, 5,000. *Cuba.*—Havana, $6,000. *Turkey.*—Constantinople, 8,000 [raised from $2,500. *Hanseatic and Free Cities.*—Frankfort-on-the-Main $5,000, [raised from $2,000.]

II. *Consuls.*

Great Britain.—Liverpool and London, each $7,500. Melbourne, $4,000. Hong Kong, $3,500 [raised from $3,000.] Glasgow, $3,000 [cut down from $4,000.] Mauritius and Singapore, each, $2,500. Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston (Jamaica), Leeds, Nassau (New-Providence), Southampton, and Turk's Island, each $2,000; Prince Edward's Island, $1,000.

France.—Havre, $6,000. Paris, $5,000. Marseilles, $2,500. Bordeaux, $2,000. La Rochelle and Lyons, each $1,500. [Raised from $1,000.]

Russia.—Revel, Moscow, Odessa, and St. Petersburg, each $2,000. [Revel and Moscow are new Consulates. Odessa is raised from $1,500, and St. Petersburg reduced from $2,500.]

Spain.—Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each $2,500. [Matanzas and Trinidad are reduced from $3,000, and Santiago raised from $2,000.] San Juan, (Porto Rico,) $2,000. Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce (Porto Rico), each $1,500.

Austria.—Trieste, $2,000. Vienna, $1,500.

Prussia.—Aix-la-Chapelle, $2,500.

China.—Canton and Shanghae, each $4,000. [Raised from $3,000.] Fouchou, $3,500. [Raised from $2,500.] Amoy and Ningpo, each $3,000. [Raised from $2,500.]

Turkey.—Beyrout and Smyrna, each $2,000. Jerusalem, $1,500. *Netherlands.*—Rotterdam, $2,000. Amsterdam, 1,000. *Belgium.*—Antwerp, $2,500. *Portugal.*—Funchal, and Oporto, each $1,500. *Denmark.*—St. Thomas, $4,000. Elsineur, $1,500. *Sardinia.*—Genoa, $1,500. *Switzerland.*—Basle, $2,000; Geneva, $1,500. [Basle raised from $1,500.] *Sicilies.*—Messina, Naples, and Palermo, each $1,500. *Saxony.*—Leipsic, $1,000. *Bavaria.*—Munich, $1,000. *Tuscany.*—Leghorn, $1,500. *Wurtemberg.*—Stuttgardt, $1,000. *Hanseatic and Free Cities.*—Bremen and Hamburg, each $2,000. *Barbary States.*—Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each $3,000. [Raised from $2,500.] *Brasil.*—Rio de Janeiro, $6,000. Pernambuco, 2,000. *Mexico.*—Vera Cruz, $3,500. Acapulco, $2,000. *Peru.*—Callao, $3,500. *Chili.*—Valparaiso, $3,000. *Buenos Ayres.*—Buenos Ayres, 2,000. *Nicaragua.*—San Juan del Sur, $2,000. *New-Granada.*—Panama, $3,500. Aspinwall, $2,500. *Venezuela.*—Laguayra, $1,500. *Sandwich Islands.*—Honolulu, $4,000. Lahaina, $3,000.

III. *Commercial Agents.*

Nicaragua.—San Juan del Norte, $2,000. *St. Domingo (Island).*—Port-au-Prince, $2,000, St. Domingo, $1,500.

SCHEDULE C.

I. *Consuls.*

Great Britain.—Capetown and Falkland Islands, each $1,000. *Austria.*—Venice, $750. *Prussia.*—Stettin, $1,000. [Instead of fees and liberty to trade.] *Turkey.*—Candia and Cyprus, each $1,000. [Cyprus is a new Consulate.] *Netherlands.*—Batavia, $1,000. *Portugal.*—Fayal and Santiago (Cape de Verdes), each $750. *Denmark.*—Saint Croix, $750. *Sardinia.*—Spezzia, $1,000. *Greece.*—Athens, $1,000. *Muscat.*—Zanzibar, $1,000. *Brasil.*—Bahia, Maranham Island, Para and Rio Grande, each $1,000. *Mexico.*—Matamoras, Mexico, and Tampico, each $1,000. Paso del Norte and Tabasco, each $500. *Peru.*—Paita and Tumbes, each $500. *Chili.*—Talcahuano, $1,000. *New Granada.*—Carthagena and Sabanilla, each $500. *Honduras.*—Omoa, $1,000. *Society Islands.*—Tahiti, $1,000. [New Consulate.] *New Zealand.*—Bay of Islands, $1,000. [New Consulate.] *Ecuador.*—Guayaquil, $750. *Bolivia.*—Cobija, $500. *Uruguay.*—Montevideo, $1,000. *Navigators' Island.*—Apia, $1,000. *Fejee Islands.*—Lanthala, $1,000.

II. *Commercial Agents.*

Portugal.—St. Paul de Loanda (Angola), $1,000. [Instead of fees and trade.] *Liberia.*—Monrovia and Gaboon, each $1,000. *St. Domingo (Island).*—Cape Haytien, $1,000; Aux Cayes, $500. *Russia in Asia.*—Amoor River, $1,000. [New Consulate.]

Consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedule B and C, are entitled to such fees as they may collect under this Act. No one embraced in Schedule B shall be interested in or carry on trade for himself or others, within his consulate or commercial agency. The President shall appoint three Chinese interpreters for consulates, each to be paid not more than $1,500 per annum; and consular pupils, not more than twenty-five at a time, each to be paid not more than $1,000 per annum for such services as the President may assign—their pay to run during the time of actual service, of receiving instructions (and

exceeding thirty days), and of making the transit between residence and post of duty.

A person holding two offices shall receive half-pay for that last accepted; a secretary of legation, acting as *chargé d'affaires*, full pay in the latter capacity, but none in the former.

Consular officers exercising diplomatic functions, under authority from the President, in the absence of the regular official, are to receive additional pay, at the rate of a secretary of legation.

Consuls-general, consuls, and commercial agents shall enter into bonds for the faithful performance of their duty.

The President is authorised to define the limits of consulates; to appoint vice-consuls, vice-commercial agents, deputy consuls, and consular agents, who are to be paid out of the allowance of their principals, except consular agents, who are entitled to such fees as he shall fix; and to interdict trade to any of these officials.

The President is to prescribe and annually report the tariff of fees. Consular officers shall give receipts for fees, and the penalty for overcharge shall be treble the amount thereof. Fees are to be accounted for.

No diplomatic or consular officer shall be absent from his post more than ten days at a time, without leave, under the penalty of losing pay, except in case of sickness; he shall not correspond with private persons on the affairs of his office, or recommend to, ask, or accept for himself or others, office or emolument from a foreign government.

There shall be no extra allowance for services, personal expenses, outfit, or return. Commissions on wages disbursed, and interest in boarding or supplying sailors are prohibited.

The President is to provide stationery, and prescribe the rules for legations, etc.: Secretaries of Legation and consular officers are to administer oaths and act as notaries.

The desertion of seamen from American vessels shall be officially authenticated at the consulate first visited by the vessel; or, if none is visited, before a notary public at the port of arrival.

Consular officers may discharge seamen applying, if entitled to discharge; and keep a list of those shipped or discharged, of vessels arriving and departing, with their cargoes, etc., and furnish prices current when required. Masters of vessels in need of official services are to apply at the consulate and pay legal fees.

Consular officers shall protect the property of citizens dying abroad, and observe testamentary directions.

Consular officers are liable in damages to the party injured for nonfeasance or malfeasance.

Inconsistent parts of other acts are repealed.

This act to take effect on the 1st of January, 1857.

GRANTS FOR RAILROADS.

By various acts, public lands were largely granted to certain States for constructing railroads. The grants are of alternate sections, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of the railway; the Governor of the State to select an equal amount, not further than fifteen miles from the line thereof, in lieu of sold or preempted sections. The lands are to be exclusively applied to the construction of the road, and sold only as the work progresses. The United States are to use the road free of charge, for the transportation of property or troops; to transport the mails thereon, at a price to be fixed by Congress; but to sell the remaining alternate sections, for six miles on each side of the road, for not less than double the minimum price of the public lands. These grants are for roads in:

Iowa. From Burlington on the Mississippi to a point on the Missouri river near the mouth of the Platte; from Davenport *via* Iowa City and Fort des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City N. W. to the Iowa Central Air Line R. R., near Manooketa, thence on its main line by the 42d parallel, to the Missouri river; from Dubuque to the Missouri, near Sioux City, with a branch to the mouth of the Tete des Morts:

Florida. From Jacksonville to Escambia Bay, at Pensacola; from Amelia Island to Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Key; from Pensacola to the Alabama line, towards Montgomery:

Alabama. From Montgomery to the Florida line, towards Pensacola; from the Tennessee, at Gunter's Landing to Gadsden, thence through Chattooga, Wills and Lookout Valleys to the Georgia and Tenn. R. R.; from Elyton to the Tenn., at Beard's Bluff. Also, to the Memphis and Charleston, the Girard and Mobile, the Coosa and Alabama, the Central and the N. E. and S. W. Railroads:

Louisiana. From the Texas line, west of Greenwood; *via* Greenwood, Shreveport and Monroe to the Mississippi opposite Vicksburg; from New Orleans to the Mississippi line, toward Jackson:

Wisconsin. From Madison or Columbus *via* Portage City to the St. Croix river or lake, thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; from Fond du Lac, Lake Winnebago, northerly to the State line:

Michigan. From Little Bay de Noquet, *via* Marquette and Ontonagon to the Wisconsin line; from Amboy *via* Hillsdale and Lansing, and from Grand Rapids to Traverse bay; from Grand Haven and Pere Marquette to Flint, thence to Port Huron:

Mississippi. From Jackson to the Alabama line; from Tuscaloosa to the Mobile R. R.; from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico.

APPROPRIATIONS.

General, Civil, and Diplomatic Appropriations.

Mileage and Compensation of Senators,	$287,694
Pay of Officers of the Senate,	75,958
Contingent Expenses of the Senate,	240,511
Mileage and Compensation of Representatives,	1,188,480
Pay of Officers of the House of Reps.,	79,446
Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives,	561,059
Expenses of State Department,	158,231
Expenses of Treasury Department,	755,410
Expenses of Home Department,	732,947
Expenses of War Department,	184,510
Carried over,	$4,158,571

Brought over;	$4,158,571
Expenses of Navy Department,.....	109,665
Expenses of Post Office Department,..	168,140
Expenses of Attorney-General's Office,	63,590
Compensation of President and Vice-President,.....	27,022
Expenses of Congressional Library, Printing, etc.,.....	373,472
Expenses of U. S. Mint and Branches,	619,180
Expenses of the Light-House Estab.,..	1,374,089
Expenses of U. S. Judiciary,.....	1,208,450
Expenses of Territorial Governments,.	217,300
For collecting Revenue from public lands,.....	253,000
For Salaries of sub-Treasurers, etc.,..	73,100
Salaries of Inspectors under Steam-boat Law,.....	80,000
Pay of Surveyors-General, employés at Washington, etc.,.....	95,812
Intercourse with foreign nations,.....	948,457
Coast Survey, ...	480,000
Public Buildings in Washington,.....	2,068,673
Post Office and Court House in Phila.,	378,000
Post Office and C't House in Baltimore,	500,000
Post Office in New York, (site).....	500,000
Marine Hospitals, Custom Houses, etc.	1,821,382
Surveys of the Public Lands,.....	486,085
Miscellaneous Purposes,.....	698,966
For running Southern Boundary Line of Kansas,.....	85,400
Total Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations,.....	16,702,854

Internal Improvements.

The first five following appropriations were made over the President's veto, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses:—

To remove obstructions in the Mississippi, at the S. West Pass and Pass a l'Outre.....	$330,000
To deepen the channel in St. Mary's river, Mich.....	100,000
To deepen the channel over the St. Clair Flats, in Mich.....	45,000
To deepen the channel of the Patapsco river	100,000
To continue the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids in the Mississippi.....	200,000
To construct a road from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, to the South pass of the Rocky Mountains, Nebraska..	50,000
Total for Internal Improvements..	$625,000

Deficiency Appropriations.

Deficiency in fund for disabled seamen.	$250,000
Deficiency in the Post Office Revenue.	1,188,181
Expenses of U. S. Courts.....	200,000
Army Expenses.....	1,647,127
Expenses of building West Wing of Patent Office.....	150,000
Miscellaneous Purposes.....	987,108
Total Deficiencies.....	$4,422,416

Pensions.

Half pay pensions.....	$ 88,047
Navy pensions	140,000
To widows of revolutionary soldiers...	460,000
Invalid and other pensions	822,257
Total for pensions.....	$1,460,304

Indian Affairs.

Pay of Superintendents, Agents, etc...	$ 92,5
To maintain peace with Indians on the Pacific.....	300,0
To purchase gunpowder therefor, etc..	120,0
Payments to various tribes.....	2,569,8
Total for Indians.....	$3,082,3

Post Office.

Compensation to post-masters and their clerks.....	$2,865,00
Transportation of mails inland.....	6,140,00
" " " by Ocean steamers, etc.....	2,018,60
Possible deficiencies before 30th June, 1857	2,250,00
Miscellaneous Items.....	563,50
Total for Post Office.....	$13,832,10

Military Academy.

Support of the Military Academy....	$158,85

Fortifications.

To build and repair fortifications, barracks, etc....	$1,708,80

The Navy.

Repair and equipment thereof.....	$3,020,50
Pay of officers, marines, etc..	3,744,95
Navy Yards.....	1,550,08
Magazines and Hospitals..... ...	143,40
Miscellaneous purposes.....	2,615,45
Total for navy.....	$11,094,35

Light Houses.

For the erection and establishment thereof.....	$1,223,88

ARMY APPROPRIATION.

Pay of the Army,....	$3,275,17
Subsistence, Clothing, etc.,.....	4,438,87
Quarter-Master's Department,.....	1,360,00
Transportation of the Army, etc.,...	1,500,00
Armament of fortific'ns, ordn'ce, etc.,	428,00
At the Armories,.....	336,89
At the Arsenals,.....	230,15
P. O. Extension, ...	300,00
Other expenditures,.....	1,212,52
Total Army Appropriations,.....	$13,181,11

RECAPITULATION.

Civil Service,.....	$16,702,85
Internal Improvements, ...	625,00
Deficiencies,.....	4,422,41
Pensions, ...	1,460,30
Indian Affairs,.....	3,082,38
Post Office Department,.....	13,832,10
Military Academy, ...	158,85
Fortifications,.....	1,708,80
Navy Department,.....	11,094,35
Light-Houses,.....	1,223,88
For the Army,.....	13,181,11
Total Appropriations,.....	$67,486,04

PROCLAMATIONS.

Three proclamations were issued by the President, in the course of the year.

Boundary with Mexico.

The first, dated on the 2d of June, 1856, declares that the boundary line between Mexico and the United States having been established,

pursuant to the treaty of the 30th of December, 1853, is henceforth to be respected as such.

As the other two are of abiding interest, we give them in full.

Respecting Disturbances in Kansas.

Whereas, indications exist that public tranquillity and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And Whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty, which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fall in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

Done, etc., February 11th, 1856.

Calling an Extra Session of Congress.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defense and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

Done, etc, August 18th, 1856.

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 1784.

On the 1st of March, 1784, less than one hundred days after the evacuation of our soil by the British Army, THOMAS JEFFERSON, from a Committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Chase, of Md., and Mr. Howell, of R. I., (a majority being from Southern States), reported to the Continental Congress the following Ordinance for the government of *all* the National Territory outside the limits of the States. As many have understood this only to apply to the North-Western Territory, we insert it in full:

"*Resolved*, That *the territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual States* to the United States, whensoever the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into additional States, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, northwardly and southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each State shall comprehend from south to north, two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of thirty-one degrees north of the equator; [the then Southern boundary of the U. S.] but any territory northwardly of the forty-seventh degree shall make part of the State next below. And eastwardly and westwardly

they shall be bounded, those on the Mississippi, by that river on one side, and the meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of the Ohio on the other: and those adjoining on the east, by the same meridian on their western side, and on their eastern by the meridian of the western cape of the mouth of the Great Kanawha. And the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one State.

"That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of these States, so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary Legislature, and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members for their Legislature.

"That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any State until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves: *provided, That both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis:*

"1. That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America.

"2. That in their persons, property, and territory, they shall be subject to the Government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original States shall be so subject.

"3. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States.

"4. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title.

"5. *That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States,* otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty.

"That whenever any of the said States shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original States, such State shall be admitted, by its Delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original States; after which the assent of two-thirds of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be requisite in all those cases wherein, by the Confederation, the assent of nine States is now required, provided the consent of nine States to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the Articles of Confederation. Until such admission by their Delegates into Congress, any of said States, after the establishment of th temporary government, shall have authority keep a sitting member in Congress, with a ri of debating, but not of voting.

"That the territory northward of the for fifth degree, that is to say, of the completion forty-five degrees from the equator, and tending to the Lake of the Woods, shall called *Sylvania;* that of the territory un the forty-fifth and forty-fourth degrees, t which lies westward of Lake Michigan, shall called *Michigania;* and that which is ea ward thereof, within the peninsula formed the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, Clair, and Erie, shall be called *Chersones* and shall include any part of the peninsu which may extend above the forty-fifth degr Of the territory under the forty-third and for second degrees, that to the westward, throu which the Assenisipi or Rock River runs, sh be called *Assenisipia;* and that to the ea ward, in which are the fountains of the M kingum, the two Miamies of the Ohio, the W bash, the Illinois, the Miami of the Lake, a the Sandusky rivers, shall be called *Metropo mia.* Of the territory which lies under forty-first and fortieth degrees, the weste through which the river Illinois runs, shall called *Illinoia;* that next adjoining, to eastward, *Saratoga;* and that between t last and Pennsylvania, and extending from Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called *Washingt* Of the territory which lies under the thir ninth and thirty-eighth degrees, to which sh be added so much of the point of land wit the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi as lies der the thirty-seventh degree; that to the we ward, within and adjacent to which are confluences of the rivers Wabash, Shawan Tanisee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, and M souri, shall be called *Polypotamia;* and t to the eastward, farther up the Ohio, otherw called the Pelisipi, shall be called *Pelisipia.*

"*That all the preceding articles shall formed into a charter of compact,* shall duly executed by the President of the Uni States, in Congress assembled, under his ha and the seal of the United States, shall be p maigated, and *shall stand as fundamental co ditions* between the thirteen original States those newly described, *unalterable* but by joint consent of the United States, in Congr assembled, and of the particular State wit which such alteration is proposed to be mad

On a test vote on adopting the anti-slav Provision above, sixteen voted aye, and se no; but, the requisite majority of *States* fail to vote in the affirmative, it was lost. three years later, the Ordinance of 1787, for Northwestern Territory alone, was adopted.

Forty-two years afterwards, Mr. Jeffers only six weeks before he died, wrote as follo in reply to a letter asking his views in reg to the ultimate eradication of slavery from country.

MONTICELLO, May 26th, 182

DEAR SIR: The subject of your letter of A 20th, is one on which I do not permit myse express an opinion but when time, place, occasion, may give it some favorable effect.

good cause is often injured more by ill-timed efforts of its friends than by the arguments of its enemies. *Persuasion, perseverance,* and patience, are the best advocates on questions depending on the will of others. *The revolution in public opinion which this case requires, is not to be expected in a day, or perhaps in an age; but time, which outlives all things, will outlive this evil also. My sentiments have been* FORTY YEARS *before the public,* and had I repeated them forty times, they would only become the more stale and threadbare. *Although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but, living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent prayers.* This is written for yourself, and not for the public, in compliance of your request of two lines of sentiment on the subject. Accept the assurance of my good will and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. JAS. HEATON, Middletown, Butler Co. Ohio.

PARTY PLATFORMS IN 1856.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

[National Convention held at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856.]

THIS Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory; in favor of admitting Kansas as a Free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and who purpose to unite in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our federal government were, to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in any territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and Humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of

American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

SUBSTANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

[Convention held at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856.]

The preamble states that the Democracy trust in the wisdom and patriotism of the American people; that Democracy is good, and Federalism of all kinds abominable. Whereupon they enunciate the following principles:

1. That the Federal Government is limited in power, under strict construction of the constitution. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8, declare against Internal Improvements by the General Government, the assumption of the State debts, protection to American industry, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the establishment of a National Bank, and commend the sub-treasury system as exactly the thing required. 9. That they are opposed to taking the veto-power from the President, because its exercise has saved the people from the dominion of the United States Bank, and from a corrupting system of internal improvements. 10. That it is a cardinal principle of Democratic faith that our country is the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, and every attempt to abridge facilities for becoming citizens ought to be resisted.

And whereas a party has set up an adverse political and religious test, the Democracy declares its determined opposition to all secret political societies; that the foundation of the Union having been laid in religious freedom, no party is national or American which bases its organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place; and hence the crusade against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past nor the future, nor in unison with our spirit of toleration or enlightened freedom.

As to Slavery, the Convention resolved that Congress has no power to interfere with it in the States; that all efforts to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery ough be discountenanced, as they lead to dange consequences. That the Democratic party abide by a faithful execution of the compro measures of 1850, including the fugitive law, "which act cannot, with fidelity to Constitution, be repealed, or so amended destroy its efficiency." That the Democ party will resist all slavery agitation in or of Congress. That they will uphold the re tions of 1798. That, repudiating all secti ism, they adopt the principles of the Kan Nebraska bill—that is, the non-interferenc the general government with slavery, which the basis of the compromise measures. they recognise the right of new States to r late their domestic institutions, with or wit slavery, as they please. That the party favor of State Rights, and against monop and special legislation for sectional benefit.

On foreign policy, the convention resol 1. That it is time to declare for free seas, progressive free trade throughout the w 2. That our position requires a rigid enfo ment of the Monroe doctrine. 3. That we sh assert, and no power should impede, our communication between the Atlantic and cific; and that we cannot surrender our ponderance in adjusting all questions conc ing it. 4. That the Democracy sympathise the efforts of the Central Americans, to rege ate the Isthmus region. 5. That the Dem racy require the next Administration to m every proper effort to insure our ascenda in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintain protec to the outlets whereby our products reach waters.

And finally, the Convention unqualifiedly dorsed the Administration of President Pier

SUBSTANCE OF THE AMERICAN PL FORM.

[Convention at Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, 185

1. Acknowledges dependence on a Supre Being. 2. The perpetuation of the Union is only bulwark of Liberty. 3. Americans m rule America. 4, 5. No person who recogni allegiance of any sort to a foreign power, ou to be put in office 6. The reserved rights the States are recognized, harmony inculcat and non-interference of slavery by Congr expressly commended. 7. The people of Territories, who are citizens, ought to regul their own domestic institutions, with the ri of admission as soon as population will w rant. 8. That no State or Territory can ad to suffrage any except native citizens, unl previously naturalized under United Sta laws. 9. Twenty-one years' residence inc pensable to naturalization; but no interfere with present rights. 10. No union of Chu and State; no interference in religion; no t oaths, except to forswear foreign allegian 11. Free investigation, and strict economy expenses. 12. Enforce all laws while they ex 13. Opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Co promise, the removal of Americans from off and the corruptions of the Government. Members of the party to subscribe to this pl form. 15. Free and open discussion of politi principles.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchan.	Am. Fillm.	PRESIDENT, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F.S. Hale.
Androscoggin	3388	1699	186	[New County.]		
Aroostook	837	795	8	724	787	80
Cumberland	8211	5258	605	4471	6504	1379
Franklin	2529	1358	21	997	1310	596
Hancock	3667	2142	161	1809	2619	214
Kennebec	7320	2487	340	4499	3703	964
Lincoln	4935	3508	392	5234	5168	568
Oxford	4364	3116	98	1560	4049	697
Penobscot	7861	3793	341	3132	4513	1015
Piscataquis	1734	915	97	693	851	381
Sagadahoc	2956	934	397	[New County.]		
Somerset	4283	1926	417	2394	2019	457
Waldo	5159	3138	114	1379	3126	757
Washington	3299	2967	64	2378	2990	211
York	6636	5054	154	3803	5270	726
Total	67379	39980	3338	32543	41669	8030

Fremont's majority, 26974; Pierce's do., 1037.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1854. Rep. Hamlin.	Dem. Wells.	Whig. Patten.	GOVERNOR, 1855. Rep. Morrill.	Dem. Wells.	Whig. Reed.
Androscoggin	3683	2080	330	2859	2479	361
Aroostook	1015	1599	19	801	1347	240
Cumberland	5267	5878	969	6364	6572	1023
Franklin	2663	1632	108	1953	1985	192
Hancock	3837	2222	299	2929	2903	204
Kennebec	7533	3141	803	5209	3921	1754
Lincoln	5178	3468	1113	3746	5444	1044
Oxford	4413	3510	89	3427	4074	105
Penobscot	8314	4780	774	6660	6981	1449
Piscataquis	1535	1188	113	1439	1276	227
Sagadahoc	3042	984	563	2306	1136	513
Somerset	4337	2358	771	2809	2796	1322
Waldo	5253	3486	230	3945	3927	454
Washington	3370	3064	163	2776	2711	262
York	6720	5639	312	5406	5830	514
Total	69429	44869	6939	51468	48373	10645

Hamlin's maj., 17861; Morrill's plurality, 3115.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE	Republicans	30	Democrat 1
HOUSE	Republicans	125	Democrats 26

CONGRESS.

Districts.	Republican.	Coalition.	Rep Maj.
I.	Wood 11215	Little 9776	— 1439
II.	Gilman 12963	Pillsbury 9670	— 3293
III.	Abbott, 10662	Ingalls 8252	— 2310
IV.	Morse 13750	Bronson 7378	— 6372
V.	Washburn 12517	Sanborn 8312	— 4205
VI.	Foster 8503	Wiswell 7567	— 936
Total vote	69600	50955	—18645

VERMONT.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Rep Fremont.	Dem. Buchan.	Am. Fillm.	PRESIDENT, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F.S. Hale.
Addison	3362	334	68	2041	378	642
Bennington	2120	785	70	1388	1150	181
Caledonia	2540	1061	23	1673	1480	487
Chittenden	2844	668	73	1672	803	908
Essex	622	274	4	467	382	16
Franklin	2454	870	65	1675	1211	526
Grand Isle	405	92	9	295	186	31
Lamoille	1607	402	13	393	462	689
Orange	3207	1364	61	1799	1555	752
Orleans	2007	494	6	1199	859	308
Rutland	4798	831	35	2758	938	778
Washington	3821	1369	5	1402	1231	1217
Windham	4068	742	47	2053	881	986
Windsor	5706	1273	66	3366	1528	1105
Total	39651	10669	545	22173	13944	8621

Gerrit Smith received 65 votes.
Fremont's majority, 28382; Scott's do., 608.

VERMONT—*Continued.*

Districts.	CONGRESS. Rep. Walton.	Dem. Needh'm	Rep. Fletch	Rep. Keyes	GOV. 1856. Rep. Royce	Dem. Clark	Am. Slade
I.							
Addison	1762	372	3487	3d	2457	396	12
Bennington	1999	836	2101	887	1315	892	543
Rutland	3426	563	3098	654	2981	819	231
Washington	3211	1482	3378	1555	3942	1513	9
Total	10398	3242	11964	3477	9675	3622	795

Walton's maj., 6132; Fletcher's, 8487; Royce's, 5256.
Scattered on *Rep.* candidates for Congress, 1024.

	Merrill.	Chase.	Fletcher	Keyes	Royce	Clark	Slade
II.							
Caledonia	2501	1083	2555	1117	1323	1331	766
Orange	3373	1560	3298	1798	2122	2060	689
Windham	3406	616	3412	597	2511	975	309
Windsor	4515	1149	4396	1366	2443	1278	697
Total	13796	4368	13659	4868	8399	5643	2501

Merrill's maj., 9337; Fletcher's, 8735; Royce's 245.

	Royce	Bing'm	Fletcher	Keyes	Royce	Clark	Slade
III.							
Chittenden	3074	662	3602	668	2597	784	4
Essex	531	344	564	360	454	360	14
Franklin	2371	952	3432	1039	2114	1128	19
Grand Isle	381	132	398	163	290	218	0
Lamoille	1477	435	1457	473	1073	576	37
Orleans	1763	609	1763	681	1638	618	365
Total	9116	3134	9200	3404	7956	3688	337

Royce's maj., 5893; Fletcher's, 5796; Royce's, 5031.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

Congress	Republican	34238	Democratic 19734
Governor	Fletcher	34757	Keyes 11749
Gov. '55	Royce, 26050	Clark, 12883	Slade, 3053

LEGISLATURE almost unanimously Republican.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Fremont.	Buchan.	Fillm.	PRESIDENT, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Belknap	2062	2220	24	737	1837	282
Carroll	2185	2511	17	491	1825	350
Cheshire	3910	2269	56	2088	2264	698
Coos	1200	1508	2	576	1491	167
Grafton	5029	4620	39	2043	4286	771
Hillsborough	7081	5326	85	2985	4855	1447
Merrimac	4949	4730	43	1627	4628	1001
Rockingham	5914	4915	111	2506	4502	1071
Strafford	3566	2683	20	2008	2280	486
Sullivan	2449	2007	28	1316	2069	420
Total	38345	32789	422	16147	29997	6695

Fremont's maj. 5134; Pierce's do. 7155. This is the actual result. The official (imperfect returns) was: Fremont, 37491; Buchanan, 31891; Fillmore, 408.

GOV., *March*, '56. GOVERNOR, '55.

Counties.	Am.*	Dem.	Whig.	Fusion.	Dem.	Whig	Metcalf.	Wells.	Geodwin.	Metcalf.	Baker.	Bell.
Belknap	1820	2185	100		1414	1573	134					
Carroll	1770	2500	167		1788	2094	252					
Cheshire	3219	2284	138		3484	1889	215					
Coos	1057	1459	38		1071	1189	46					
Grafton	4345	4548	261		4140	3809	576					
Hillsborough	5718	4851	536		5583	4406	527					
Merrimac	4329	4663	253		4255	4186	454					
Rockingham	4879	4864	470		4923	4166	626					
Strafford	2923	2992	281		3071	2048	319					
Sullivan	2062	2005	116		2054	1696	218					
Total	32119	32031	2560		32783	27056	3436					

Metcalf over Wells, 88; Metcalf over Baker, 5727.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Cummings, *Union* 31384; Noble, *Dem.* 29669
The Council stands—Am. and Whigs, 3; Dem. 2.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE	Amer. and Whigs	8	Democrats 4
HOUSE	Amer. and Whigs	168	Democrats 146

* The Republican party was not organized in New Hampshire till after the State election.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch'n.	Am. Fillmore.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. P'ce.	F. S. Hale.
Barnstable..	2067	703	300....	1579	892	473
Berkshire....	6344	2749	577....	3579	2973	631
Bristol.....	8845	2465	936....	3827	3367	2091
Dukes.....	317	161	123....	290	325	48
Essex.....	18926	4577	2613....	6539	4576	3486
Franklin.....	4445	1206	280....	2652	1726	1215
Hampden.....	5533	2730	631....	3445	3458	757
Hampshire....	5166	832	277....	3300	1425	1243
Middlesex....	17228	7705	4095....	8750	8925	4231
Nantucket....	583	126	73....	329	189	189
Norfolk.....	8402	3697	2670....	5589	3454	2479
Plymouth....	7328	1772	1496....	2993	2080	2440
Suffolk.....	8582	5853	4645....	4868	5413	1600
Worcester....	17971	4804	1129....	7283	5966	7138
Total.....	106190	39240	19626....	52683	44569	28023

Maj. for Fremont, 49324; Plurality for Scott, 8114.

Counties.	Governor, 1856. Rep. Gardner.	Dem. Beach.	Fill.Am. Gordon.	Rep.	Am. Rosk'ell.	Dem. Gard'r.	Governor, 1855. Beach
Barnstable...	2593	697	120....	523	1253	598	
Berkshire....	4642	2772	184....	2114	2230	2156	
Bristol.....	7972	2476	574....	2513	4981	1903	
Dukes.....	304	144	98....	79	176	58	
Essex.....	14922	4499	1337....	4385	7263	3364	
Franklin.....	2518	1335	148....	2171	638	1403	
Hampden.....	4907	3185	411....	1979	2643	2268	
Hampshire....	2845	889	50....	2761	1739	836	
Middlesex....	16422	7693	1910....	5203	9057	6409	
Nantucket....	584	123	1....	61	190	102	
Norfolk.....	8008	3716	1803....	2252	5262	2550	
Plymouth....	6438	1783	830....	2562	3907	1464	
Suffolk.....	8823	5829	2862....	2348	6010	4302	
Worcester....	11899	5062	361....	7530	6925	5388	
Total.....	92876	40150	10868...	36521	51874	34920	

Bell, *Whig*, received 7075; Josiah Quincy, *Ind.*, 6534: and 1291 votes were returned as scattering.

Majority for Gardner, 25088; Gardner's plurality in '55, was 14953.

The Legislature is almost unanimously Republican.

Districts.	Congress.
I. Robt. B. Hall, *r*..7094	VII. N.P. Banks, jr.*r*10614
Moses Bates, jr.*d* 1830	I. H. Wright, *d*....4593
Daniel Fisher, *a*. 1601	Isaac Story, *a*....2049
Hall's maj. 3663.	Maj. for Banks, 4172.
II. Jas. Buffinton, *r* 11658	VIII. C. L. Knapp, *r*.9616
C. R. Vickery, *d*..3314	B. F. Butler, *d*..3686
D. Dunbar, *a*....1132	Abel S. Lewis, *a*. 864
Buffinton's maj., 7712.	Maj. for Knapp, 5066.
III. W.S. Damrell,*r* 10433	IX. Eli Thayer, *r*....8920
A. W. Austin, *d*.5077	A. De Witt, *a*....4414
Alfred B. Ely, *a*.1435	J. G. Thurston, *a* 292
Major. for Damrell, 3921.	Nath. Wood, *d*...2967
IV. L. B. Comins, *r*..5188	Maj. for Thayer, 1237.
C. G. Greene, *d*..4431	X. C. C. Chaffee, *r*.10902
Benj. F. Cook, *a*.1678	Fowler, *a & d*....4107
Comins' plurality, 757.	Maj. for Chaffee, 6795.
V. A. Burlingame, *a* 6582	XI. H. L. Dawes, *r*. 6823
W. Appleton, *a & d*5513	Mark Trafton, *a*.4282
Maj. for Burlingame, 69.	J. D. Weston, *d* .4533
VI. T. Davis, *r*.....10044	Plur. for Dawes, 2253.
Nath. J. Lord, *d*.3214	
Ben P. Poor, *a*..1121	
Maj. for Davis, 6709.	

These marked *r* were supported by Republicans and Gardner Americans, except Mr. Thayer in the IXth, and Mr Dawes in the XIth, who ran as Republicans, exclusively. Those marked *d* are Democrats, and those *a* Fillmore Americans, except Mr. De Witt and Mr. Trafton, who are understood to have supported Fremont.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch'n.	Am. Fillmore.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem Pierce.	F S. Hale.
Fairfield.....	6233	5539	923....	4814	5155	167
Hartford	8416	7037	309....	6329	6639	461
Litchfield	5481	3998	180....	3946	4082	413
Middlesex....	2887	2964	183....	2065	2734	238
New Haven...	7976	7315	604....	6046	6097	424
New London .	5402	3953	350....	3361	4079	637
Tolland	2407	1953	85....	1703	2015	202
Windham....	3913	2248	56....	2095	2448	618
Total.....	42715	34995	2615....	30359	33249	3160

Fremont over Buchanan, 7720; over all, 5105; Pierce over Scott, 2890.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Rep. Wells.	Dem. Ingham.	Am. Miner.	Whig Dutton.	Governor, 1855. Dem. Ing'm.	Am. Min'r
Fairfield.....	853	4983	3677....	1944	4971	3139
Hartford.....	1217	6911	5351....	1311	6141	5560
Litchfield	984	3619	2913....	1502	3079	3130
Middlesex....	420	2743	2107....	719	2144	2373
New Haven..	1151	6699	5109....	2046	5851	4946
New London..	688	3741	3598....	723	2467	4531
Tolland	370	1907	1511....	325	1881	1830
Windham....	1057	2122	1751....	532	1406	2309
Total.....	6740	32704	26106	9162	27290	28028

Ingham over Miner, 6598 Miner over Ingham in 1855, 788. Rockwell, *Whig*, received 1251 votes in '56.

Legislature.

Senate..Repe. & Amers.,...13; Democrats,...8
House...Repe. & Amers.,.129; Democrats,.103

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fillmore.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Bristol.....	603	337	219....	628	367	2
Kent.....	1260	966	15..	839	748	83
Newport.....	1298	750	659....	1249	1005	48
Providence...	6903	4432	331....	3868	5529	431
Washington..	1448	595	452....	1023	1086	80
Total.....	11467	6680	1675....	7636	8735	644

Fremont over Buchanan, 4787; over all, 3112; Pierce over Scott, 1109; over all, 455.

Counties.	Governor, 1856. Rep. Hoppin.	Dem. Potter.	Scat.	Governor, 1855. Am. Hoppin.	Dem. Potter.	Scat.
Bristol.....	591	304	2....	713	105	0
Kent.....	916	854	0....	1055	149	0
Newport.....	1519	763	6....	1470	342	81
Providence...	5493	4363	15....	6166	1900	68
Washington ..	1516	864	3....	1703	185	0
Total.....	10035	7188	26	11117	2681	99

Majority for Hoppin, 2851; do. in 1855, 8436.

Legislature.

Senate. Reps. & Amers.,...23; Democrats,...8
House...Reps. & Amers.,..56; Democrats,...17

NEW YORK.

	President, 1856.			President, 1852.			Governor, 1856.			Governor, 1854.			
Counties.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F. S.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*	*Rep.*	*Soft.*	*Hard.*	*Am.*
	From't.	Buch'n.	Fillmore.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	King.	Parker.	Brooks.	Clark.	Seym'r.	Bron'n.	Ull'n.
Albany	8016	7751	5301	7246	8363	133	4478	7909	5655	3993	5428	849	4775
Allegany	3545	1640	856	3670	4009	678	6386	1655	987	2498	1729	244	2620
Broome	4207	2106	791	2674	3064	347	4227	2142	833	2434	731	1370	1170
Cat'raugus	5166	1773	978	3687	3492	561	5050	1786	1064	1815	1002	244	3243
Cayuga	7035	1818	1923	4838	4550	916	6864	1793	2091	3807	2303	325	2469
Chautauque	7057	1847	2017	5612	3703	1146	6901	1857	2142	2709	1341	377	4519
Chemung	3264	1789	766	2326	3189	339	3271	1853	796	1067	1467	98	1613
Chenango	5468	2406	1070	3880	4481	303	5300	2487	1205	3632	1940	1050	801
Columbia	3818	3020	1981	4142	4455	7	3707	3100	2005	2444	2381	994	1582
Cortland	2096	1181	638	2328	2064	655	3510	1233	658	2401	1627	327	88
Clinton	2859	2134	1311	2286	2312	245	2543	2179	1388	1857	1440	373	597
Delaware	4397	2107	2009	3293	4052	339	4088	2386	1961	2772	2828	936	656
Dutchess	5512	4039	2013	5495	5800	33	5529	4181	2023	3411	3150	724	1849
Erie	9901	7536	5520	8023	7033	510	6662	7711	5552	2119	5252	442	7711
Essex	2004	1173	966	2756	1973	174	2837	1184	1011	2084	1063	308	493
Franklin	1469	1600	1145	1747	2074	130	1360	1602	1260	1557	1481	244	179
Fulton	2593	1374	1034	2171	2070	115	2543	1398	1066	1803	1378	231	442
Genesee	3620	1434	1100	3358	2166	313	3530	1409	1216	1571	695	453	2360
Greene	2164	2346	1533	2803	3242	16	1931	2541	1585	1385	1707	272	1760
Hamilton	149	250	117	126	342	0	142	264	112	119	248	94	0
Herkimer	5074	1650	1230	2679	4220	555	4969	1627	1355	2615	3113	142	571
Jefferson	8249	3496	1068	5656	6279	757	8077	3640	1090	4051	3758	574	1796
Kings	7846	14174	8647	8487	10621	66	7024	14287	8777	5287	8605	1460	6993
Lewis	3124	1114	418	1727	2535	303	2952	1224	495	1549	1587	131	151
Livingston	3597	1652	1979	4096	3055	308	3458	1652	2132	1959	1126	464	2572
Mont'mery	3076	1485	1713	2995	3373	40	3011	1493	1744	2255	2052	631	475
Madison	6312	1861	865	3379	3435	1584	6144	1933	958	3433	3123	457	277
Monroe	7584	4683	3070	7467	6314	775	7380	4755	3197	4044	3332	962	3516
New-York*	17771	41913	19922	23115	34226	206	14994	41384	21423	12233	26780	4766	16588
Niagara	3906	1864	1985	3413	2962	1056	3856	1882	2025	2346	1118	570	1882
Onondaga	10071	4227	1724	6097	6415	1701	9750	4267	1994	4740	4558	480	3064
Ontario	4561	1642	2189	4402	3347	547	4411	1665	2283	2431	1280	383	3148
Orange	4274	3948	2172	4221	5171	16	4204	3981	2209	2775	2187	1343	1790
Oneida	11172	6386	1601	7831	8636	1033	10852	6573	1746	7521	7870	621	1068
Oswego	8246	3683	1175	4375	4973	2148	8004	3698	1391	4882	3475	475	1335
Orleans	3089	1052	1412	2586	2267	606	3065	1013	1502	1533	626	276	1985
Otsego	6373	3095	1229	4434	5486	643	6213	3683	1310	3039	5061	611	652
Putnam	963	1096	479	826	1521	0	961	1120	477	554	617	83	638
Queens	1896	2394	2521	2208	2899	12	2113	2361	2304	1375	1676	449	1294
Rensselaer	5153	4415	4548	6185	6563	218	4711	4467	4913	3741	3804	480	3077
Richmond	736	1550	946	1147	1324	30	731	1548	957	585	775	140	566
Rockland	668	1526	937	733	1785	0	648	1538	937	565	561	278	789
St. Lawrence	9698	1950	1332	4570	5583	1386	9582	1964	1422	4402	3071	286	947
Saratoga	4524	2446	2581	4498	4291	71	4310	2541	2685	3327	2395	733	1733
Schenectady	1714	787	1213	1654	1900	0	1652	805	1258	1222	753	525	525
Schuyler	2542	981	461	New County.			2336	1002	641	1582	1367	110	401
Suffolk	2903	2045	1980	1917	3306	0	2338	2081	1951	1307	1428	235	2080
Seneca	2163	1625	1265	2213	2511	200	2097	1651	1311	1143	1201	220	1493
Schoharie	2376	2837	1630	2958	3846	18	2178	2958	1700	1833	1712	1451	1138
Sullivan	1690	1583	2037	2054	2681	44	1589	1655	2068	1061	1028	797	866
Steuben	7270	3217	2034	5236	6880	245	7119	3297	2116	2082	2478	450	5001
Tioga	3831	2154	435	2234	2815	197	3256	2205	464	1622	1626	202	1019
Tompkins	4019	1430	1470	3410	3472	862	3900	1511	1470	2347	1482	461	1406
Ulster	2932	4030	4703	5133	5916	26	2803	4185	4729	2851	2733	505	2472
Washington	5174	1632	1848	4230	3174	451	5025	1583	2059	3199	1272	415	2026
Warren	2202	1006	735	1174	1713	119	2055	1071	818	685	425	543	1408
Wayne	5776	1999	1448	4033	4050	941	5609	2033	1568	3067	2084	435	1516
Wyoming	4056	1911	571	3005	2471	727	3942	1969	642	2100	1242	546	981
Westchester	4450	4600	3541	4033	5279	55	4175	4703	3750	2340	2868	514	3413
Yates	2994	915	551	1974	2153	324	2957	941	389	1643	1055	281	711
Total	276007	196878	124604	234882	262083	25329	264400	198616	130670	156804	156495	33860	122282

The Gerrit Smith electoral ticket received 155 votes in the State.

Fremont over Buchanan, 80,129; over Fillmore, 151,403. Pierce over Scott, 37,201; over all, 1872. King over Parker, 65,426; over Brooks, 133,921. Clark over Seymour, 309; over Ullman, 34,522; over Bronson, 122,954. Gerrit Smith, *Abolitionist*, received 168 votes.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans	*Democrats.*	*Americans.*	*Rep. Plu'y*
Lieut. Gov'or	Henry R. Selden, 266,991	John Vanderbilt, 197,811	Lyman Odell, 129,913	69,180
Canal Com'sr	Chas. H. Sherrill, 267,220	John L. Russell, 196,471	Amos H. Prescott, 129,642	70,749
Prison Insp'r	Wesley Bailey, 265,969	Math'w T. Brennan, 196,848	James P. Sanders, 129,881	70,121
Ch'f of Appeals	Russell F. Hicks, 267,061	Horatio G. Warner, 197,116	Alexander Mann, 129,458	69 945

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.....Republicans, 16; Americans, 11; Democrats, 4; Temperance, 1.

Assembly.....Republicans, 81; Americans, 8; Democrats, 31; Am. & Dem., 8.

* The State Canvassers put Fremont's vote in this city at 16,469, owing to a blunder of the County Canvassers, which was subsequently corrected, but not in time for the report of the State Canvassers.

NEW YORK.

CONGRESS 1856.

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Amer.*
I.	Lord.	Searing.	Jenn.
Kings	462	2593	906
Queens	1907	2639	2143
Richmond	786	1540	946
Suffolk	2344	2148	1889
Total	5449	8960	5892

Searing over Jennings 3068.

II.	Strausahan.	Taylor.	Wood.
Brooklyn	8689	8891	5476

M'Cue, 1133. Taylor's plu., 2722.

III.	Felton.	Sick's.	Dug'ne.
N.Y. Wd. 1.	75	1446	219
" 2.	165	362	214
" 3.	339	566	584
" 5.	697	1543	634
" 8.	853	1805	1254
Total	2126	5716	2905

Sickles over Duganne, 2811.

IV.	Ryekman.	Kelly.	Gould.
Ward... 4.	196	2193	147
" 6.	207	2315	162
" 10.	719	1582	399
" 14.	375	2229	396
Total	1497	8319	1736

Kelly over Gould, 6584.

V.	Andrews.	Maclay.	North'p.
Ward... 7.	897	2176	1035
" 13.	500	1623	1042
Williamsb.	1787	2066	1721
Total	3274	5863	3798

Hamilton, Ind., Dem. 1189. Maclay's plurality, 2065.

VI.	Stillman.	Cochr'ne.	Wm's.
Ward...11.	1136	3138	1190
" 15.	1414	1083	1040
" 17.	1441	3310	1428
Total	3991	7531	3658

Cochrane over Stillman, 3540.

VII.	Nye.	Ward.	Briggs.
Ward... 9.	1368	1851	2335
" 16.	1389	2019	1136
" 20.	1343	2661	990
Total	4100	6531	4461

Bullock, 854. Ward's plu., 2070.

VIII.	Wakem'n.	Clark.	Knapp.
Ward...12.	456	854	418
" 18.	1249	2338	1522
" 19.	547	1170	410
" 21.	752	1411	991
" 22.	756	1709	510
Total	3760	7482	3651

Clark over Wakeman, 3722.

IX.	Strang.	Haskin.	Cobb.
Putnam	1008	1050	478
Rockland	663	1536	933
Westchester	4279	4609	3673
Total	5935	7195	5084

Haskin over Strang, 1260.

X.	Murray.	Fowler.	Trotter.
Orange	4409	4031	1991
Sullivan	1747	1550	2005
Total	6156	5581	3996

Murray over Fowler, 575.

XI.	Brodh'd.	Russell.	Fream.
Greene	1966	2525	1540
Ulster	2946	4353	4362
Total	4912	6878	5902

Russell over Fream, 964.

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Amer.*
XII.	T'mpe'n.	Ch'mb'ln.	Teller.
Columbia	3793	3343	1681
Dutchess	5464	4630	1435
Total	9247	7972	3116

Thompson over Chamberlain, 1275.

XIII.	Olin.	Griew'd.	Fonda.
Rensselaer.	3206	4786	4106

Olin over Griswold, 448.

XIV.	Van Dyck.	Corning.	Perry.
Albany	4631	8295	5096

Corning over Perry, 3201.

XV.	Dodd.	Gray	Cramer.
Hamilton	157	261	104
Saratoga	4395	2666	2499
Warren	2063	1020	736
Washington	5062	1344	2254
Total	11717	5373	5593

Dodd over Cramer, 6064.

XVI.	Palmer.	Averill.	Ross.
Clinton	2677	2048	1572
Essex	2777	747	1463
Franklin	1345	1568	1294
Total	6799	4363	4129

Palmer over Averill, 2436.

XVII.	Spinner.	Dodge.†
Herkimer	5106	2814
St. Lawrence	9616	3301
Total	14722	6115

Majority for Spinner, 8607.

XVIII.	Cochr'e.	Rossiter.	Smith.
Fulton	2613	1312	1079
Montgom'ry	9063	1434	1743
Schenectady	1766	545	1365
Schoharie	2277	2832	1729
Total	9719	6123	5936

Cochrane over Rossiter, 3596.

XIX.	Morse.	Gregory.†
Delaware	4401	4020
Otsego	6323	4861
Total	10724	8881

Majority for Morse, 1843.

XX.	Matteson.	Johnson.†
Oneida	10618	8275

Majority for Matteson, 2343.

XXI.	Bennett.	Hyde.†
Broome	4301	2967
Chenango	5435	3568
Cortland	3621	1767
Total	13357	8192

Majority for Bennett, 5165.

XXII.	Goodwin.	Clark.	Culver.
Madison	6275	2512	454
Oswego	8105	3768	1207
Total	14380	6080	1671

Goodwin over Clarke, 8300.

XXIII.	Hoard	Dorwin.	Clark.
Jefferson	8109	4606	39
Lewis	3040	1464	—
Total	11149	6070	39

Hoard over Dorwin, 5079.

XXIV.	Granger.	Peck.	Beach.
Onondaga	9748	4525	1720

Granger over Peck, 5223.

XXV.	Morgan.	Richm'd	Fosg't
Cayuga	6974	1670	2099
Wayne	5657	2015	1545
Total	12631	3685	3644

Morgan over Richmond, 8946.

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Am*
XXVI.	Pottle.	Ogden.	Oliv
Ontario	4482	1630	2
Seneca	2119	1614	1
Yates	2797	993	
Total	9398	3237	4

Pottle over Oliver, 5187.

XXVII.	Park'r.	Hath'way.	Lav
Chemung	2575	2028	
Schuyler	2478	1164	
Tioga	3551	2290	
Tompkins	3981	2995	
Total	12385	8377	1

Parker over Hathaway, 4008.

XXVIII.	Kelsey.	Angel.	Hall
Livingston	3445	1543	2
Steuben	7064	2723	2
Total	10509	4266	4

Kelsey over Hallett, 6514.

XXIX.	Andrews.	Paine.	Cla
Monroe	7786	4337	3

Andrews over Paine, 3449.

XXX.	Sherm'n.	Richm'd.	Cool
Allegany	6365	1653	
Genesee	3551	1418	1
Wyoming	3951	1963	
Total	13867	5032	2

Sherman over Richmond, 883

XXXI.	Burro's.	Church.	Hu
Niagara	3733	1152	7
Orleans	3102	579	1
Total	6865	1731	4

Burroughs over Hunt, 2191.

XXXII.	Sp'lding.	Hatch.	Hav
Erie	6923	7399	5

Hatch over Spaulding, 476.

XXXIII.	Fenton.	Allen.	Edw'
Cattaraugus	5104	1719	1
Chautauque	6942	1717	2
Total	12046	3436	3

Fenton over Allen, 8610.

* Except Brooklyn and W
llamsburgh.

† Nominated and supported
both the Buchanan and Fillm
parties.

NEW YORK CITY

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Wards.	Buchan.	Frem.	Fil
I.	1463	116	
II.	377	202	
III.	583	374	
IV.	2188	266	
V.	1586	762	
VI.	2357	294	
VII.	2454	371	1
VIII.	1914	929	1
IX.	2055	1512	2
X.	1652	571	
XI.	3434	903	1
XII.	944	431	
XIII.	1918	691	1
XIV.	2291	454	
XV.	1228	1364	1
XVI.	2166	1489	1
XVII.	3539	1462	1
XVIII.	2503	1414	1
XIX.	1255	474	
XX.	2760	1462	1
XXI.	1504	804	
XXII.	1743	706	
Total	41913	17771	19

Buchanan over Fillmore, 2191
over Fremont, 24142; all, 4220.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Rep. Fremont,	Dem. Buch'n,	Am. Fillmore.	PRESIDENT, 1852. Whig. Scott,	Dem. Pi'ce,	F.S. Hale.
Adams	1120	2037	1249	2725	2018	31
Alleghany	13671	9062	1488	9615	7226	965
Armstrong	2933	2380	188	2493	2450	142
Beaver	2688	1905	234	1805	1943	351
Bedford	396	2458	1936	2273	2319	0
Berks	1037	11272	3586	4913	9503	5
Blair	445	2069	2450	2590	1931	5
Bradford	6938	2514	101	3526	3930	281
Bucks	4682	6817	735	4928	5766	58
Butler	3401	2548	67	2833	2533	166
Cambria	804	2987	968	1461	2035	15
Carbon	692	1866	465	749	1311	0
Centre	390	2895	1952	1916	2993	0
Chester	5308	6333	1448	5700	5520	338
Clarion	788	2760	950	1218	2642	28
Clearfield	718	1978	604	997	1733	24
Clinton	618	1485	682	996	1318	2
Columbia	1239	2889	219	1165	2102	0
Crawford	5360	3391	45	2775	3427	996
Cumberland	1472	3427	1579	2878	3188	0
Dauphin	1614	3094	2439	3673	2875	29
Delaware	1590	2005	1010	2083	1737	107
Elk	275	575	52	163	423	14
Erie	5156	2534	299	4015	2738	611
Fayette	2089	3554	1174	3030	3867	0
Franklin	2446	3489	1233	3904	3358	3
Fulton	142	970	566	729	831	1
Greene	1321	2747	286	1599	2602	30
Huntingdon	926	2164	1645	2511	2041	2
Indiana	3612	1762	263	2387	1827	279
Jefferson	1053	1463	515	1115	1484	22
Juniata	480	1365	747	559	823	0
Lancaster	6608	8731	4592	11636	6578	53
Lawrence	3065	1220	96	1984	1064	514
Lebanon	2414	2511	437	3105	2118	1
Lehigh	3237	4426	122	2993	3493	2
Luzerne	4850	6791	868	3339	5340	79
Lycoming	934	3334	1770	2085	2790	5
M'Kean	812	536	47	405	597	78
Mercer	3686	2699	118	2211	2693	769
Mifflin	216	1491	1050	1392	1620	0
Monroe	560	2275	69	418	2098	0
Montgomery	2845	7134	2265	4791	5767	160
Montour	666	1271	149	866	1455	0
Northampton	1168	5260	1838	2978	4403	16
Northumberland	566	3059	1340	1619	2451	4
Perry	521	2135	1407	1413	2159	0
Philadelphia	7993	38222	24084	24566	26022	626
Pike	270	862	15	202	834	0
Potter	1264	667	6	263	661	325
Schuylkill	2188	7035	2682	4128	4758	10
Somerset	1458	1763	1405	2986	1203	28
Snyder	443	1255	1064	New County.		
Susquehanna	3861	2548	51	2035	3046	215
Sullivan	309	538	48	177	426	59
Tioga	4541	1386	27	1564	2614	79
Union	1429	1092	186	3081	1994	0
Venango	2041	2137	72	1164	1899	204
Warren	2091	1231	49	1138	1433	243
Washington	4237	4288	265	3810	4064	370
Wayne	2172	2259	113	1232	2962	21
Westmorel'd	4091	5172	299	3203	5509	119
Wyoming	1138	1171	74	807	1258	19
York	511	6876	4301	4700	5585	11
Total	147510	230710	82175	179174	198368	8525

Buchanan over Fremont, 83200, over all, 1025.

CONGRESS. CAN. COM. 1856. GOV. '54.

Dist.	Union. Dem. Knight.	Union. Dem. Flor'ce.	Whig. Dem. Coch's.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big'r
1.						
1st	1555	1571	1551	1592	1107	956
2	1815	2294	1834	2322	1685	1492
3	1087	1466	1073	1488	936	1050
4	875	2038	878	2047	808	1318
5 (part)	374	499	1136	1436	353	365
7	1539	1627	1544	1649	1169	1345
Total	7275	9495	8916	10534	6058	6526

Florence's maj 2220; Scott's, 2518; Bigler's, 468.

Dist. II.	Union. Dem. Morris.	Union. Dem. Mars'l.	Whig. Dem. Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big.
Ward 5 (part)	761	926	[In 1st Dis].		736	652
" 6	1162	1413	1161	1421	1153	1035
" 8	1264	1223	1253	1239	1130	893
" 9	1265	1263	1260	1270	1222	951
" 10	1959	1193	1958	1203	1803	918
Total	6411	6018	5642	5133	6044	4449

Morris' majority, 393; Cochrane's do., 509; Pollock's do., 1625.

III.	Millward.	Landy.	Coc'rn.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big.
Ward 11	923	1421	919	1437	861	1039
" 12	1179	1283	1166	1303	1210	983
" 16	1287	1412	1279	1423	1127	1033
" 17	940	1818	918	1841	678	1321
" 18	1712	1118	1705	1127	1591	737
" 19 (part)	712	881	1182	1875	583	542
Total	6753	7933	7169	9006	6050	5630

Landy's majority, 1180; Scott's do., 1837; Pollock's do., 430.

IV.	*Foust.	Phillips.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big.
Ward 13	1296	1292	1982	1284	1835	934
" 14	1522	1444	2060	1451	1902	960
" 15	960	1562	1297	1571	1249	1198
" 19 (part)	376	961	[In 3d Dis].		373	643
" 20	1240	1890	1605	1882	1152	1000
" 21 (part)	169	347	948	1141	161	942
" 23 (part)	227	396	1508	1659	273	270
" 24	770	1387	1133	1400	976	709
Total	6560	9279	10533	10388	7921	6056

Kelly, *Rep*, received 2457 votes.

Phillips' plurality, 2719; Cochrane's majority, 145; Pollock's do., 1895.

V.	Mulvany.	Jones.	Coc'rn.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big.
Ward 21 (part)	715	793	[In 4th Dis].		623	600
" 22	1240	978	1243	977	942	788
" 23 (part)	1199	1255	[In 4th Dis].		1179	877
Montgom'y Co.	4807	6648	4783	6727	5144	5659
Total	7961	9674	6026	7704	7889	7904

Jones' majority, 1713; Scott's do., 1678; Bigler's do., 15.

VI.	Bowes.	Hickman.	Coc'rn.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big.
Chester	5909	6055	6297	5851	6544	4412
Delaware	1882	1969	2438	1919	2292	1566
Total	7851	8024	8735	7770	8836	5978

Larkin, *Am.*, received 532 votes.

Hickman's plurality, 173; Cochrane's majority, 965; Pollock's do., 471.

VII.	Bradshaw.	Chap'n.	Coc'rn.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big.
Bucks	5591	6278	5609	6265	5498	5069
Lehigh	3198	4043	3192	4055	3094	3026
Total	8789	10321	8801	10318	8592	8115

Chapman's majority, 1532; Scott's do., 1527; Pollock's, do., 477.

VIII.	Yoder.	Jones.	Coc'ran.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big'r.
Berks	3947	9951	3939	10000	5143	8403
Lancaster	10001	8320	10473	8029	10962	4699

Jones' majority, 6004; Scott's, 6061; Bigler's 3350.

IX.	Roberts.	Heister.	Coc'rn.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big.
Berks	3947	9951	3939	10000	5143	8403
Lancaster	10001	8320	10473	8029	10962	4699

Roberts' majority, 1681; Cochrane's, do., 2444; Pollock's, do., 6263.

X.	Kunkel.	Ever.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big'r.
Dauphin	3452	2903	3469	2944	4061	2224
Lebanon	2780	2227	2776	2242	2636	1751
Union	1505	1012	1483	1043	2981	1913
Northumb. (pt.)	156	87	[In 11th Dis.]			
Snyder	1334	1131	1377	1125	[New Co.]	
Total	9227	7360	9105	7352	9578	5888

Kunkel's majority, 1867; Cochrane's, do., 1753; Pollock's, do., 3690.

XI.	Campbell.	Dewart.	Coch.	Scott.	Pollock.	Big'r.
Northumberl'd.	1615	2750	1716	2894	2121	2132
Schuylkill	4803	6209	4623	6361	4252	5388
Total	6418	8959	6339	9255	6373	7570

Dewart's maj., 2541; Scott's 2916; Bigler's, 1197.

* American.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Union.* Smith.	*Dem.* Montgy.	*Union.* Coch.	*Dem.* Scott.	*Whig.* Pollock.	*Dem.* Bigl.
XII.						
Columbia	1254	2540..	1067	2766..	1399	2190
Luzerne	4676	5509..	4563	5663..	4884	4368
Montour	866	1035..	660	1221..	757	976
Wyoming	691	1268..	1040	1081..	1174	893
Total	7657	10442..	7359	10681..	8214	8417
Montgomery's maj., 2785; Scott's, 3302; Bigler's, 203.						
XIII.	S.E.	Dim'k.	Dim'k.	Coch.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Carbon	926	1591..	938	1591..	1056	1227
Monroe	541	2024..	528	2047..	625	1917
Northampton	1274	4671..	2344	4664..	3417	3685
Pike	257	791..	254	815..	207	624
Wayne	2065	2128..	2055	2192..	1408	1877
Total	6065	11235..	6119	11309..	6713	9330
Maj.: W. H. Dimmick, 6173; Scott, 5190; Higler, 2617.						
XV.	†Grow.	Sherw'd.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Bradford	6082	1978..	6017	2042..	4811	2369
Susquehanna	3510	2286..	3424	2320..	2819	2126
Tioga	3733	1057..	3689	1111..	2448	1489
Total	13325	5361..	13130	5473..	10078	5984
Grow's maj., 7964; Cochrane's, 7657; Pollock's, 4094.						
XV.	Irwin.	White.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Centre	2421	1708..	2404	2725..	2774	2113
Clinton	1214	1446..	1277	1408..	1497	935
Lycoming	2768	3119..	2736	3138..	2799	2269
Mifflin	1577	1539..	1569	1550..	1630	1787
Sullivan	346	693..	334	501..	329	417
Potter	1124	675..	1117	674..	748	656
Total	9450	9980..	9437	9996..	9777	7677
White's maj., 530; Scott's, 559; Pollock's, 2100.						
XVI.	Todd.	Ahl.	Cochran.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Cumberland	3089	3027..	2975	3226..	3157	2581
Perry	1984	2040..	1970	2057..	2121	1412
York	4597	6124..	4594	6076..	4777	4707
Total	9670	11191..	9539	11359..	10055	8700
Ahl's maj., 1521; Scott's, 1820; Pollock's, 1365.						
XVII.	Pearcy.	Reilly.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Adams	2268	2309..	2270	2809..	2124	2086
Bedford	2174	2297..	2173	2296..	2157	2019
Franklin	3325	3368..	3416	3300..	3579	2799
Fulton	673	936..	679	933..	705	876
Juniata	1275	1315..	1262	1311..	1170	1176
Total	9715	10224..	9800	10149..	9735	8956
Reilly's maj., 1504; Scott's, 1349; Pollock's, 779.						
XVIII.	Ede.	Persh'g.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Blair	2630	1939..	2626	1950..	2706	1513
Cambria	1474	2235..	1556	2739..	1627	1739
Huntingdon	2194	1966..	2196	1910..	2614	1500
Somerset	2504	1780..	2547	1773..	2765	1268
Total	8792	8808	8925	8352	9708	6020
Ede's maj., 284; Cochrane's, 573; Pollock's, 3683.						
XIX.	Covode.	M'K'n'y.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Armstrong	2520	2307..	2806	2411..	2689	1949
Indiana	3340	1488..	3317	1500..	3161	1264
Westmoreland	4249	4929..	4285	4920..	3773	3803
Total	10409	8724..	10408	8831..	9623	7016
Covode's maj., 1685; Coch'ne's, 1577; Pollock's, 2607.						
XX.	Knight.	Mont'y.	Coch'n	Scott.	Pollock	Bigl.
Fayette	3265	3410..	3235	3418..	3458	2440
Greene	1651	2594..	1558	2647..	1746	2106
Washington	4495	4252..	4424	4316..	4276	3457
Total	9411	10256..	9217	10381..	9510	7903
Montgomery's maj., 845; Scott's, 1164; Pollock's, 1607.						
XXI.	†Ritchie.	M'Candl's	Coch's.	Scott.	Pollock	Bigl.
Allegheny (pt.)	7674	5044..	8258	5697..	10377	5115
Wright, &c., received 447 votes.						
Ritchie's maj., 1263; Coch'ne's, 2361; Pollock's, 5262.						
XXII.	†Purviance.	Gibson.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	Bigl.
Allegheny (pt.)	3746	2271..	4061	2197	with 21st dis	
Butler	3092	2563..	3098	2560..	2955	2381
Total	6840	4834..	7159	4757..	2955	2381
Wardlow, *&c.*, received 287 votes.						
Purviance's maj., 1999; Coc'ne's, 2402; Poll'k's, 574.						

Dist.	*Union.* Stewart.	*Dem.* Cunn'm.	*Union.* Coch'n.	*Dem.* Scott.	*Whig.* Pollock.	*D*
Beaver	2376	1801..	2410	1761..	2233	1
Lawrence	2695	1121..	2695	1107..	2576	1
Mercer	3481	2545..	3434	2596..	3134	2
Total	8552	5467..	8529	5464..	7843	4
Stewart's maj., 3085; Coch'ne's, 3065; Pollock's, 2						
XXIV.	Myers.	Gillis.	Coch'n.	Scott.	Pollock.	4
Clarion	1674	2594..	1680	2587..	2015	1
Clearfield	1211	1831..	1181	1841..	1188	1
Elk	239	488..	253	492..	401	
Jefferson	1472	1318..	1449	1326..	1559	
McKean	819	412..	730	498..	405	
Venango	1984	1968..	1964	1989..	1679	1
Warren	1715	1174..	1652	1160..	1400	1
Total	9114	9785..	8909	9893..	8647	8
Gillis' maj., 671; Scott's, 984; Pollock's, 588.						
XXV.	†Dick.	M'Fadd'n.	Coch.	Scott.	Pollock.	E
Crawford	4709	2633..	4461	2895..	3696	2
Erie	4225	1582..	4083	1980..	3637	2
Total	8944	4215..	8544	4875..	7333	5
Dick's maj., 4729; Cochran's, 3669; Pollock's, 2						

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Union.	*Democrat*
Canal Com.	Cochrane..210,111;	Scott..212,
Aud. Gen.	Phelps 209,261;	Fry 212,
Surveyor Gen.	Laporte ...208,888;	Rowe..212,
Governor, 1854..	Pollock....204,008;	Bigler..167,

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ..... Opposition, 18; Democrats,
HOUSE ..... Opposition, 47; Democrats,

† Ran as Republicans exclusively.

FLORIDA.

Counties.	Pres. 1856. *Dem.* Buchan.	*Amer.* Fillm.	Gov. 1856. *Dem.* Perry.	*Amer.* Walk'r.	Pres. *Whig.* Scott.	*D* Pi
Alachua	361	142..	336	189..	111	
Calhoun	71	50..	12	..	13	
Columbia	462	460..	433	449..	197	
Dade	No return.		No return.		No ret	
Duval	341	434..	270	498..	274	
Escambia	249	234..	229	234..	202	
Franklin	177	96..	156	108..	87	
Gadsden	328	300..	354	306..	170	
Hamilton	180	187..	186	226..	27	
Hernando	101	40..	55	..	47	
Hillsboro'	366	173..	161	..	70	
Holmes	76	87..	35	119..	73	
Jackson	431	467..	407	471..	260	
Jefferson	390	145..	354	176..	88	
Leon	414	294..	404	368..	227	
Levy	45	55..	68	79..	27	
Liberty	88	63..	93	53..	New	
Madison	454	360..	423	536..	101	
Manatee	24	81..		12..	New	
Marion	324	210..	353	267..	137	
Monroe	222	54..	212	61..	95	
Nassau	133	70..	104	78..	48	
Orange	51	33..	54	45..	35	
Putnam	70	25..	17	..	37	
Santa Rosa	200	334..	207	303..	218	
St. John's	198	75..	198	64..	97	
St. Lucia	No return..		No return..		No ret	
Sumter	109	49..	82	81..	New	
Volusia	52	41..		16..	New	
Wakulla	169	149..	158	194..	90	
Walton	129	143..		13..	113	
Washington	153	72..	46	..	34	
Total	6358	4833..	5407	5027..	2875	

Majority for Buchanan, 1525; do. for Perry, do. for Pierce, 1443.

The vote for Congress resulted as follows:—K
kins, *Dem.*, 5985; Baker, *Amer.*, 5226. Majorit
Hawkins, 759.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ..... Democrats, 13; Americans, &c.,
HOUSE ..... Democrats, 29; Americans, &c.,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	Pres., 1856. Dem. Buchanan.	Gov., 1856. Am. Fillmore.	Pres., 1852. Whig. Dem. Bragg.	Gilmer.	Scott.	Pierce
Alamance	717	452	916	645	With Orange.	
Alexander	314	322	466	411	219	98
Anson	311	723	334	772	992	369
Ashe	531	617	734	748	558	396
Beaufort	525	796	539	833	910	574
Bertie	453	511	470	545	498	444
Bladen	463	367	506	481	371	462
Brunswick	364	384	404	468	352	301
Burke	378	311	523	459	761	389
Buncombe	778	731	969	786	567	376
Cabarrus	365	594	436	665	642	371
Caldwell	364	374	438	425	493	446
Camden	89	474	107	474	503	107
Carteret	463	389	493	502	414	386
Caswell	917	212	1120	211	226	931
Catawba	653	168	968	158	with Lincoln.	
Chatham	761	787	1166	1062	1008	726
Cherokee	443	522	482	574	534	290
Chowan	255	212	291	230	225	219
Cleveland	796	71	1109	138	211	494
Columbus	527	212	589	306	178	387
Craven	595	475	784	535	583	694
Cumberland	1267	767	1575	928	811	1488
Currituck	338	128	356	146	134	490
Davidson	634	964	823	1199	1019	497
Davie	279	477	363	586	414	259
Duplin	1173	117	1113	155	186	930
Edgecomb	1581	151	1853	189	89	1484
Forsyth	1043	772	1080	926	with Stokes.	
Franklin	793	255	744	354	363	704
Gaston	597	83	739	133	with Lincoln.	
Gates	388	305	489	392	368	368
Granville	1060	756	1225	994	991	945
Greene	375	218	432	289	325	326
Guilford	413	1515	571	2059	1552	345
Halifax	683	509	796	684	497	434
Haywood	413	191	537	254	314	302
Henderson	434	406	655	647	493	210
Hertford	301	375	335	393	290	236
Hyde	248	398	332	501	335	227
Iredell	302	1241	351	1349	909	280
Jackson	404	65	570	112	with Hayw'd	
Johnston	958	619	1016	817	708	870
Jones	211	157	251	180	191	201
Lenoir	424	264	447	263	282	397
Lincoln	514	223	614	222	621	1418
Macon	247	308	357	396	309	240
Madison	460	182	576	247	with Yancy.	
Martin	725	311	706	340	289	567
Mecklenburg	1051	573	1024	623	680	1115
Mellowell	380	274	536	395	with Burke.	
Montgomery	108	546	211	725	620	132
Moore	440	489	733	677	546	484
Nash	1068	61	1107	93	88	1090
New Hanover	1472	577	1522	570	383	1400
Northampton	621	466	695	428	455	530
Onslow	683	145	771	108	175	597
Orange	909	747	1119	1045	1441	1307
Pasquotank	299	532	330	502	539	316
Perquimans	254	346	304	348	324	270
Person	543	279	678	384	263	471
Pitt	730	570	775	716	679	602
Polk	156	124		New County.		
Randolph	336	1025	541	1221	1056	277
Richmond	176	500	246	556	678	146
Robeson	673	566	773	669	660	732
Rockingham	1001	369	1168	449	342	823
Rowan	779	865	885	905	836	672
Rutherford	576	412	1070	781	761	301
Sampson	927	358	990	497	604	887
Stanly	108	731	186	797	714	95
Stokes	658	331	769	496	1081	1237
Surry	706	862	877	879	1046	937
Tyrrell	92	277	134	309	286	87
Union	655	256	834	275	with Mk'burg	
Wake	1472	789	1693	1124	1032	1357
Warren	841	78	819	101	167	691
Watauga	148	368	237	302	with Ashe.	
Washington	236	364	261	377	302	210
Wayne	1172	208	1332	274	286	1057
Wilkes	380	992	609	1204	1073	242

	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Bragg.	Gilmer.	Scott.	Pierce
Yadkin	483	694	633	866	with Surry.	
Yancy	616	208	819	320	236	557
Total	46246	36886	57555	44961	39068	39744

Buch.'s maj., 11360; Bragg's, 12894; Pierce's, 695.

LEGISLATURE largely Democratic.

NEW JERSEY.

	President, 1856. Fremont.	Buch'an.	Fillmore.	Scott.	President, 1852. Pierce.	Hale
Atlantic	547	684	160	349	751	0
Bergen	436	1548	797	926	1414	0
Burlington	3149	3682	1584	3820	3796	114
Camden	817	1766	2088	1568	1696	37
Cape May	177	312	497	604	362	0
Cumberland	642	1574	1231	1371	1612	2
Essex	4760	6845	4338	6242	5631	35
Gloucester	639	966	1380	1221	1083	55
Hudson	1702	2574	1411	1596	1645	29
Hunterdon	1554	3496	1106	2290	3078	0
Mercer	2155	2857	1064	2658	2589	13
Middlesex	1209	2468	1988	2495	2401	0
Monmouth	1003	3319	1815	1806	3179	5
Morris	2310	3008	696	2549	2800	25
Ocean	892	660	304	1102	567	0
Passaic	1422	1618	954	1670	1825	0
Salem	432	1769	1516	1724	1733	31
Somerset	1235	1846	709	1814	1630	1
Sussex	1601	3064	31	1177	3134	5
Warren	1596	2877	446	1574	2739	10
Total	28336	46943	24115	38656	44305	380

Buchanan's plurality, 18605; Pierce's maj., 5749.

Districts.	Congress. I. Fes. Clawson.	Dem. Hinsline.	Gov. 1856. Fes. Newell.	Dem. Alex.	Gov. '55. Whig. Hayw.	Dem. Price
Atlantic	663	716	677	710	464	575
Camden	2993	1959	2963	1813	2075	1521
Cape May	672	313	673	316	451	432
Cumberland	1776	1624	1847	1564	1453	1433
Gloucester	1961	1028	1992	1012	1570	884
Salem	1928	1731	1952	1764	1718	1608
Total	9673	7351	10004	7199	7731	6449
II.	Robbins.		Wall.	Newell.	Alex.	Hayw. Price
Burlington	4617		3750	4663	3714	3611 3345
Mercer	3204		2870	3152	2916	2171 2365
Monmouth	2745		3376	2900	3234	2030 2841
Ocean	1157		696	1322	531	1020 404
Total	11723		10692	12037	10395	8832 8945
III.	Bishop.		Adrain.	Newell.	Alex.	Hayw. Price
Hunterdon	2564		3474	2547	3411	1796 3064
Middlesex	3162		2483	3139	2527	1825 1884
Somerset	2003		1944	1958	1881	1324 1367
Warren	2039		2880	1997	2925	1144 2226
Total	9768		10781	9641	10744	6089 8541
IV.	Rep. Osborne.	Amer. Inglis.	Dem. Huyler.	Fus. New'll.	Dem. Alex.	Whig. Dem. Hayw. Price.
Bergen	491	745	1485	1165	1599	649 1090
Morris	2328	668	3014	2961	3062	1949 2668
Passaic	1439	926	1615	2213	1766	1344 1478
Sussex	1618	16	3051	1579	3096	966 2530
Total	5876	2355	9165	7918	9523	4908 7786
V.	Dodd.	Betts	Worten's.	Newell.	Alex.	Hayw. Price
Essex	4821	4197	6612	5437	7602	5537 5033
Hudson	1659	1441	2487	2766	2783	1453 1548
Total	6480	5638	9099	11203	10385	6990 6581

TOTAL STATE.—Newell... 50803; Alexander, 48246.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Pres. 1856. Dem. Buchanan.	Am. Fill.	Cong. 1856. Dem. Wh oley.	Am. Cullen.	Whig. Dem. Scott.	Pierce
Kent	2083	1530	2094	1528	1591	1422
Newcastle	3577	2625	3687	2798	2768	3078
Sussex	2344	2030	2330	2034	1934	1838
Total	8004	6175	8111	6360	6293	6318

Fremont, 308; Hale, in 1852, 62.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Pres. 1856. Am. Fillm.	Dem. Buch.	Whig. Scott.	Pres. '52. D. Pierce
Anderson	649	348	602	257
Bledsoe	354	271	464	200
Blount	1246	623	827	568
Bradley	668	1078	547	778
Bedford	1557	1378	1390	1356
Benton	453	632	340	485
Campbell	345	434	313	252
Carter	722	228	685	140
Cheatham	423	466	New Co.	
Claiborne	543	735	503	519
Cocke	795	439	743	196
Cannon	428	809	453	727
Coffee	307	990	205	722
Carroll	1710	863	1498	649
Cumberland	243	261	New Co.	
Davidson	3259	2074	2623	2089
De Kalb	554	796	559	588
Dickson	382	816	1013	769
Decatur	453	495	400	315
Dyer	666	599	506	411
Fentress	118	553	253	411
Franklin	531	1427	330	1133
Fayette	1082	1080	1006	1054
Granger	1117	736	852	477
Greene	880	1852	780	1507
Giles	1236	1584	1303	1447
Grundy	26	425	44	337
Gibson	1852	1284	1570	901
Hawkins	916	1144	778	891
Hamilton	1054	1061	774	648
Hancock	241	525	241	336
Hardin	748	905	643	808
Hickman	238	1096	241	839
Humphreys	280	695	263	471
Hardeman	691	1333	716	1024
Henderson	1313	806	1193	511
Henry	897	1827	899	1516
Haywood	842	920	790	732
Jefferson	1571	567	1170	312
Johnson	459	178	365	93
Jackson	1261	1180	1118	703
Knox	3561	858	1863	565
Lawrence	514	576	549	583
Lewis	25	242	43	186
Lincoln	431	2670	606	2297
Lauderdale	395	411	230	277
McMinn	970	1059	796	866
Meigs	125	635	141	442
Marion	523	444	453	292
Monroe	867	1041	805	847
Morgan	162	263	240	222
Maury	1316	1833	1324	1799
Mont'mery	1368	944	1260	993
Marshall	649	1278	656	1340
Macon	559	526	616	374
McNairy	999	1126	956	907
Madison	1561	981	1426	819
Overton	522	1505	345	1039
Obion	533	960	457	644
Polk	402	798	272	470
Perry	362	525	325	314
Rhea	511	445	300	307
Roane	1023	829	820	678
Robertson	1089	928	1013	769
Rutherford	1469	1368	1495	1313
Sevier	221	164	621	80
Scott	156	224	394	100
Sullivan	548	1477	260	1114
Smith	1506	729	1742	520
Stewart	606	595	523	607
Sumner	859	1894	826	1563
Shelby	2114	2044	1824	1628
Tipton	424	683	357	565
Van Buren	108	286	107	165
Washington	826	1894	565	853
Warren	411	1130	344	922
Wayne	714	565	605	359
White	806	749	949	518
Williamson	1646	776	1668	765
Wilson	2186	1134	2248	923
Weakley	859	1628	783	1149
Total	66178	73638	58898	57018

Maj. for Buchanan, 7460; do. for Scott, 1880.

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	Pres. 1856. Am. Fillmore.	Dem. Buch.	Whig. Scott.	Pres. '52. Dem. Pierce
Accomac	830	821	576	564
Albemarle	1026	1092	1163	1106
Alexandria	946	677	784	577
Alleghany	183	383	93	206
Amelia	150	276	145	237
Amherst	449	683	450	559
Appomattox	152	431	192	352
Augusta	1904	1499	1664	1388
Barbour	325	938	324	592
Bath	180	265	157	179
Bedford	1044	1016	1189	965
Berkeley	846	997	761	924
Boone	113	273	117	212
Botetourt	341	904	421	738
Braxton	494	260	387	290
Brooke	261	451	281	460
Brunswick	151	566	187	462
Buckingham	320	463	438	530
Cabell	396	598	451	424
Calhoun	27	116	New Co.	
Campbell	1065	896	1101	879
Caroline	414	517	443	621
Carroll	260	667	213	488
Charles City	190	106	176	89
Charlotte	247	463	337	369
Chesterfield	350	845	409	854
Clarke	225	404	363	386
Craig	108	350	92	238
Culpeper	430	512	447	461
Cumberl'nd	184	274	256	252
Dinwiddie	140	351	319	304
Doddridge	178	441	86	295
Elizab. City	184	190	156	211
Essex	338	298	273	233
Fairfax	650	737	606	606
Fauquier	884	1081	928	1045
Fayette	318	369	265	243
Floyd	271	483	384	301
Fluvanna	268	309	440	378
Franklin	699	1163	620	802
Frederick	998	1351	1024	1421
Giles	276	439	287	350
Gilmer	127	267	114	324
Gloucester	268	583	267	372
Goochland	198	377	196	396
Grayson	266	562	222	267
Greenbrier	792	656	644	498
Greene	87	472	87	416
Greensville	54	207	67	168
Halifax	329	1173	405	1096
Hampshire	747	1168	649	1115
Hanover	315	615	450	554
Hancock	190	320	241	349
Hardy	842	857	868	832
Harrison	840	1221	601	992
Henrico	755	709	646	648
Henry	391	505	330	332
Highland	237	479	170	431
Isle Wight	142	644	171	646
Jackson	488	605	439	459
James City	122	87	97	45
Jefferson	845	946	968	898
Kanawha	1149	668	1236	776
King Georg.	127	206	132	166
King Wm.	73	274	99	246
King & Qu.	168	438	169	349
Lancaster	150	180	136	122
Lee	388	916	408	773
Lewis	299	713	224	566
Logan	60	411	173	308
Loudoun	1979	858		18
Louisa	247	632		3
Lunenburg	117	486		1
Madison	57	750		1
Marion	470	1632		5
Marshall	981	931		7
Mason	708	561		5
Mathews	186	270		1
Mecklenb'g	271	867		3
Mercer	214	492		2
Middlesex	128	249		
Monongalia	609	1447		6
Monroe	731	747		4
Montgom'ry	468	653		5
Morgan	329	319		2
Nansemond	445	416		5
Nelson	520	418		5
New Kent	169	193		1
Nicholas	366	298		2
Norfolk Cit.	787	644		7
Norfolk Co.	1008	1230		9
Northampn.	335	256		2
Northumb'd	249	340		2
Nottoway	140	203		1
Ohio	1464	1632		14
Orange	287	437		2
Page	57	1034		1
Patrick	385	594		4
Pendleton	424	600		3
Peterab'rgh	672	836		8
Pittsylvan.	1227	1366		8
Pleasants	178	303		1
Pocahontas	115	417		1
Powhatan	92	244		1
Preston	719	1232		6
Princ'ssAnn	393	397		4
PrinceKdw.	214	429		2
Prince Geo.	74	306		
Prince Wm.	233	709		1
Pulaski	200	331		1
Putnam	391	396		3
Raleigh	228	141		1
Randolph	218	441		3
Rappahan'k	351	492		3
Richm'nd	0.1753	1474		18
Do. Co.	291	226		2
Ritchie	277	806		1
Roane	256	212		N
Roanoke	238	503		2
Rockbridge	1086	1124		10
Rockingham	510	2733		8
Russell	388	785		3
Scott	406	810		1
Shenandoah	2333	2339		7
Smyth	332	672		4
Southamp'n	468	570		4
Spotsylvan.	448	622		4
Stafford	262	539		2
Surry	102	230		1
Sussex	88	367		1
Taylor	432	616		8
Tazewell	119	1140		2
Tucker	16	137		N
Tyler	329	556		3
Upshur	295	534		3
Warren	145	568		1
Warwick	51	18		
Washington	644	1115		7
Wayne	296	362		2
Westmorel'd	439	131		2
Wetsel	80	704		1
Wirt	191	322		2
Wise	42	18		N
Williamsb'g	56	57		
Wood	753	875		6
Wyoming	81	116		
Wythe	551	867		8
York	194	114		1
Total	60278	59828		586

Majority for Buchanan, do. for Pierce, 15236.

KENTUCKY.

...unties.	Pres., 1856. Am. Fillmore.	Dem. Buch.	Pres., '52. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce
...lair	455	1033..	457	597
...len	537	713..	280	454
...nderson	299	737..	292	606
...llard	323	655..	260	328
...rren	1561	1232..	1119	967
...th	642	1028..	587	785
...one	937	818..	800	769
...urbon	957	601..	978	528
...yle	676	362..	603	323
...acken*	876	742..	638	517
...eathitt	112	502..	90	234
...ec'nr'ge	1008	628..	842	440
...llitt	545	561..	403	446
...tler	571	451..	312	269
...ldwell	463	607..	731	874
...lloway	206	1209..	189	815
...mpbell	906	1219..	577	1098
...rroll	439	511..	446	473
...rter	298	787..	180	497
...sey	601	415..	474	230
...ristian	1880	1098..	973	806
...ark	946	418..	842	322
...ay	421	369..	278	185
...inton	261	522..	276	318
...ittenden*	506	664..	396	486
...mberl'd	635	335..	501	157
...viess	954	965..	1027	711
...mondson	161	421..	208	218
...till	474	543..	358	322
...yette	1404	1006..	1376	809
...eming	949	848..	888	698
...oyd	85	939..	165	222
...anklin	883	794..	833	759
...lton	340	460..	152	233
...llatin	310	269..	372	411
...rrard	866	423..	863	236
...ant*	639	676..	437	572
...aves	475	1380..	446	971
...ayson	477	651..	433	394
...eene	408	639..	422	487
...eenup	866	865..	637	660
...ancock	425	407..	249	205
...rdin	1226	932..	1007	619
...rlan*	331	264..	327	65
...rrison	965	1095..	802	947
...rt	509	816..	455	578
...nderson	865	767..	616	635
...nry	727	1050..	744	983
...ckman	244	631..	155	379
...pkins	857	1133..	737	809
...fferson	4982	2972..	3665	3791
...ssamine	614	553..	556	476
...hnson	14	708..	64	299
...nton	1246	1643..	975	1384
...ox	588	271..	487	164
...rue	546	489..	417	348
...urel	408	365..	372	187
...wrence	466	478..	385	362
...tcher*	79	287..	63	78
...wis	586	631..	400	503
...ncoln	796	459..	674	338
...vingston	457	372..	312	267
...gan	1613	506..	1294	384
...on	253	390..	[New Co.]	
...dison	1087	832..	976	541
...rion*	418	1154..	782	763
...rshall	104	943..	91	425
...son	1308	994..	1337	896
...Cracken	660	505..	385	416
...Lean	401	476..	[New Co.]	
...ade	714	402..	647	230
...rcer	615	1121..	594	914
...nt'mery	546	451..	518	389
...nroe	561	661..	377	350
...rgan	289	1068..	316	509
...hlenberg	733	747..	814	553
...lson	793	1041..	958	487
...cholas	666	709..	592	721
...io	813	901..	701	624
Oldham	387	528..	388	486
Owen	554	1579..	505	1186
Owsley	335	401..	294	326
Pendleton	746	732..	262	570
Perry	173	295..	130	77
Pike	161	706..	221	194
Powell	167	177..	111	133
Pulaski	956	1336..	707	622
Rockcastle*	417	184..	326	97
Rowan*	106	237..	[New Co.]	
Russell	448	429..	437	195
Scott	674	1049..	729	888
Shelby	1262	773..	1184	753
Simpson	437	537..	389	380
Spencer	391	434..	331	340
Taylor	317	672..	264	527
Todd	762	573..	652	422
Trigg	581	859..	560	629
Trimble	275	599..	300	491
Union*	653	925..	499	612
Warren	1354	695..	982	600
Wash'ton	441	1145..	637	689
Wayne	515	699..	463	342
Whitley	572	338	No return.	
Woodford	672	420..	706	410
Total	67416	74642..	57068	53806

Fremont received 314 votes.

* The vote of these Counties for 1856 was excluded from the official canvass on account of informality in the returns, and the declared result was Buchanan, 69509; Fillmore, 63391. Maj for Buchanan, 6118; do. for Scott, 3262.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	Pres. 1856. Am. Fillmore.	Dem. Buch.	Pres. '52. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce
Appling	96	268..	13	77
Baker	175	453..	101	630
Baldwin	266	300..	177	272
Berrien	79	220..	[New Co.]	
Bibb	774	959..	318	780
Bryan	94	133..	60	66
Bulloch	34	460..	m	287
Burke	183	940..	15	177
Butts	283	387..	11	434
Calhoun	56	251..	[New Co.]	
Camden	28	186..	31	211
Campbell	448	754..	158	338
Carroll	455	1176..	185	850
Catoosa	346	365..	[New Co.]	
Cass	784	1205..	263	654
Coffee	16	16..	[New Co.]	
Chatham	971	1445..	305	1175
Chat'oochee	231	320..	[New Co.]	
Chattooga	386	506..	114	316
Cherokee	566	1146..	81	660
Charlton	38	129..	[New Co.]	
Clarke	603	487..	139	226
Clay	188	279..	[New Co.]	
Clinch	137	171..	4	48
Cobb	764	1251..	307	975
Colquitt	75	106..	[New Co.]	
Columbia	342	456..	110	259
Coweta	584	882..	215	650
Crawford	228	378..	161	367
Decatur	454	396..	220	295
De Kalb	453	665..	565	1016
Dade	155	240..	65	126
Doherty	197	266..	[New Co.]	
Dooley	200	419..	175	474
Early	149	299..	129	374
Effingham	189	171..	18	64
Elbert	354	524..	159	107
Emanuel	259	273..	5	174
Fannin	152	571..	[New Co.]	
Fayette	455	734..	267	582
Floyd	812	847..	367	494
Forsyth	458	798..	106	589
Franklin	183	972..	66	435
Fulton	911	832..	[New Co.]	
Gilmer	191	820..	116	309
Glynn	91	119..	29	40
Gordon	593	890..	264	584
Greene	576	283..	311	172
Gwinnett	749	1092..	61	427
Habersham	256	858..	98	59
Hall	451	696..	64	186
Hancock	427	306	No return	
Haralson	65	272..	[New Co.]	
Harris	753	528..	468	339
Hart	152	610..	[New Co.]	
Heard	418	516..	258	410
Henry	759	591..	428	526
Houston	575	604..	273	503
Irwin	30	155..	12	192
Jackson	453	773..	45	103
Jasper	382	418..	132	372
Jefferson	376	353..	91	93
Jones	135	308..	135	[illegible]
Laurens	405	70..	67	63
Lee	229	290..	189	223
Liberty	133	191..	58	133
Lincoln	212	219..	18	155
Lowndes	292	443..	22	290
Lumpkin	408	736..	176	255
Macon	385	271..	295	[illegible]
Madison	215	415..	23	[illegible]
Marion	435	491..	851	425
McIntosh	49	155..	16	90
Meriwether	648	708..	823	634
Miller	20	153..	[New Co.]	
Monroe	656	505..	379	631
Mont'mery	201	25..	14	[illegible]
Morgan	203	234..	179	[illegible]
Murray	240	567..	277	323
Muscogee	933	710..	651	875
Newton	910	844..	336	386
Oglethorpe	391	451..	60	179
Paulding	191	776..	44	[illegible]
Pike	491	620..	181	379
Pickens	198	425..	[New Co.]	
Pulaski	240	417..	33	231
Putnam	294	383..	229	284
Polk	371	259..	119	147
Rabun	72	407..	4	114
Randolph	450	655..	272	677
Richmond	1143	890..	411	625
Scriven	167	266..	8	171
Stewart	598	558..	326	491
Sumter	855	701..	325	452
Spaulding	540	545..	356	377
Talbot	547	442..	430	441
Taliaferro	109	238..	19	76
Tatnall	186	191..	121	55
Telfair	121	110..	47	85
Terrell	313	233..	[New Co.]	
Thomas	333	463..	89	259
Taylor	312	429..	105	264
Towns	60	265..	[New Co.]	
Troup	1005	412..	596	422
Twiggs	178	287..	113	267
Union	261	454..	97	223
Upson	617	505..	355	358
Walker	565	824..	372	[illegible]
Walton	460	681..	111	393
Ware	6	125..	1	76
Warren	259	589..	25	[illegible]
Washington	699	564..	236	451
Wayne	39	131..	10	65
Webster	263	213..	[New Co.]	
Wilkes	279	428..	12	[illegible]
Wilkinson	282	531..	94	502
Whitfield	598	733..	293	631
Worth	83	227..	[New Co.]	
Total	42228	56578..	16660	34705

Majority for Buchanan, 14350; Scott over Pierce, 18045.

In 1852 a Webster ticket received 5324, and an independent Pierce ticket received 5811 votes.

LOUISIANA.

Parishes.	Pres. 1856.		Pres. '52.	
	Fillmore.	Buch.	Scott.	Pierce.
Assumption	276	479	296	360
Ascension	195	837	511	553
Avoyelles	323	884	300	387
Bienville	296	706	172	513
Bossier	202	475	140	348
Caddo	493	456	344	342
Calcasieu	25	295	54	221
Caldwell	102	308	54	158
Claiborne	678	862	330	506
Carroll	288	441	219	281
Catahoula	411	448	280	330
Concordia	155	135	121	86
De Soto	296	510	241	288
E. Bat. Rouge	540	568	484	485
E. Feliciana	346	464	342	443
Franklin	183	264	110	192
Iberville	265	517	318	426
Jackson	387	538	174	341
Jefferson	937	122	928	943
La Fayette	128	453	117	277
La Fourche	300	763	676	136
Livingston	231	391	159	337
Madison	239	210	171	147
Morehouse	351	532	196	137
Natchitoches	420	868	289	407
Orleans	5868	2475	4663	4682
Orleans R.B.	194	151	67	161
Ouachita	260	590	190	240
Plaquemines	205	248	151	372
Pt. Coupee	256	521	242	364
Rapides	554	763	401	623
Sabine	189	349	237	251
St. Bernard	123	122	130	120
St. Landry	807	1105	602	586
St. Helena	209	272	209	246
St. Tammany	304	227	254	206
St. Charles	67	104	101	39
St. James	380	172	321	158
St. Jn. Bap.	196	217	202	160
St. Mary	449	574	390	248
St. Martin	541	423	479	298
Tensas	147	205	120	137
Terrebonne	307	382	197	71
Union	545	623	435	466
Vermillion	116	284	136	126
W. Bat. Rouge	200	147	220	118
Washington	142	804	125	258
W. Feliciana	196	290	190	302
Winn	157	314	87	138
Total	26709	22164	17255	18647

Buch.'s maj., 1455; Pierce's, 1392.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	Pres. 1856.		Pres. '52.	
	Fillmore.	Buch.	Scott.	Pierce.
Adams	505	380	514	442
Attalla	501	926	518	673
Amite	440	864	326	264
Bolivar	168	168	67	56
Carroll	546	938	528	783
Claiborne	357	387	270	358
Coahoma	226	111	169	115
Copiah	415	731	272	607
Clark	360	522	157	331
Chocktaw	539	1127	332	606
Chickasaw	629	861	478	718
Covington	88	387	97	308
Calhoun	263	840	216	467
De Soto	709	1159	781	898
Franklin	216	342	158	264
Greene	No return.		61	114
Hinds	1122	751	975	838
Holmes	840	585	419	464
Harrison	152	414	156	276
Hancock	109	186	44	112
Issaquena	114	76	48	64
Itawamba	715	1239	402	1014
Jasper	372	599	243	422
Jackson	60	326	13	213
Jefferson	308	356	202	317
Jones	70	236	38	114
Kemper	499	655	317	511
Lawrence	139	604	97	395
Lowndes	553	801	499	745
Leake	346	615	196	376
Lauderdale	339	853	310	668
Lafayette	529	975	401	699
Marshall	1250	1485	1078	1304
Madison	575	841	440	497
Monroe	612	1065	467	971
Marion	69	285	48	207
Noxubee	476	601	377	413
Neshoba	167	464	51	248
Newton	207	427	107	217
Ocitibbeha	268	695	211	544
Perry	113	185	94	112
Pike	279	553	143	412
Pinola	607	561	427	383
Pontotoc	1121	1392	475	1030
Rankin	409	546	274	351
Sunflower	120	89	35	43
Simpson	137	341	159	244
Smith	25	433	85	270
Scott	66	442	98	247
Tallahatchie	176	276	143	186
Tishemingo	983	1862	760	1312
Tunica	44	1	20	34
Tippah	816	1141	569	1232
Wilkinson	572	610	271	365
Wayne	No return.		71	61
Warren	889	747	723	494
Washington	145	135	129	90
Winston	328	776	218	448
Yazoo	738	606	453	539
Yalobusha	718	848	549	633
Total	24195	35446	17548	26876

Buch.'s maj. 11251; Pierce's, 9328.

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	Pres. 1856.		Pres. '52.	
	Fillmore.	Buch.	Scott.	Pierce.
Arkansas	124	226	120	140
Ashly	No return.		88	146
Fenton	75	753	91	834
Bradly	343	398	188	180
Calhoun	56	291	52	151
Carroll	194	665	124	832
Chicot	157	785	85	118
Clark	192	528	136	306
Columbia	504	676	New Co.	
Conway	147	408	110	269
Crawford	161	571	153	336
Crittenden	No return.		95	97
Dallas	218	336	150	194
Desha	225	334	185	199
Drew	192	377	118	136
Franklin	116	449	106	234
Fulton	51	210	13	77
Greene	No return.		94	211
Hempstead	415	610	296	362
Hot Spring	131	478	125	289
Independ'ce	612	860	452	612
Izard	94	495	60	226
Jackson	436	591	292	335
Jefferson	581	515	224	306
Johnson	113	455	193	384
Lafayette	120	176	148	170
Lawrence	282	717	299	417
Madison	79	649	76	274
Marion	126	393	40	137
Mississippi	121	158	44	88
Monroe	129	233	57	92
Montgomery	45	363	28	118
Newton	32	132	8	79
Ouachita	501	701	452	490
Perry	44	128	15	53
Phillips	464	526	383	576
Pike	47	296	40	166
Polnsett	73	248	48	132
Polk	No return.		17	94
Pope	163	866	153	528
Prairie	229	398	78	170
Pulaski	566	739	285	419
Randolph	67	416		
Saline	213	404		
Scott	98	215		
Searcy	61	308		
Sebastian	592	302		
Sevier	236	523		
St. Francis	308	498		
Union	516	626		
Van Buren	78	306		
Washington	367	917		
White	201	403		
Yell	147	383		
Total	10787	21910		

Buch.'s maj., 11123; Pierce

Districts. Con. 1856. G

	Thomason.	Greenw.	Y
Benton	203	923	
Crawford	189	157	
Carroll	302	908	
Crittendon	228	296	
Conway	226	474	
Franklin	157	562	
Fulton	46	396	
Green	169	572	
Izard	99	713	
Independ'ce	759	1060	
Jackson	444	517	
Johnson	138	687	
Lawrence	406	923	
Madison	142	818	
Marion	199	800	
Mississippi	Maj. 28		
Newton	81	301	
Phillips	562	538	
Polnsett	107	446	
Pope	220	594	
Randolph	96	550	
Searcy	73	495	
St. Francis	382	620	
Van Buren	60	464	
Washington	628	1126	
White	245	772	
Total	6161	16399	

Majority for Greenwood

Majority for Conway, 9385.

Ir. Fewler, Warren. Yel

Arkansas	300	905	
Ashley	184	581	
Bradley	392	475	
Calhoun	127	286	
Chicot	183	1823	
Clark	307	709	
Columbia	612	558	
Desha	283	310	
Dallas	309	462	
Drew	339	456	
Hempstead	531	643	
Hotspring	236	515	
Jefferson	511	517	
Lafayette	184	145	
Monroe	161	289	
Montgomery	93	581	
Ouachita	610	672	
Perry	83	195	
Pike	62	301	
Prairie	362	486	
Pulaski	570	450	
Polk	84	274	
Saline	374	520	
Scott	213	256	
Sevier	294	516	
Sebastian	331	351	
Union	394	667	
Yell	306	547	
Total	8701	11886	

Majority for Warren, 315

jority for Conway, 3346.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE ST

Congress—Amer. 14883; Dem

Govern's—Yell, 18422; Con

Legislature, largely Dem

MISSOURI.

Districts.	Congress, 1856. Dem.	Am. Ken.	Bent'n. Blair.	Governor. Dem.	Am. Ew'g.	Ben. Ben'n
I.	Reynolds.			Polk.		
St. Louis	2181	5549	6085	2781	4710	6365
Blair over Kennett, 486; Benton over Ewing, 1655.						
II.	Richmond.	Anderson.		Polk.	Ewing.	Ben'n
Andrain	474	495		472	489	11
Boone	997	1220		952	1199	83
Calloway	839	1091		765	1068	169
Lincoln	936	655		922	627	86
Marion	682	1105		636	1108	78
Monroe	770	1014		774	981	19
Montgomery	400	610		388	595	30
Pike	1203	1184		1209	1148	63
Ralls	433	608		427	621	5
St. Charles	938	534		891	510	671
Warren	477	360		457	353	108
Total	8149	8876		7406	8699	1322
Anderson's maj., 727; Ewing over Polk, 1293.						
III.	Green.	Lindley.		Polk.	Ewing.	Ben'n
Adair	477	339		454	310	34
Carroll	702	436		734	414	61
Charlton	775	500		773	466	33
Clark	646	705		307	671	282
Howard	982	818		994	816	26
Grundy	346	414		191	337	229
Knox	No return.			347	306	68
Lewis	810	662		785	627	99
Linn	446	435		419	376	86
Livingston	489	415		488	404	40
Mercer	368	520		269	443	182
Macon	966	441		930	368	89
Putnam	458	267		327	195	185
Randolph	786	709		775	650	37
Schuyler	526	309		511	271	22
Shelby	564	462		525	411	166
Scotland	631	391		621	341	39
Sullivan	480	349		475	249	98
Total	10126	8172		9715	7745	1736
Green over Lindley 1954; Polk over Ewing, 1970.						
IV.	Craig.	Moss.	Lowe.	Polk.	Ewing.	Ben'n
Atchison	265	123	79	137	101	236
Andrew	854	454	22	289	321	849
Buchanan	1199	746	51	901	636	469
Caldwell	244	246	30	151	230	183
Clay	834	802	3	831	775	8
Clinton	406	412	23	397	382	47
Daviess	564	408	77	430	398	240
De Kalb	341	197	9	289	123	104
Gentry	751	415	0	455	344	373
Harrison	351	307	81	121	274	410
Holt	480	277	0	211	197	319
Nodaway	468	183	5	250	146	224
Platte	1045	944	0	919	615	533
Ray	940	760	18	451	736	572
Total	8743	6274	375	5832	5290	4567
Craig over Moss, 2468; Polk over Ewing, 542.						
V.	Douglas.	Woodson.	Price.	Polk.	Ewing.	Benton
Benton	319	108	413	424	52	412
Cass	230	470	318	254	444	330
Cole	384	152	471	426	141	467
Cooper	754	669	224	598	692	344
Henry	250	403	149	277	342	173
Johnson	135	560	569	226	412	785
Jackson	860	796	213	935	667	299
Lafayette	319	1089	299	435	1117	307
Miller	328	134	157	574	86	172
Moniteau	235	395	324	227	375	360
Morgan	144	281	336	200	224	342
Pettis	259	315	234	262	292	276
Saline	467	642	78	580	762	88
Total	4684	6006	3755	5218	5606	4355
Woodson over Douglas, 1322; Ewing over Polk, 388.						
VI.	Phelps.	Emerson.	Larrimore.	Polk.	Ewing.	Ben'n
Bates	503	106	0	394	89	202
Barton	31	96	1	40	19	85
Barry	491	266	5	477	97	209
Cedar	302	295	0	236	145	222
Camden	200	206	6	172	184	128
Dade	500	330	0	492	340	49
Dallas	302	226	5	256	41	302
Greene	649	1152	3	639	722	612
Gasconade	324	364	1	52	207	491
Hickory	283	136	0	269	57	137
Jasper	310	421	6	311	162	341
Lawrence	474	613	0	463	271	447
Laclede	340	176	1	272	117	195
McDonald	310	120	0	271	24	160
Maries	333	42	13	319	11	61
Newton	553	325	1	565	151	249
Ozark	369	60	11	219	44	114
Osage	410	255	0	296	256	277
Oregon	133	77	11	68	9	253
Polk	554	368	24	495	253	329
Pulaski	219	109	2	204	26	110
St. Clair	303	213	8	230	134	210
Stone	69	227	0	56	25	227
Taney	308	244	0	263	27	257
Texas	537	5	2	529	13	28
Vernon	261	57	6	180	57	143
Webster	357	201	6	353	90	314
Wright	273	108	3	261	60	59
Total	9718	6911	110	8453	3661	5209
Phelps over Emerson, 3807; Polk over Benton, 2944.						
VII.	Caruthers.	Perry'n.	Stev'son.	Polk.	Ewing.	Ben'n
Bollinger	207	225	259	235	223	240
Butler	211	23	12	175	13	19
Crawford	516	309	61	518	403	79
CapeGirard'u	554	497	440	532	469	529
Dent	427	30	4	420	27	6
Franklin	231	55	0	175	33	56
Franklin	891	420	999	908	451	974
Jefferson	548	513	154	533	560	230
Madison	449	305	120	349	312	177
Mississippi	577	253	12	565	250	28
New Madrid	894	231	2	279	224	2
Perry	422	144	336	115	141	339
Pemiscot	212	84	0	191	102	0
Reynolds	132	125	13	104	117	8
Ripley	411	12	31	290	89	86
Ste. Genev've	512	339	8	486	341	19
Shannon	106	2	37	111	1	37
St. Francois	684	224	33	654	214	67
Scott	313	356	1	215	365	4
Stoddard	551	46	28	315	16	68
Washington	518	502	38	504	487	56
Wayne	539	95	8	79	527	14
Total	8291	4983	2556	6840	5365	5028
Caruthers over Perryman, 3408; Polk over Ewing, 1475.						

The Election in the Vth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Miller, resulted—for William Akers, *Amer.*, 6569; Jackson, *Dem.*, 5211. Majority for Akers, 1358.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

Governor	Polk	46,245	Ewing	41,076	Benton 27,576
Lt. Governor	Jackson	41,017	Newland	41,205	Kelly 28,964
Sec. State	Massey	43,065	Harris	40,441	Richardson 22,059
Att'y General	Ewing	43,308	St. James	39,535	Krekel 22,107
Land Register	Houston	42,736	Fletcher	40,218	Richardson 22,643
Treasurer	Morrison	43,651	Frame	39,721	McDearmon 22,068
Auditor	Buffington	43,201	Grant	39,794	Gatewood 21,725
School Com.	Stark	42,317	Davis	40,636	Minor 22,145
Board of Public Works	Varmoy, Bishop, Overstolz	42,263; 42,217; 42,098	Woodward, Lewis, Fagg	39,709; 39,398; 39,939	Lightner 21,957; Clark 22,145; King 22,024

Neither party has a clear majority in the Legislature.

MISSOURI.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Pres. 1856. *Am. Dem.* Fillmore.	Buch.	Pres. '52. *Whig.Dem.* Scott.	Pierce.
Adair.....	283	410..	113	201
Andrew....	428	889..	466	734
Atchison...	132	345..	106	150
Audrain ...	565	521..	200	160
Barry.....	148	488..	72	253
Barton	53	64..	[New Co.]	
Bates	256	409..	104	116
Benton.....	189	467..	167	328
Bollinger ..	199	413..	28	112
Boone.....	1329	968..	1112	613
Buchanan..	768	1036..	712	857
Butler	34	143..	16	26
Caldwell...	257	295..	157	209
Calloway ..	1095	895..	670	495
Camden .. .	210	269..	67	109
Cp.Girard a	664	598..	528	487
Carroll....	399	659..	239	286
Cass	596	561..	228	337
Cedar.....	163	391..	65	162
Chariton ..	440	559..	348	498
Clark	721	587..	325	289
Clay	756	675..	626	406
Clinton....	406	397..	283	290
Cole	259	552..	216	462
Cooper.....	787	778..	645	535
Crawford...	460	434..	240	278
Dade	333	418..	175	276
Dallas.....	132	454..	102	344
Daviess....	380	572..	296	351
Dent.....	77	396..	74	96
Dekalb	172	336..	66	167
Dunklin....	101	147..	No return.	
Dodge			31	35
Franklin...	531	846..	277	619
Gasconade.	220	403..	89	304
Gentry.....	396	757..	133	233
Green.....	1005	1029..	484	920
Grundy....	359	535..	215	184
Harrison...	318	495..	111	164
Henry	402	569..	266	245
Hickory ...	130	333..	75	194
Holt	240	409..	189	291
Howard....	798	867..	675	762
Jackson ...	894	1168..	726	858
Jasper.....	294	998..	169	355
Jefferson..	323	887..	172	310
Johnson....	844	540..	560	456
Knox	391	471..	210	255
Laclede....	226	321..	71	184
LaFayette..	1293	654..	303	532
Lawrence...	368	574..	168	390
Lewis.....	642	761..	398	408
Lincoln....	572	846..	440	587
Linn	383	400..	249	282
Livingston .	430	501..	251	321
McDonald..	91	299..	63	194
Macon	435	934..	355	473
Madison....	305	418..	117	259
Maries	67	246..	[New Co.]	
Marion.....	1321	727..	894	751
Mercer.....	417	450..	186	186
Miller.....	108	224..	62	279
Mississippi.	317	327..	117	168
Moniteau ..	387	427..	189	353
Monroe	1012	762..	760	611
Montgomery	603	365..	386	265
Morgan.....	227	493..	133	278
New Madrid	295	234..	93	32
Newton.....	236	528..	107	323
Nodaway ..	183	458..	61	111
Osage	219	412..	143	372
Oregon	37	324..	11	95
Ozark	51	149..	32	57
Pemiscot...	111	119..	57	34
Perry.....	397	666..	171	213
Pettis	432	819..	245	301
Pike	1131	1113..	803	758
Platte.....	1040	1283..	910	1060
Polk.....	412	662..	260	504
Pulaski	68	268..	39	169
Putnam....	257	488..	104	121
Ralls	534	969..	341	278
Randolph..	606	595..	476	502
Ray.....	744	874..	483	618
Reynolds ..	82	114..	5	98
Ripley.....	41	306..	16	83
St. Charles.	583	772..	378	598
St. Clair ...	210	347..	149	225
St. Francois	401	541..	250	529
St.Genevieve	508	366..	122	166
St. Louis ...6834		5534..	4298	5826
Saline.....	553	599..	514	443
Schuyler...	287	472..	177	222
Scotland...	352	632..	216	283
Scott.....	345	222..	59	97
Shannon ...	14	40..		9
Shelby.....	432	575..	207	328
Stoddard ...	151	315..	116	177
Stone.....	3	137..	17	94
Sullivan....	260	553..	127	277
Taney.....	34	398..	11	168
Texas	91	479..	96	167
Vernon.....	172	502..	63	158
Warren	378	369..	301	301
Washington	487	578..	360	334
Wayne.....	100	287..		144
Webster	189	468..	[New Co.]	
Wright	64	267..	95	167
Total....	48524	58164	29984	38353

Majority for Buchanan, 9640; majority for Pierce, 8369.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	Pres. 1856. *Am. Dem.* Fillmore.	Buch.	Pres. '52. *Whig.Dem.* Scott.	Pierce.
Autauga ...	475	621..	196	522
Barbour ...	857	1445..	297	309
Benton.....	443	1057..	74	918
Bibb	479	539..	238	345
Baldwin ...	219	144..	62	72
Blount.....	37	770..	55	422
Butler	792	770..	346	261
Covington..	288	304..	62	117
Chambers...	967	1141..	668	616
Cherokee...	455	1537..	242	736
Clarke.....	222	754..	98	479
Coosa	802	1167..	294	709
Choctaw	404	643..	227	334
Conecuh ...	408	425..	216	287
Coffee.....	301	703..	118	239
Dale	419	945..	162	405
Dallas.....	676	831..	386	440
Dekalb	130	900..	136	501
Franklin...	711	1056..	462	993
Fayette....	440	799..	81	516
Greene	784	694..	694	555
Henry	471	966..	94	184
Hancock...	14	221..	9	66
Jackson ...	97	1790..	83	1154
Jefferson...	196	697..	114	839
Lawrence..	631	699..	512	588
Lauderdale	555	1141..	441	803
Limestone .	281	790..	227	662
Lowndes...	703	699..	126	186
Marengo...	567	789..	450	526
Morgan	222	802..	208	482
Madison ...	401	1476..	354	1300
Monroe	469	604..	264	260
Marion.....	198	700..	118	467
Marshall...	89	893..	111	566
Montgom'ry	1158	1100..	717	557
Mobile.....	1771	1838..	1123	1330
Macon	1239	1039..	772	658
Perry	824	808..	281	512
Pike	1178	1262..	379	705
Pickens....	669	1037..	568	753
Russell....	855	994..	434	5
Randolph..	683	1460..	90	7
Shelby.....	468	787..	317	3
St. Clair ..	83	814..	44	4
Sumter	532	703..	482	4
Tuscaloosa.	973	680..	537	4
Talladega..	896	1134 .	372	6
Tallapoosa.	1276	1478..	351	8
Walker....	146	449..	54	2
Wilcox	446	813..	296	3
Washington	152	194..	52	
Total....	28552	46739	15038	268

Majority for Buchanan, 18187; majority for Pierce, 11843

SOUTH CAROLINA

In this State the people hold a popular election either for Presidential Electors or Governor, but being chosen by the Legislature. That body met in special session on the 4th of November, the day on which the other States voted for President, and chose Electors favorable to Mr. Buchanan. Most recently the Legislature elected Hon. ROBERT F. W. ALLSTON to succeed Mr. Adams as Governor of the State. The election for Congressmen resulted in the re-election of the delegation to the XXXIVth Congress without opposition, except in the IId (Charleston) District, where William Porcher Miles succeeds Col. Aiken, who declined re-election.

MARYLAND.

Counties.	Pres. 1856. *Am. Dem.* Fillmore.	Buch.	Pres. '52. *Whig.Dem.* Scott.	Pierce
Allegany...	1938	2248..	1454	197
Anne Arun.	1043	927..	834	8
Baltm. City	16900	9662..	9668	1403
Baltim. Co.	3504	3155..	1946	30
Calvert....	401	356..	353	3
Caroline...	638	743..	555	5
Carroll....	2346	2099..	1702	19
Cecil.....	1884	1845..	1494	15
Charles....	461	755..	657	4
Dorchester.	1292	979..	1239	9
Frederick..	3724	3304..	3204	53
Harford....	2074	1405..	1353	13
Howard	899	633..	870	6
Kent.....	833	550..	662	5
Montgom'ry	1208	1126..	1061	8
Prince Geo.	881	993..	915	7
Qn. Anne's	904	741..	723	7
Somerset ..	1503	1321..	1443	11
St. Mary's..	247	1052..	681	4
Talbot	749	910..	740	7
Washington	2717	2570..	2699	27
Worcester..	1224	1428..	1253	11
Total....	47460	39115	35066	400

The Fremont ticket received 28 votes, principally in the city of Baltimore.

Fillmore over Buchanan, 8345. Pierce over Scott, 4954.

In 1855, Parnell, *American*, was chosen Controller over Bowie, *Democrat*, by the following vote: Parnell, 42153; Bowie, 39454. Majority for Parnell, 2699.

OHIO.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am. Fremont.	Buch.	Fillm.	PRESIDENT, 1852. Whig.	Dem.	F. S. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams	1407	1790	278			1213	1736	233		
Allen	1415	1508	94			958	1536	23		
Ashland	1912	2089	39			1368	2434	197		
Ashtabula	5108	975	252			2174	1075	2502		
Athens	2299	1350	154			1751	1383	364		
Auglaise	912	1604	88			588	1480	24		
Belmont	1817	2810	1753			2186	2994	454		
Brown	1786	2700	428			1102	2460	593		
Butler	2901	2609	296			2210	3579	122		
Carroll	1750	1256	87			1543	1355	242		
Champaign	1906	1711	330			1994	1687	306		
Clark	2641	1539	168			2952	1374	583		
Clermont	2188	2741	781			2213	2765	409		
Clinton	2117	1170	240			1424	1683	702		
Columbiana	3516	2477	96			2237	2911	993		
Coshocton	2162	2281	56			1796	2618	73		
Crawford	1635	2154	32			1074	2106	58		
Cuyahoga	6360	4048	296			2944	3571	2107		
Darke	2086	1988	209			1719	1797	92		
Defiance	821	895	38			554	896	43		
Delaware	2367	1649	230			2033	1591	391		
Erie	2258	1377	75			1589	1404	275		
Fairfield	1700	3233	711			2117	3311	10		
Fayette	1209	880	373			1221	893	166		
Franklin	3488	3791	574			3498	3652	242		
Fulton	1098	772	64			587	727	71		
Gallia	610	1341	1206			1567	1103	135		
Geauga	2694	875	58			1147	664	1449		
Green	3032	1465	214			2430	1490	500		
Guernsey	2392	1932	210			1941	1809	504		
Hamilton	9345	13051	5980			9252	13435	634		
Hancock	1773	1944	57			1076	1617	35		
Hardin	1091	852	82			882	847	74		
Harrison	2060	1473	110			1723	1462	422		
Henry	587	655	22			526	586	14		
Highland	1810	2140	894			1982	2290	231		
Hocking	1092	1454	115			865	1552	21		
Holmes	1295	2103	5			1066	2100	42		
Huron	3468	1709	54			2242	1819	803		
Jackson	938	1383	416			1069	1093	19		
Jefferson	2474	1991	259			1995	2169	343		
Knox	2735	2437	134			1874	2692	635		
Lake	2371	628	39			1046	670	1111		
Lawrence	743	1180	902			1299	981	15		
Licking	3027	3371	417			2779	3569	562		
Logan	2093	1328	267			2118	1361	191		
Loraine	3804	1420	54			1332	1554	1777		
Lucas	1639	1866	486			1238	1271	129		
Madison	997	656	475			1400	655	61		
Mahoning	2823	1937	39			955	1873	1033		
Marion	1367	1275	4			914	1270	79		
Medina	2635	1572	28			1579	1754	1008		
Meigs	1998	1603	344			1573	1599	297		
Mercer	629	1159	114			500	831	11		
Miami	3171	1988	159			2764	2004	235		
Monroe	1016	2812	413			997	2422	180		
Montgomery	4688	4295	391			3686	3744	177		
Morgan	2125	1669	201			2084	1708	220		
Morrow	2031	1667	101			1080	1710	748		
Muskingum	3172	3391	1092			4228	3600	214		
Noble	1603	1837	154			885	1457	436		
Ottawa	454	477	1			274	400	2		
Paulding	497	170	5			121	342	5		
Perry	1385	1847	402			1417	2246	17		
Pickaway	1724	2066	362			2175	2041	35		
Pike	523	1175	375			927	1029	16		
Portage	2993	2072	6			1351	2007	1296		
Preble	2249	1491	243			2253	1623	197		
Putnam	790	1116	4			461	890	61		
Richland	7726	2909	83			2133	3234	209		
Ross	2436	2681	559			3091	2465	179		
Sandusky	1542	1599	45			1064	1619	88		
Scioto	546	1634	1231			1804	1424	29		
Seneca	2265	2095	103			1972	2809	118		
Shelby	1356	1446	127			1147	1309	54		
Starke	3770	3633	39			2740	3634	356		
Summit	3185	1746	74			2336	1955	660		
Trumbull	4049	1920	18			1968	2039	1759		
Tuscarawas	3607	2656	18			2659	2686	112		
Union	1431	1056	208			1349	943	255		
Van Wert	758	789	32			422	757	6		
Vinton	952	1174	51			774	912	96		
Warren	2068	1776	344			2823	1919	228		
Washington	2783	2251	281			2473	2139	553		
Wayne	2904	2918	47			2288	3143	149		
Williams	1527	1022	49			546	832	160		
Wood	1519	935	143			831	986	20		
Wyandotte	1247	1278	108			990	1290	9		
Total	187497	170674	28126			162526	169230	31682		

Fremont over Buchanan, 16823; Pierce over Scott, 16694.

Districts.	CONGRESS, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am.	GOVERNOR, 1855. Rep.	Dem.	Am.
I.	Taft	Pend'ton	Tor'nce.	Chase.	Medill.	Trim.
Hamilton (pt.).	4256	6133	2642	4516	12236	6538

Pendleton over Taft, 1877; Medill over Trimble, 5688.

II.	Gurley	Groesb'k	Harris'n.	Chase.	Medill.	Trim.
Hamilton (pt.)	4343	6738	3239	.... [With 1st Dist.]		

Groesbeck over Gurley, 1395.

III.	Campbell.	Vallandigham.		Chase.	Medill.	Trim.
Butler	2584	3452	——	1960	2802	346
Montgomery	4323	4315	——	2746	5423	407
Preble	2431	1552	——	1567	1059	287
Total	9338	9319	——	6273	7357	1034

Campbell's maj., 19; Medill over Chase, 1084.

IV.	Nichols.	Dorsey.	Beman.	Chase.	Medill.	Trim.
Allen	1383	1377	57	1235	907	22
Auglaize	909	1548	17	643	1291	51
Darke	2044	1897	98	1686	1601	228
Mercer	656	1049	84	498	829	139
Miami	3115	1915	69	1787	1868	649
Shelby	1368	1386	94	955	1077	209
Total	9415	9172	369	6797	7063	1828

Nichols over Dorsey, 243; Medill over Chase, 266.

V.	Mott.	Edgerton.	Paige.	Chase.	Medill.	Trim.
Defiance	770	821	15	592	609	17
Fulton	1019	732	47	715	442	11
Hancock	1762	1861	22	1238	1329	30
Henry	567	591	27	440	511	0
Lucas	1497	1602	261	1618	1409	46
Paulding	475	107	4	342	113	2
Putnam	771	1003	0	528	845	13
Wood	1157	769	0	1099	591	45
Williams	1280	929	35	890	861	17
Van Wert	720	742	23	602	484	9
Total	10018	9157	474	8064	7194	190

Mott over Egerton, 861; Chase over Medill, 870.

VI.	Emrie.	Cockarell.	Trimb'l.	Chase.	Medill.	Trim
Adams	1498	1638	175	1139	1422	207
Brown	1836	2496	218	1571	1843	286
Clermont	2281	2857	484	2336	3423	456
Highland	1845	1913	721	1209	1345	1256
Total	7460	8903	1598	6255	7031	2205

Cockerell over Emrie, 1143; Medill over Chase, 776.

VII.	Harlan.	Ward	Elsbury.	Chase.	Medill.	Trim
Clinton	1923	922	91	1640	802	162
Fayette	1040	746	255	909	518	239
Greene	2606	1255	196	1965	986	372
Madison	919	636	316	562	435	377
Warren	2539	1539	153	2305	1461	360
Total	9027	5076	1011	7370	4201	1710

Harlan over Ward, 3951; Chase over Medill, 3169.

VIII.	Stanton.	Runkle.	Glover.	Chase.	Medill.	Trim
Champaign	1836	1394	350	1363	928	535
Clark	2461	1549	130	1866	1154	250
Delaware	2252	1508	127	1602	1245	289
Logan	1942	1061	381	1424	792	327
Union	1295	898	271	1223	696	131
Total	9786	6210	1259	7467	4817	1532

Stanton over Runkle, 3546; Chase over Medill, 2650.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dists.	*Rep.* Watson.	*Dem.* Hall.	*Am.* Wilson.	*Rep.* Chase.	*Dem.* Medill.	*Am.* Trim
IX.						
Crawford	1654	2019	1	1449	1710	43
Hardin	1015	829	82	903	655	60
Marion	1342	1229	41	1220	1168	16
Ottawa	411	447	2	369	405	1
Sandusky	1442	1442	12	1382	1499	10
Seneca	2354	2416	57	2332	1961	15
Wyandotte	1164	1179	113	1143	1045	61
Total	9382	9561	271	8798	8463	206

Hall over Watson, 179; Chase over Medill, 345.

	Hoffman.	*Miller.*	*Moore.*	*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim*
X.						
Gallia	551	1059	957	544	873	1099
Jackson	982	1040	875	714	739	167
Lawrence	757	728	609	1092	747	320
Pike	830	1002	840	641	937	219
Ross	2281	2265	892	2160	1926	329
Scioto	532	1309	1343	1042	1060	447
Total	5633	7403	4326	6993	6372	2581

Miller over Hoffman, 1770; Medill over Chase, 279.

	Horton.	*Medill.*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim*
XI.						
Athens	2183	1270	—	1634	974	98
Fairfield	2193	3111	—	2474	2674	52
Hocking	1199	1373	—	927	1114	85
Meigs	2163	1389	—	1515	1038	166
Perry	1707	1773	—	1772	1474	66
Vinton	887	1011	—	722	861	40
Total	10272	9927	—	9044	8135	507

Horton over Medill, 345; Chase over Medill, 909.

	Galloway.	*Cox.*	*Stansberry.*	*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim*
XII.						
Franklin	3614	3613	350	2487	3192	841
Licking	3206	3212	222	2021	2830	722
Pickaway	1762	2113	279	1521	1604	258
Total	8582	8938	851	6029	7326	1821

Cox over Galloway, 356; Medill over Chase, 1297.

	Sherman.	*Brumback.*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim*
XIII.						
Erie	2031	1178	—	1564	1123	68
Huron	3215	1449	—	2295	1277	134
Morrow	1963	1632	—	1651	1316	55
Richland	2717	2806	—	2220	2211	118
Total	9926	7065	—	7730	5927	375

Maj. for Sherman, 2861; Chase over Medill, 1783.

	Bliss.	*Firestone.*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim*
XIV.						
Ashland	1866	2089	—	1580	1623	37
Lorraine	3273	1272	—	2693	896	24
Medina	2466	1452	—	2052	1511	15
Wayne	2807	2324	—	2421	2661	24
Total	10414	7637	—	8726	6690	100

Majority for Bliss, 2797; Chase over Medill, 2136; over all, 2036.

	Sapp.	*Burns.*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim*
XV.						
Coshocton	2192	2262	—	2064	1997	17
Holmes	1296	2006	—	1194	1672	3
Knox	2764	2577	—	2161	1916	219
Tuscarawas	2891	2349	—	2552	2144	35
Total	9143	9194	—	7971	7729	274

Majority for Burns, 51; Chase over Medill, 242.

	Tompkins.	*Smith.*	*Haynes.*	*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim.*
XVI.						
Morgan	1984	1572	148	1776	1130	105
Muskingum	2864	2999	1043	2551	2206	996
Washington	2400	1901	196	2212	1662	112
Total	7248	6462	1383	6539	5000	1213

Tompkins over Smith, 786; Chase over Medill, 1539.

	Albright.	*Law'ce.*	*Dav'port.*	*Chase.*	*M'll.*	*Trim.*
XVII.						
Belmont	1918	2543	1618	1755	1868	1003
Guernsey	2330	1572	88	1993	1361	139
Monroe	993	2410	279	1451	1976	25
Noble	1564	1261	38	1361	964	76
Total	6805	8086	2013	6460	6044	1284

Plurality for Lawrence, 1280; do. for Chase, 416.

	Leiter.	*Lahm*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim.*
XVIII.						
Portage	2801	1979	—	2660	1851	10
Stark	3610	3371	—	3343	3021	23
Summit	2963	1449	—	2242	1215	158
Total	9394	6799	—	8245	6087	191

Majority for Leiter, 2595; Chase over Medill, 2148; over all, 1957.

	Wade.	*Hilliard.*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim.*
XIX.						
Cuyahoga	5251	3477	—	3965	3072	473
Geauga	2195	451	—	1816	896	90
Lake	1985	539	—	1640	498	23
Total	9431	4467	—	7421	3966	586

Majority for Wade, 4964; Chase over Medill, 3455; over all, 2869.

	Giddings.	*Burchard.*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim.*
XX.						
Ashtabula	3852	1190	—	3772	845	341
Mahoning	2166	1867	—	1562	1492	60
Trumbull	3519	1738	—	3109	1474	31
Total	9537	4795	—	8473	3811	432

Majority for Giddings, 4772; Chase over Medill, 4662; over all, 4230.

	Bingham.	*Woods.*		*Chase.*	*Medill.*	*Trim.*
XXI.						
Carroll	1705	1217	—	1502	1090	82
Columbiana	3391	2451	—	3118	2139	51
Harrison	1996	1429	—	1712	1191	68
Jefferson	2352	1836	—	2156	1523	121
Total	9444	6933	—	8488	5853	302

Majority for Bingham, 2511; Chase over Medill, 2635; over all, 2333.

TOTAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1855.

Chase, 146641; Medill, 131091; Trimble, 24310.

STATE OFFICERS.

The Election of State Officers in October resulted in the success of the Republic ticket. The vote for Judge of the Supreme Court (long term) complete, except one county, was as follows:

Scott, *R.* 173618, Ramsey, *D.* 154288, Peck, *A.* 23570.

Short Term. Osias Bowen, *R.*, over C. W. Searl, *D.*

School Com. Anson Smyth, *R.*, over H. H. Barney, *D.*

Att'y Gen. C. P. Wolcott, *R.*, over Sm'l M. Hart, *D.*

Member of the Board of Public Works.

John Wadddle, *Rep.*, over W. Griswold, *Dem.*

INDIANA.

Districts.	GOVERNOR. *Rep.* Morton.	*Dem.* Willard.	CONG., 1856. *Rep.* Veach.	*Dem.* Lockhart.	CONG. '54. *Rep.* Hall.	*Neb.* Miller
I.						
Daviess	912	1137	910	1123	1069	833
Dubois	226	1224	233	1213	284	911
Gibson	1047	1218	1041	1184	1118	1057
Knox	1109	1514	1110	1537	1314	972
Martin	466	777	462	784	490	578
Pike	606	802	620	785	668	701
Posey	833	1750	869	1714	1029	1573
Spencer	1083	1295	1054	1294	1004	973
Vanderburgh	1167	1747	1145	1720	1366	1306
Warrick	554	1409	553	1394	719	1190
Total	8005	12873	7977	12747	9051	9864

Majority for Willard, 4868; do. for Lookhart, 4770; do. for Miller, 813.

	Morton.	*Willard.*	*Wilson.*	*English.*	*Shan'ter.*	*Eng.*
II.						
Clark	1486	1799	1490	1784	1570	1500
Crawford	596	748	593	764	575	556
Floyd	1451	1833	1491	1824	1706	1467
Harrison	1433	1642	1439	1660	1394	1384
Orange	614	1116	636	1130	669	1050
Perry	742	1047	760	1038	777	770
Scott	557	710	593	764	610	709
Washington	1021	1643	1023	1643	1154	1535
Total	7922	10536	7927	10677	8345	8981

Maj. for Willard, 2607; do. for English, 2660; do. for English in '54, 586.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Dists.	*Rep.* Morton.	*Dem.* Willard.	*Rep.* Hend'ks.	*Dem.* Hughes.	*Rep.* Dunn.	*Neb.* Dua'm
III.						
Bartholomew	1410	1855	1408	1856	1443	1517
Brown	220	773	223	749	221	592
Jackson	694	1565	697	1559	725	1300
Jefferson	2476	1994	2413	2037	2705	1573
Jennings	1391	1126	1376	1133	1446	771
Lawrence	1061	1079	1060	1060	1371	818
Monroe	801	1133	820	1090	803	1109
Switzerland	1127	1133	1126	1145	1275	849
Total	9180	10656	9113	10629	9989	8329

Majority for Willard, 1478; do. for Hughes, 1516; do. for Dunn, 1660.

IV.	Morton.	Willard.	Cumback.	Foley.	Cumb'k.	Hol'n
Dearborn	1867	2636	1838	2652	2066	2227
Decatur	1800	1667	1822	1647	1704	1324
Franklin	1479	2241	1489	2230	1647	1830
Ohio	465	505	433	513	481	396
Ripley	1579	1721	1594	1698	1653	1230
Rush	1527	1707	1522	1711	1510	1394
Total	9017	10477	8898	10451	9061	8301

Majority for Willard, 1460; do. for Foley, 1453; do. for Cumback in '54, 670.

V.	Morton.	Willard.	Kilgore.	Johnson.	H'way.	Buckl'h
Delaware	1567	965	1474	987	1075	623
Fayette	1211	1001	1206	1006	1080	842
Henry	2486	1188	2448	1190	2037	847
Randolph	1901	1223	1862	1251	1530	819
Union	773	741	766	751	706	668
Wayne	3371	1994	3374	1998	2971	1443
Total	11329	7112	11132	7183	9419	5242

Majority for Morton, 4217; do. for Kilgore, 3949; do. for Holloway, 4177.

VI.	Morton.	Willard.	Coburn.	Gregg.	Barbour.	Hen'kr
Hancock	1074	1525	1071	1325	934	1174
Hendricks	1606	1410	1598	1416	1496	1196
Johnson	1204	1660	1192	1667	1138	1592
Marion	3737	3642	3734	3666	3270	2600
Morgan	1652	1644	1645	1653	1431	1140
Shelby	1604	2053	1600	2060	1556	1784
Total	10877	11734	10840	11787	9824	9286

Majority for Willard, 857; do. for Gregg, 947; do. for Barbour, 838.

VII.	Morton.	Willard.	Usher.	Davis.	Scott.	Davis.
Clay	607	1057	612	1041	637	747
Greene	1051	1252	1033	1250	945	1094
Owen	1066	1228	1067	1228	925	953
Parke	1632	1331	1671	1329	1623	1057
Putnam	1766	1937	1754	1959	1924	1563
Sullivan	688	1618	641	1610	674	1202
Vermillion	943	857	941	833	863	777
Vigo	1811	1801	1830	1887	1927	1157
Total	9564	11136	9529	11137	9515	8550

Majority for Willard, 1572; do. for Davis, 1606; do. for Scott, 935.

VIII.	Morton.	Willard.	Wilson.	Voorhees.	Mace.	Davis
Boone	1349	1495	1336	1517	1177	1232
Carroll	1270	1311	1267	1316	1234	1051
Clinton	1270	1332	1273	1343	1111	996
Fountain	1669	1625	1657	1633	1576	1195
Montgomery	2057	2109	1994	2126	1849	1721
Tippecanoe	2659	2335	2640	2345	2424	1283
Warren	1136	790	1136	792	996	570
Total	11399	10996	11302	11072	10367	7838

Majority for Morton, 404; do. for Wilson, 230; do. for Mace, 2519.

IX.	Morton.	Willard.	Colfax.	Stuart.	Colfax.	Eddy.
Benton	313	223	314	221	185	90
Cass	1408	1560	1402	1555	1375	1293
Fulton	798	849	802	850	633	626
Jasper	652	536	652	536	406	424
Lake	896	292	894	287	584	283
Laporte	2832	2222	2843	2215	1729	1399
Marshall	933	1044	937	1047	643	610
Miami	1456	1532	1444	1525	1246	987
Porter	997	704	1004	698	753	594
Pulaski	356	567	356	576	311	407
St. Joseph	1789	1460	1816	1434	1485	869
Starke	132	177	126	186	66	126
White	744	762	742	762	573	515
Total	12876	11908	12926	11890	9989	8233

Majority for Morton, 968; do. for Colfax, 1036; do. for Colfax in '54, 1766.

X.	Morton.	Willard.	Brenton.	Lowry.	Bran'n.	Cham'n
Allen	1711	3049	1725	3006	1538	1987
De Kalb	1111	1191	1112	1191	675	516
Elkhart	1809	1494	1802	1507	1040	901
Kosciusko	1566	1029	1571	1019	1031	718
Lagrange	1302	633	1304	630	1071	424
Noble	1357	1249	1260	1245	857	408
Steuben	1133	546	1136	543	624	564
Whitley	783	858	790	850	649	563
Total	10672	10049	10699	9989	7485	6081

Majority for Morton, 623; do. for Brenton, 710; do. for Brenton in '54, 1604.

XI.	Morton.	Willard.	Pettit.	Garver.	Pettit.	Slack.
Adams	372	763	375	762	473	576
Blackford	207	404	376	401	209	333
Grant	1404	1050	1400	1051	1130	780
Hamilton	1710	1123	1702	1143	1338	711
Howard	1019	693	1014	696	795	579
Huntington	1199	1211	1202	1206	893	731
Jay	884	867	885	866	737	546
Madison	1321	1578	1326	1568	1169	1267
Tipton	558	687	557	689	457	368
Wabash	1725	1168	1720	1169	1536	736
Wells	733	890	779	893	602	865
Total	11192	10434	11236	10443	9389	7201

Majority for Morton, 758; do. for Pettit, 792; do. for Pettit in '54, 2188.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

Congress.	Rep. 111678	Dem. 117905	—6227
Governor.	Morton 112039	Willard 117911	—5872
Lt. Gov.	Baker 111383	Hammond 118124	—6761
Cong. '54.	Anti-Neb. 102440	Nebraska 87766	—14674
Sec. State.	Dawson 110090	McClure 118241	—8191
Auditor.	Ellis 111275	Dodd 117953	—6678
Treas.	Nofsinger. 111338	Jones 118052	—6564
Att'y Gen.	Cravens 105288	McDonald 113439	—8171
Sup. Inst.	Barnes 111311	Larrabee 117640	—6329
Rep. S. Ct.	Stein 111250	Tanner 118258	—7008
Clerk do.	Beal 111120	Beach 118297	—7177

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE	Repub's. 28	Dems. 22	Amers. 1.
HOUSE	Repub's. 56	Dems. 43	Amers. 2.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. *Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch'n.	*Am.* Fillmore.	PRESIDENT, 1852. *Whig.* Scott.	*Dem. F. S.* Pierce.	Hale
Adams	413	847	69	342	672	14
Allen	1593	3211	145	1235	1964	24
Bartholomew	1292	1844	142	1245	1512	26
Benton	315	217	8	110	138	19
Blackford	238	404	47	103	263	15
Boone	1299	1493	81	936	1161	109
Brown	148	681	90	102	532	0
Carroll	1261	1344	22	1075	1256	29
Cass	1594	1539	40	1176	1190	60
Clark	492	1950	1074	1186	1812	24
Clay	366	1108	296	474	743	8
Clinton	1261	1364	34	989	1250	75
Crawford	24	735	509	502	499	0
Daviess	26	1115	939	726	720	6
Dearborn	1573	2619	297	1474	2486	89
Decatur	1718	1639	61	1364	1394	138
De Kalb	1097	1247	75	891	780	164
Delaware	1736	992	32	1053	937	11
Dubois	21	1191	236	229	717	0
Elkhart	1971	1651	18	1068	1343	28
Fayette	1189	1002	40	1019	873	80

INDIANA—*Continued.*

	Fremont.	Buch'n.	Fillmore.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale
Floyd	238	1767	1262	1528	1815	1
Fountain	1806	1688	36	1023	1496	64
Franklin	1457	2250	41	1473	1956	80
Fulton	822	835	9	559	681	6
Gibson	355	1295	766	943	1127	20
Grant	1326	1035	99	599	836	345
Greene	579	1129	583	894	944	4
Hamilton	1748	1185	28	971	901	401
Hancock	962	1343	24	823	1002	40
Harrison	573	1681	633	1284	1278	0
Hendricks	1690	1378	74	1262	980	156
Henry	2741	1229	49	1559	1226	456
Howard	1097	686	53	539	525	165
Huntington	1232	1181	58	706	868	38
Jackson	299	1700	516	614	1186	0
Jasper	633	548	63	357	347	33
Jay	883	880	54	575	500	135
Jefferson	2314	1936	425	2016	2201	286
Jennings	1293	1159	172	998	1104	59
Johnson	1095	1698	163	896	1333	20
Knox	857	1512	535	1167	1003	0
Kosciusko	1662	1075	13	1045	938	26
La Grange	1406	640	6	667	677	117
Lake	923	346	3	236	334	58
Laporte	2532	2239	45	1367	1468	136
Lawrence	420	1126	650	1054	1113	14
Madison	1309	1603	64	1004	1252	83
Marion	3606	3738	205	2156	2699	110
Marshall	927	1039	0	343	511	56
Martin	76	769	360	377	519	5
Miami	1301	1513	38	994	1196	76
Monroe	1498	1191	302	822	1085	57
Montgomery	1910	2288	142	1569	1852	109
Morgan	1573	1628	68	1109	1181	132
Noble	1257	1198	48	806	807	79
Ohio	104	305	379	432	455	2
Orange	49	1207	606	747	1022	5
Owen	457	1239	586	901	1060	20
Parke	1494	1283	192	1312	1084	105
Perry	96	1066	633	684	669	3
Pike	80	772	574	538	688	1
Porter	847	614	10	444	527	88
Posey	306	1819	625	784	1433	26
Pulaski	341	557	27	210	333	1
Putnam	1345	1882	423	1712	1466	22
Randolph	2042	1253	59	900	993	530
Ripley	1425	1661	184	1119	1326	113
Rush	1644	1685	83	1507	1480	119
Scott	278	993	264	518	559	11
Shelby	1510	2075	142	1226	1627	27
Spencer	235	1260	808	685	710	1
Starke	112	155	7	66	122	0
Steuben	1215	553	19	487	543	90
St. Joseph	1812	1509	6	998	1052	174
Sullivan	257	1650	397	529	1233	0
Switzerland	228	1121	1040	1134	1147	7
Tippecanoe	2778	2207	45	1918	2446	143
Tipton	546	736	14	340	467	7
Union	763	710	19	581	626	149
Vanderburgh	372	1880	840	945	1317	6
Vermillion	866	824	80	852	783	4
Vigo	1165	1808	283	1694	1156	8
Wabash	1785	1096	108	1145	969	91
Warren	1167	767	76	850	552	56
Warrick	107	1506	480	487	1634	31
Washington	331	1778	691	1093	1613	11
Wayne	3668	1958	100	2304	1874	786
Wells	726	931	16	415	710	23
White	703	746	42	510	536	13
Whitley	797	851	57	497	568	11
Total	94375	118670	22386	80901	96340	6929

Buchanan over Fremont, 24295; over all, 1909; Pierce over Scott, 14439; over all 7510.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Repub's	26	Dems	23; Amers....1.
HOUSE...Repub's	56	Dems	43; Amers....2.
Total	61		86 3

Democratic majority on Joint Ballot, 22.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am.	PRESIDENT, '52. Rep.	Dem.	F.S.
	Fremont.	Buch.	Fillmore.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Allegan	1526	1027	29	847	869	66
Barry	1495	872	49	478	652	107
Berrien	1926	1540	132	1017	1234	41
Branch	2608	1322	14	1077	1380	202
Calhoun	3495	2151	123	1784	1834	449
Cass	1705	1165	41	987	964	96
Cheboygan	No return.			[New County.]		
Chippewa	No return.			No return.		
Clinton	1358	1034	14	470	457	146
Eaton	1888	1238	15	637	786	235
Emmet	No return.			[New County.]		
Genesee	2635	1538	110	1221	1145	301
Gr'nd Traverse	157	243	2	[New County.]		
Gratiot	388	136	—	[New County.]		
Hillsdale	3446	1408	37	1417	1596	391
Houghton	201	398	1	No return.		
Huron	No return.			[New County.]		
Ingham	1849	1534	26	786	929	128
Ionia	2002	1154	22	669	864	302
Jackson	2906	2118	46	1727	1840	484
Kalamazoo	2808	1620	80	1374	1257	411
Kent	2931	2616	98	1221	1519	166
Lapeer	1579	995	31	618	819	142
Lenawee	4499	2779	167	2419	2857	640
Livingston	1765	1711	18	931	1419	133
Macinac	No return.			38	292	0
Macomb	2210	1845	30	1058	1634	809
Manistee	No return.			[New County.]		
Marquette	79	77	20	No return.		
Mason	32	12	—	[New County.]		
Midland	169	43	2	[New County.]		
Monroe	1777	1703	34	1112	1562	169
Montcalm	414	265	7	120	156	6
Newaygo	No return.			40	104	0
Oakland	4105	3276	71	2376	3178	552
Oceana	82	21	—	[New County.]		
Ontonagon	No return.			[New County.]		
Ottawa	1392	998	39	363	756	59
Saginaw	1042	1222	17	367	694	73
Sanilac	803	201	1	106	252	0
Schoolcraft	No return.			[New County.]		
Shiawassee	1304	1105	36	519	884	52
St. Clair	1807	1521	21	852	1110	53
St. Joseph	2324	1475	12	1164	1269	252
Tuscola	442	242	4	80	62	34
Van Buren	1710	1031	34	613	771	87
Washtenaw	3570	2833	109	2274	2904	603
Wayne	5250	5777	205	3407	4680	568
Total	71762	52136	1660	33839	41842	7237

Fremont over Buchanan, 19626; over all, 17966; Pierce over Scott, 7983; over all, 746.

Districts.	CON. 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Gov. 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Gov. 1854. Rep.	Dem.
I.	Howard.	Lothrop.	Bing'm.	Felch.	Bing'm.	Barry.
Jackson	3024	2150	2971	2194	2061	1756
Livingston	1763	1728	1727	1759	1130	1326
Washtenaw	3618	2907	3638	2980	2829	2130
Wayne	5253	6006	5160	6041	3476	4003
Total	13658	12791	13396	12974	9496	9214

Howard's majority, 867; Bingham's majority, 422; majority in 1854, 282.

II.	Waldron.	Barry.	Bing'm.	Felch.	Bing'm.	Barry
Branch	2615	1346	2604	1356	1844	1108
Cass	1720	1188	1699	1210	1097	865
Hillsdale	3500	1401	3435	1462	2252	1413
Lenawee	4519	2923	4496	2953	3197	2379
Monroe	1783	1726	1767	1743	1184	1484
St. Joseph	2330	1480	2301	1513	1418	1119
Total	16467	10064	16302	10237	10992	8368

Waldron's majority, 6403; Bingham's majority, 6065; majority in 1854, 2624.

III.	Walbridge.	Little j'n.	Bing'm.	Felch.	Bing'm	Barry
Allegan	1514	1100	1531	1092	689	725
Barry	1504	910	1496	913	745	579
Berrien	1948	1594	1941	1634	1034	952
Calhoun	3542	2202	3500	2246	2294	1527
Clinton	1355	1057	1340	1066	648	554
Eaton	1869	1271	1853	1288	995	891
Gratiot	391	137	387	138	[New Co.]	
Ionia	2000	1181	1983	1192	1107	863
Kalamazoo	2814	1648	2807	1667	1733	1191
Kent	2972	2573	2946	2596	1540	1193
Mason	32	12	32	12	[New Co.]	
Montcalm	412	276	405	282	208	192
Newaygo	No return.		No return.		140	136
Oceana	83	21	83	21	[New Co.]	
Ottawa	1398	1008	1393	1012	624	729
Van Buren	1716	1056	1706	1069	839	698
Total	23560	16046	23408	16228	12596	10550

Walbridge's majority, 7504; Bingham's majority, 7178; majority in 1854, 2046.

IV.	Leech.	Peck.	Bing'm.	Felch.	Bing'm.	Barry.
Chippewa	No return.		No return.		24	273
Emmet	No return.		No return.		650	45
Genesee	2851	1619	2663	1614	1416	1018
Gd. Traverse	149	244	152	245	194	155
Houghton	182	420	193	406	174	118
Ingham	1852	1552	1844	1565	959	1182
Lapeer	1567	1037	1564	1043	741	813
Macinac	No return.		No return.		8	125
Macomb	2217	1861	2206	1872	1349	1509
Marquette	No return.		78	98	No return.	
Midland	168	31	127	43	[New Co.]	
Oakland	4100	3364	4060	3391	2536	2457
Ontonagon	No return.		No return.		193	79
Saginaw	1034	1252	1037	1247	644	651
Sanilac	801	201	806	202	143	268
Shiawassee	1297	1139	1297	1111	807	728
St. Clair	1804	1542	1796	1548	963	933
Tuscola	436	272	436	262	172	108
Total	18248	14524	18301	14546	10568	10543

Maj., Leach, 3724; Bingham, 3755; do. in 1854, 25.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Congress	Republi'n. 71923	Democratic. 53425	18498
Govern'r	Bingham. 71402	Felch. 54085	17317
Lt. Gov	Coe. 71856	Lothrop. 53812	18044
S. State	McKinney. 71927	Stevens. 53736	18192
Treas'r	Holmes. 71876	Davis. 53711	18165
Aud. Gen.	Jones. 71697	Dennis. 53536	18161
At Gen	Howard. 71843	Gould. 53629	18214
Sup. Ins.	Mayhew. 71971	Shearman. 53727	18244
Land Co.	Treadwell. 71584	Goodridge. 53541	18043
Sup'd Edu.	Willard. 71782	Blackman. 53576	18206
Vote.	'54. Bingham. 43662	Barry. 38675	4977

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Republican in both branches.

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. *Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fillm.	PRESIDENT, 1852. *Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.
Adams	2226	3311	662	2236	2635	107
Alexander	15	401	230	105	296	0
Bond	153	607	659	494	485	27
Boone	1748	243	27	551	525	338
Brown	169	903	433	445	661	0
Bureau	2603	1234	48	712	670	430
Calhoun	70	391	163	211	335	0
Carroll	1161	257	153	499	361	72
Cass	303	914	438	784	830	0
Champaign	732	850	236	347	259	0
Christian	239	894	299	566	426	2
Clark	709	1318	330	842	966	6
Clay	29	731	640	284	530	0
Clinton	161	840	562	575	670	0
Coles	783	1178	796	997	733	2
Cook	9020	6680	342	2089	5767	798
Crawford	477	961	244	571	837	11
Cumberland	246	641	236	393	444	0
DeKalb	2254	581	75	456	563	355
De Witt	623	679	378	516	540	20
Du Page	1387	542	2	881	586	386
Edgar	952	1342	308	892	924	33
Edwards	176	283	310	291	162	0
Effingham	90	784	163	178	527	0
Fayette	68	947	799	437	678	0
Franklin	5	1051	251	196	709	0
Fulton	2021	2734	898	1843	2192	298
Gallatin	24	764	423	324	592	0
Greene	945	1565	719	864	1297	12
Grundy	423	618	6	249	338	64
Hamilton	9	1195	162	223	754	0
Hancock	1120	2011	999	1286	1466	34
Hardin	4	332	229	244	212	0
Henderson	757	610	153	547	414	84
Henry	1924	876	47	857	675	91
Iroquois	750	460	108	578	482	22
Jackson	14	1056	322	547	551	0
Jasper	323	679	158	258	461	0
Jefferson	60	1278	426	395	865	0
Jersey	387	702	530	651	564	89
Jo Daviess	2110	1509	44	1481	1425	122
Johnson	3	1144	74	125	751	0
Kane	3750	912	29	1160	1308	642
Kankakee	1386	258	60	[New County.]		
Kendall	1622	334	13	515	532	252
Knox	2951	1490	277	1080	1119	391
Lake	2347	558	10	697	812	519
La Salle	3721	2666	121	1234	1894	552
Lawrence	89	729	533	510	589	0
Lee	1804	601	32	678	573	77
Livingston	595	480	72	164	214	12
Logan	655	823	484	508	489	0
Macon	800	831	393	305	486	7
Macoupin	823	1778	1010	941	1196	74
Madison	1111	1451	1658	1548	1715	31
Marion	150	1150	413	285	762	28
Marshall	1008	834	115	546	579	61
Mason	267	737	553	361	621	5
Massac	5	680	251	208	449	0
M'Donough	590	1370	864	840	838	9
M'Henry	2989	945	43	866	1199	645
M'Lean	1937	1517	560	1206	1058	40
Menard	109	854	668	644	698	1
Mercer	1141	769	140	575	498	92
Monroe	346	900	518	284	1125	0
Montgomery	162	992	680	415	655	9
Morgan	963	1656	885	1397	1411	158
Moultrie	154	432	305	202	263	0
Ogle	2469	734	289	809	755	294
Peoria	2062	2459	391	1566	1805	252
Perry	200	671	453	277	564	59
Piatt	85	310	350	192	161	0
Pike	1063	2163	1010	1745	1762	34
Pope	11	856	214	330	439	0
Pulaski	21	473	166	112	246	0
Putnam	532	307	115	300	248	230
Randolph	709	1222	546	575	814	220
Richland	39	786	440	174	109	0
Rock Island	1439	1114	276	764	686	96
Saline	4	1004	220	209	633	0
Sangamon	1174	2475	1612	2125	1606	22
Schuyler	395	1369	570	844	980	16
Scott	183	843	536	730	708	3
Shelby	152	1414	451	446	958	0
Stark	718	353	152	536	350	82
St. Clair	1996	1728	973	998	2571	0
Stephenson	1907	1308	50	976	1061	170
Tazewell	1028	1313	757	1369	869	80
Union	46	1283	246	169	830	1
Vermillion	1506	1111	194	997	761	86
Wabash	122	481	485	469	355	0
Warren	1282	1117	307	806	781	153
Washington	214	1132	283	251	763	28
Wayne	129	1218	402	869	757	1
White	27	1062	845	749	782	0
Whiteside	1902	613	210	554	518	151
Will	2393	1575	10	1251	1450	320
Williamson	10	1419	188	344	799	0
Winnebago	3636	457	61	1023	820	725
Woodford	598	747	189	339	636	49
Total	96189	105348	37444	64934	80697	9066

Buchanan over Fremont, 9159; Pierce over Scott, 15663.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

	Congress.		Gov. 1856.		Treas. '54.	
Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*	*Rep. Dem.*
I. Washburn.	Mo'ney.	Bissell.	Rich'n	Morris.	Miller	Moore
Boone	1739	251..	1745	244	26..	650 289
Carroll	1182	237..	1181	235	131..	543 133
Jo Daviess	2168	1470..	2131	1499	8..	849 628
Lake	2234	574..	2336	572	10..	1090 645
M'Henry	2530	949..	2863	947	44..	1448 934
Ogle	2477	972..	2470	735	277..	1004 448
Stephenson	2000	1313..	2000	1311	47..	752 480
Winnebago	3640	461..	3641	455	59..	1381 46
Total	18070	6227..	18366	5998	602..	7697 3603

Washburn's majority, 11843; Bissell's majority, 11709: Miller's majority, 4094.

II.	Farnsworth	Wm. N. H't	Bis'll	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Cook	8893	5572..	9052	5631	302..	3644	1636
Dekalb	2348	371..	2354	353	75..	650	268
De Kalb	1382	546..	1388	541	— ..	636	381
Kane	3733	912..	3752	914	28..	1602	630
Lee	1892	635..	1902	611	14..	699	120
Rock Island	1404	1063..	1437	1121	233..	825	581
Whiteside	1366	706..	1918	619	183..	699	280
Total	21519	9814..	21703	9790	855..	8847	3896

Farnsworth's majority, 11704; Bissell's majority, 11656; Miller's majority, 4951.

III.	Lovejoy.	Osgood.	Bissell.	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Bureau	2440	1312..	2614	1234	38..	1173	723
Champaign	752	698..	761	567	186..	365	209
De Witt	644	749..	646	661	256..	562	552
Grundy	915	625..	926	619	2..	399	383
Iroquois	746	569..	759	453	102..	331	340
Kankakee	1377	591..	1383	559	60..	593	314
Kendall	1604	457..	1615	529	10..	695	249
LaSalle	3083	2736..	3739	2715	89..	1666	1228
Livingston	849	463..	851	419	43..	312	216
M'Lean	1946	1318..	1967	1557	478..	1383	803
Putnam	532	414..	548	315	105..	467	107
Vermillion	1826	1174..	1846	1110	0..	1031	465
Will	2844	1621..	2904	1851	14..	1278	728
Total	19066	13007..	19487	11849	1463..	10155	6311

Lovejoy's majority, 6061; Bissell's majority, 6194; Miller's majority, 3844.

IV.	Kellogg.	David'n.	Bissell	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Fulton	2629	2002..	2367	2816	396..	1809	1814
Henry	1917	883..	1925	876	32..	580	413
Knox	2690	1564..	2367	1496	244..	1609	980
Marshall	1038	928..	1029	833	88..	557	342
Mason	445	756..	446	750	350..	495	449
Mercer	1185	796..	1146	775	122..	608	457
Peoria	2278	2694..	2216	2468	280..	1476	1407
Stark	757	465..	747	553	128..	372	333
Tazewell	1245	1555..	1116	1365	497..	1145	619
Warren	1332	1121..	1314	1139	271..	944	639
Woodford	609	813..	593	756	183..	560	537
Total	16175	14474..	15786	13624	2591..	9945	7870

Kellogg's majority, 1701; Bissell's plurality, 2162; Miller's majority, 2075.

V.	Grinshaw	Morris.	Bissell.	Rich'n	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Adams	2831	3182..	2686	3303	312..	2321	2507
Brown	571	892..	497	939	37..	449	623
Calhoun	232	457..	181	463	64..	46	380
Hancock	1717	1960..	1383	2018	706..	1303	1392
Henderson	397	606..	726	617	109..	646	472
M'Donough	1536	1598..	1068	1390	515..	798	871
Pike	1937	2233..	1936	2221	57..	1713	1733
Schuyler	573	1319..	858	1401	52..	637	991
Total	10294	12089..	9316	12353	1852..	7913	8979

Morris' majority, 1765; Richardson's majority, 1384; Moore's majority, 1065.

VI.	Williams.	Harris.	Bissell.	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Cass	730	921..	630	927	78..	502	774
Christian	492	906..	433	894	81..	356	487
Greene	905	1562..	826	1656	12..	562	1481
Jersey	769	753..	692	748	177..	696	490
Macoupin	1766	1831..	1548	1819	427..	1163	1382
Menard	766	862..	675	866	56..	687	672
Morgan	1829	1667..	1682	1695	80..	1506	1420
Montgomery	853	992..	552	968	285..	465	701

VI.	Williams.	Harris.	Bissell.	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Sangamon	2751	2374..	2232	2519	380..	2085	1566
Scott	714	840..	669	849	43..	644	779
Shelby	542	1417..	499	1436	37..	576	893
Total	12077	14196..	10221	14391	1666..	9042	10642

Maj., Harris, 2119; Richardson, 2204; Moore, 1570.

VII.	Brownwell.	Shaw.	Bissell.	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Clay	457	768..	190	730	437..	128	725
Clark	985	1528..	930	1319	91..	919	1055
Coles	1300	1291..	1039	1182	484..	1004	819
Cumberland	408	641..	327	647	139..	51	52
Crawford	731	1123..	657	1120	96..	496	872
Edgar	1146	1373..	1075	1352	177..	994	720
Effingham	220	788..	155	778	81..	1	556
Fayette	502	965..	75	946	729..	226	1056
Jasper	468	676..	390	682	83..	0	740
Lawrence	541	789..	540	730	56..	271	593
Logan	1111	837..	851	966	237..	569	451
Macon	741	864..	641	818	276..	508	419
Moultrie	419	445..	264	434	193..	369	246
Piatt	411	313..	99	313	315..	255	173
Richland	438	805..	435	783	33..	6	900
Total	9878	12994..	7606	12674	3486..	5777	9575

Maj., Shaw, 3116; Richardson, 1580; Moore, 3598.

VIII.	Lansing.	Smith.	Bissell	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Bond	557	611..	239	621	540..	728	425
Clinton	825	872..	210	847	293..	281	731
Jefferson	151	1232..	172	1305	221..	129	878
Madison	1961	1696..	1585	1373	1298..	1855	977
Marion	440	1162..	217	1149	336..	165	757
Monroe	532	1135..	418	912	430..	78	184
Randolph	872	1459..	944	1334	91..	577	885
St. Clair	2414	1974..	2171	1734	769..	667	1852
Washington	270	1159..	368	1138	121..	76	1012
Total	7512	11299..	6274	10413	4099..	4876	7671

Maj., Smith, 3787; Richardson, 50; Moore, 2795.

IX.	Wiley.	Marshall	Bissell	Rich'n.	Morr.	Miller	Moore
Alexander	95	406..	38	393	200..	0	361
Edwards	12	292..	314	282	151..	53	170
Franklin	91	1110..	84	1076	170..	122	401
Gallatin	253	910..	226	841	116..	158	662
Hamilton	66	1238..	66	1201	57..	9	858
Hardin	176	328..	86	320	113..	5	367
Jackson	89	1064..	46	1096	300..	0	661
Johnson	9	1196..	7	1191	17..	0	678
Massac	233	633..	6	630	251..	0	722
Perry	556	698..	349	646	234..	91	421
Pope	855	889..	25	857	156..	0	26
Pulaski	21	443..	53	438	46..	3	243
Saline	34	1091..	40	1023	156..	0	690
Union	81	1231..	55	1256	235..	119	752
Wabash	551	516..	529	490	3..	367	339
Wayne	374	1281..	181	1237	315..	323	562
White	717	1136..	480	1067	595..	90	1302
Williamson	46	1502..	49	1497	65..	0	1141
Total	3419	16968..	2611	15561	2847..	1334	10066

Marshall's majority, 12549; Richardson's majority, 10103; Moore's majority, 8732.

The vote to fill Congressional vacancies resulted as follows:

Dist.	*Repub.*	*Dem.*	*Amer.*
V.	Sharp.. 8182;	Davis... 12212;	Kyle... 2826
VII.	Archer. 10136;	Allen... 13061;	No candidate
VIII.	Thomas 8229;	Morrison 10756;	No candidate

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Americans.	*Democrats.*
Governor	Bissell... 111575:	Richardson 106643
Lieut.-Govern.	Wood.... 110534;	Hamilton.. 106297
Sec. of State.	Hatch ... 115838;	Snyder 106610
Auditor	Dubois... 109234;	Casey 106230
Sup't Schools.	Powell... 109628;	St. Matthew 106521
Treasurer	Miller ... 128430;	Moore 107448
Congress.	Repub's . 118011;	Adminis'n. 110038
Treasurer '54	Miller, *A.N.* 65586;	Moore, *Neb.* 66382

The average American vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and School Commissioner, was 18650.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate	Repub.... 12	Dem... 13	
House	Repub.... 53	Dem... 37;	Amer.... 5

IOWA.

Counties.	President, 1856. Fremont.	Buch.	Fillmore.	President, 1852. Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adair	72	27	4	No return.		
Adams	113	78	3	No return.		
Appanoose	191	854	487	247	335	25
Allamakee	630	500	28	142	123	0
Audubon	23	31	4	[New Co.]		
Benton	558	426	123	80	89	0
Blackhawk	366	282	33	No return.		
Boone	203	319	66	40	84	0
Bremer	327	172	48	[New Co.]		
Butler	223	141	29	[New Co.]		
Buchanan	709	343	21	123	148	0
Cedar	1016	701	176	338	354	102
Chickasaw	351	102	32	No return.		
Clarke	346	338	77	20	32	37
Calhoun	9	14	0	[New Co.]		
Cass	132	84	0	No return.		
Clinton	1245	839	142	278	336	0
Clayton	1420	764	67	471	461	0
Cerro Gordo	101	40	1	[New Co.]		
Crawford	36	8	0	[New Co.]		
Davis	201	1014	752	592	614	12
Decatur	243	583	133	55	133	0
Dallas	487	319	20	79	89	0
Delaware	801	500	149	233	204	18
Desmoines	1338	1413	522	984	1154	80
Dubuque	1522	2427	266	600	1150	6
Fremont	166	203	103	95	96	0
Fayette	1043	452	114	167	117	21
Floyd	224	124	14	No return.		
Franklin	120	33	0	[New Co.]		
Greene	73	117	0	No return.		
Guthrie	196	205	12	7	39	0
Grundy	65	2	0	[New Co.]		
Hardin	583	195	18	No return.		
Harrison	170	124	9	No return.		
Henry	1767	767	308	852	513	123
Howard	247	63	0	[New Co.]		
Iowa	492	326	79	112	101	1
Jackson	1163	1332	276	554	739	12
Jasper	872	455	33	160	113	3
Jefferson	1188	1023	206	757	796	97
Johnson	1215	964	282	415	531	38
Jones	964	663	10	266	338	22
Keokuk	895	830	197	326	403	42
Kossuth	85	12	0	[New Co.]		
Lee	1780	2158	650	1379	1708	201
Linn	1652	971	273	522	592	80
Louisa	903	642	200	468	368	105
Lucas	288	355	176	80	85	3
Menona	41	56	13	No return.		
Marion	No return.			411	489	13
Madison	580	519	61	103	150	0
Mahaska	1284	940	268	599	541	39
Marshall	531	199	104	31	52	0
Mitchell	314	135	1	No return.		
Monroe	622	603	93	204	295	36
Montgomery	63	58	17	No return.		
Mills	287	153	102	42	91	0
Muscatine	1091	895	32	562	605	30
Polk	1905	888	91	401	439	13
Potawatomie	269	353	84	111	182	0
Page	100	171	189	29	40	0
Poweshiek	469	255	87	61	45	2
Ringgold	92	52	64	[New Co.]		
Shelby	62	19	0	No return.		
Scott	1675	1119	325	517	641	81
Story	292	272	79	No return.		
Sac	25	35	0	[New Co.]		
Tama	470	296	90	No return.		
Taylor	119	183	31	0	9	0
Union	102	121	17	No return.		
Van Buren	1093	1396	324	981	1028	48
Wapello	1093	1175	252	683	762	20
Warren	805	613	102	95	82	13
Wayne	153	368	170	63	59	0
Washington	1188	629	403	473	369	181
Webster	889	209	31	No return.		
Winneshiek	770	209	13	66	66	0
Wright	91	24	0	[New Co.]		
Total	45954	36170	9180	15656	17763	1604

Plurality for Fremont, 7784; Majority for Pierce, 305.

Dists.	August.—Cong. Rep.	Dem.	Sec. State, '56. Rep.	Dem.	Gov., 54. Rep.	Dem.
I.	Curtis.	Hall.	Sells.	Snyder.	Grimes.	Bates.
Appanoose	420	804	492	795	373	509
Adams	73	65	72	65	11	29
Adair	29	23	29	25	7	8
Audubon	20	31	19	32	[New Co.]	
Clarke	335	349	333	351	86	73
Cass	108	72	108	69	22	53
Davis	426	938	844	931	690	111
Decatur	238	353	232	362	110	253
Dallas	455	332	454	336	202	189
Fremont	197	307	190	292	179	186
Guthrie	192	192	192	291	37	113
Harrison	157	138	163	151	78	93
Henry	1517	635	1619	643	1164	530
Jasper	770	278	766	282	279	73
Jefferson	1144	999	1135	900	967	774
Keokuk	784	723	783	727	507	519
Lee	1691	1965	1850	2001	1425	1676
Lucas	179	324	297	316	101	124
Marion	1127	1273	1118	1277	493	649
Madison	551	442	548	440	159	202
Mahaska	1237	910	1237	910	817	568
Monroe	636	605	626	612	360	368
Montgomery	79	53	79	54	10	16
Mills	263	157	277	137	177	156
Polk	913	719	909	717	450	450
Potawatomie	142	363	143	358	207	215
Page	98	213	91	206	61	93
Poweshiek	446	299	445	301	No return.	
Ringgold	108	39	107	41	[New Co.]	
Shelby	62	5	50	19	19	23
Taylor	105	187	106	188	11	66
Union	104	147	108	110	8	26
Van Buren	1286	1261	1290	1283	1067	1026
Warren	856	490	853	491	463	281
Wappello	1083	1189	1071	1189	825	857
Wayne	234	330	228	335	127	100
Total	18065	17110	18818	17072	11492	10409

Selmar, *Amer.*, received 829 votes for Congress.

Curtis maj. 126; Sells' do., 1746; Grimes' do. 1083.

II.	Davis.	Leffler.	Sells.	Snyder.	Grimes.	Bates.
Allamakee	455	352	446	359	299	197
Benton	434	377	434	378	89	191
Black Hawk	528	286	583	284	191	152
Boone	222	365	197	365	89	181
Bremer	258	199	262	196	63	110
Butler	67	85	66	83	[New Co.]	
Buchanan	482	252	487	248	216	146
Cedar	840	708	840	711	600	432
Chickasaw	225	81	226	79	38	29
Clinton	944	717	942	718	443	465
Clayton	1081	376	995	377	687	332
Cerro Gordo	73	28	72	30	[New Co.]	
Crawford	20	5	36	10	[New Co.]	
Delaware	599	305	559	362	382	299
Des Moines	1365	1323	1401	1296	1045	1213
Dubuque	1172	1898	1146	1917	669	1101
Fayette	801	293	786	302	352	225
Floyd	291	79	171	38	73	4
Franklin	30	20	30	20	[New Co.]	
Greene	24	99	2	106	No return.	
Grundy	53	1	53	1	[New Co.]	
Hardin	428	145	443	133	65	100
Howard	97	30	97	29	[New Co.]	
Iowa	404	320	404	322	22	129
Jackson	1052	970	1060	967	618	717
Johnson	1092	876	1087	879	699	560
Jones	754	584	749	591	538	440
Kossuth	32	13	31	13	[New Co.]	
Linn	1439	836	1553	770	835	610
Louisa	841	467	839	465	645	459
Menona		31	36	54	25	9
Marshall	468	173	473	184	110	114
Mitchell	238	87	229	86	32	0
Muscatine	956	827	989	818	739	619
Scott	1472	1036	1470	1037	773	583
Story	203	229	203	229	61	51
Sac	20	17	20	17	[New Co.]	
Tama	439	158	440	157	119	37
Washington	1150	704	1149	698	815	439

IOWA—*Continued.*

	Davis.	Leffler	Sells.	Snyder.	Grimes.	Bates.
Webster	323	259...	322	264...	32	104
Winneshiek	446	145..	441	144...	155	76
Woodbury	30	57...	47	88...	0	23
Wright	46	25...	46	25...	[New Co.]	
Total	21885	15868...	21869	15843...	11549	10145

Davis' maj. 6017; Sells' do. 6021; Grimes' do. 1404.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE, '56. *Maj.*

Congress..Republican.39960; Democratic.32978—6972
Sec. State.Sells.....40687; Snyder.....32920—7767
Auditor..Pattee.....40709; Pollard.....33030—7679
Treasurer Morris.....40734; Paul.....33012—7722
Att'y Gen. Rice.....40208; Baker.....33075—7133
Gov. 1854. Grimes....23041; Bates.....20554—2487

The People, at the State Election, decided in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State by the following vote: For a convention, 32790; against a convention, 14162.

LEGISLATURE, 1856.

SENATE....Republicans, 24; Democrats, 11.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 49; Democrats, 24.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. *Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch'n.	*Am.* Fillmore.	PRESIDENT, 1852. *Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pi'ce.	*F. S.* Hale.
Adams	1691	625	9....	111	86	0
Bad Ax	597	231	21....	No return.		
Brown	499	1004	0....	326	515	0
Buffalo	68	163	0....	[New Co.]		
Chippewa	No return.			[New Co.]		
Calumet	486	406	1....	149	245	0
Clark	73	57	0....	[New Co.]		
Columbia	2960	1239	7....	1133	1233	81
Crawford	521	429	1....	m 42		
Dane	3936	3443	6....	1004	2188	268
Dodge	3455	2784	15....	1205	2264	429
Door	No return.			[New Co.]		
Douglas	No return.			[New Co.]		
Dunn	380	119	0....	[New Co.]		
Fond du Lac	3292	2511	25....	1066	1635	406
Grant	2809	1419	186....	1341	1379	129
Green	2004	1057	32....	689	865	186
Iowa	1497	1474	27....	895	945	0
Jackson	306	144	6....	[New Co.]		
Jefferson	3290	3484	6....	1205	1645	389
Juneau	With Adams.			[New Co.]		
Kenosha	1508	851	0....	488	590	636
Kewaunee	89	206	0....	6	23	0
La Crosse	987	541	25....	200	525	10
Lafayette	1415	1722	19....	850	1389	0
Lapointe	No return.			[New Co.]		
Manitowoc	1177	1907	0....	209	874	9
Marathon	269	207	1....	No return.		
Marquette	2518	1032	19....	m 300		
Milwaukee	2798	7186	25....	2019	3640	537
Monroe	722	254	6....	[New Co.]		
Oconto	No return.		....	71	101	0
Ozaukee	360	2032	0....	[New Co.]		
Outagamie	602	763	1....	145	439	44
Pierce	414	106	11....	[New Co.]		
Polk	95	54	1....	[New Co.]		
Portage	680	861	13....	No return.		
Racine	2299	1686	6....	848	1308	776
Richland	869	455	37....	166	166	0
Rock	4707	1966	10....	1509	1691	925
Sauk	2015	993	4....	511	595	156
Shawanaw	66	21	0....	[New Co.]		
Sheboygan	1891	1921	15....	662	1315	876
St. Croix	417	252	0....	m 62		
Trempeleau	190	46	0....	[New Co.]		
Walworth	3518	1927	4....	985	1141	1433
Washington	813	2643	7....	1196	2260	183
Waukesha	2875	2039	8....	939	1583	1186
Waupaca	1636	75	0....	No return.		
Waushara	1292	215	6....	147	174	116
Winnebago	2769	1415	20....	707	949	576
Wood	260	95	0....	[New Co.]		
Total	66090	53848	879....	22860	33566	8814

Majority for Fremont, 12268; do. for Pierce, 2694.

Districts. I.	CONG., 1856. *Rep.* Potter.	*Dem.* Hadley.	GOV., 1855. *Rep.* Bashford.	*Dem.* B'stow.	CONG., '54. *Rep.* Spooder.	*Dem.* Wells
Kenosha	1508	834...	905	610...	934	57
Milwaukee	2870	7008...	1749	4627...	1617	385
Racine	2304	1684...	1245	1344...	1364	110
Walworth	3528	1296...	2081	1112...	1532	121
Waukesha	2901	1992...	2324	1512...	1579	171
Total	13111	12814...	8394	9205...	7026	845

Majority for Potter, 297; do. for Barstow, 811; do for Wells, 1432.

II.	Washburn.	Crawford.	Bashf'd.	Barstow.	Wash.	Hoyt
Adams	1570	654...	611	374...	431	92
Bad Ax	605	251...	306	298...	130	44
Buffalo	65	167...	8	115...	17	41
Chippewa	No return.		77	48...	49	175
Clark	76	39...	7	45...	197	29
Crawford	511	441...	120	163...	197	75
Dane	3970	3468...	2380	2367...	1732	2033
Douglas	No return.		8	8...	No return.	
Dunn	No return.		43	42 with Chip'wa		
Grant	2958	1505...	1588	1112...	1636	869
Green	2008	1098...	1123	566...	911	484
Iowa	1480	1495...	768	1092...	1164	800
Jackson	308	139...	176	114...	40	49
La Crosse	998	548...	48	0...	168	102
Lafayette	1427	1720...	743	1199...	1056	1075
La Pointe	No return.		No return.		6	27
Marathon	273	203...	88	104...	169	195
Monroe	718	269...	213	81...	114	40
Pierce	No return.		147	55...	69	55
Polk	No return.		20	55...	35	66
Portage	690	581...	414	235...	363	209
Richland	896	475...	448	189...	324	150
Rock	4717	1955...	2690	1018...	2147	821
St. Croix	418	247...	No return.		106	92
Sauk	2015	999...	950	482...	965	373
Trempeleau	190	45...	47	18...	No return.	
Wood	211	114...		[New Co.]		
Total	26004	16233...	13023	9777...	11936	7904

Majority for Washburne, 9671; do. for Bashford, 3246; do. for Washburne, 4032.

III.	Billinghurst.	Hobart.	Bashford.	Barstow.	Bill'st.	Macy
Brown	502	1013...	201	335...	276	221
Calumet	478	414...	318	377...	289	202
Columbia	2926	1278...	1583	906...	1217	687
Dodge	3469	2792...	2187	2364...	1998	1506
Door	No return.		81	0...	No return	
Fond du Lac	3272	2546...	1989	1722...	1560	1175
Jefferson	3271	3462...	1746	1558...	1375	1413
Kewaunee	No return.		No Election.		No return	
Manitowoc	1166	1900...	519	904...	702	125
Marquette	2460	1051...	1187	868...	1196	687
Oconto	No return.		98	131...	80	125
Ozaukee	359	2032...	271	1586...	569	282
Outagamie	598	767...	474	382...	361	375
Shawanaw	63	35...	44	38...	No return	
Sheboygan	1843	1966...	931	1104...	1294	610
Washington	815	2652...	528	2301...	572	712
Waupaca	625	78...	672	475...	No return	
Waushara	1279	254...	478	248...	449	40
Winnebago	2742	1435...	1691	1138...	1511	466
Total	25808	23648...	14998	16427...	13359	8596

Majority for Billinghurst, 2160; do. for Barstow, 1429; do. for Billinghurst, 4763.

TOT AL VOTE OF THE STATE. *Maj.*

Cong. '56..Republi'n.64923; Adminis'n.52695—12228
Gov., '55..Bashford..36415; Barstow....35409— 1006
Cong., '54..Republi'n.32321; Adminis'n.24958— 7363

The vote for President in quite a number of Counties was not returned in time to be counted by the Official Canvassers, as was also the case with regard to the vote for Congress in the IId and IIId Districts.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Repub'ans.18; Democrats.12.
HOUSE..Repub'ans.58; Democrats.33; Inde'dent.2

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch'n.	PRESIDENT, 1852. Am. Fillmore.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.
Alameda	723	730	213	[New Co.]	
Amador*	657	1784	1557	[New Co.]	
Butte	744	2501	1902	1465	1735
Colusi	18	299	305	225	232
Calaveras	562	2615	1515	2238	2333
Contra Costa	188	458	288	413	590
El Dorado	1388	4072	2962	5144	6100
Klamath*	82	832	440	32	13
Los Angeles	521	721	135	497	574
Monterey	220	267	169	55	274
Mariposa	165	1234	773	854	1292
Marin	160	348	81	147	154
Merced	14	249	124	[New Co.]	
Napa	157	444	341	208	270
Nevada	1462	3500	2240	2834	2856
Plumas*		200 m.		[New Co.]	
Placer	992	2803	2096	2294	2839
San Diego	18	178	88	107	105
San Bernardino	93	314	7	[New Co.]	
Santa Barbara	183	176	10	63	106
San Mateo	238	282	113	[New Co.]	
San Luis Obispo	108	83	15	112	12
Santa Cruz	809	576	675	186	306
San Francisco	4997	5306	1601	4163	4226
Stanislaus	21	436	228	[New Co.]	
Sacramento	941	3438	3386	3637	3278
Solano	189	799	634	308	363
Siskiyou	464	2075	1792	449	447
Shasta	169	1537	1083	727	970
Sutter	92	491	345	42	
Sonoma & Mendoc'o	382	1515	495		m. 265
Sierra	693	2506	2195	1356	1610
Santa Clara	196	320	285	827	797
San Joaquin	537	1284	1040	1190	1198
Tehama	44	436	312	[New Co.]	
Tuolumne	1123	2939	2111	2541	3151
Trinity	189	1011	884	684	785
Tulare & Fresno.	1	466	262	30	77
Yolo*	157*	553	553	50 m.	
Yuba	647	2452	2087	2073	2195
Humboldt	103	204	191	[New Co.]	
Total	20717	52224	35517	34971	39665

Buchanan's plurality, 16707; Pierce's maj., 4694.

The Democrats elected both Members of Congress, and have a large majority in the Legislature.

* Incomplete returns.

TEXAS.

The vote of Texas, incomplete, was:

Fillmore.	Buchanan.	Scott.	Pierce.
15244	28757	4995	13552

The State election resulted in the success of the Democrats by a vote of about 5 to 1.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES.

FREE STATES.	1856. Rep. Fremont.	Amer. Fillm'e.	Dem. Buchanan.	TOTAL VOTE.	1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	1848. Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. V. Buren
California	20,339	35,113	51,925	107,377	54,971	39,665	100	Admitted since 1848.		
Connecticut	42,715	2,615	34,995	80,325	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005
Illinois	96,189	37,444	105,348	238,981	64,134	80,597	9,966	55,215	56,629	15,804
Indiana	94,375	22,386	118,670	235,431	80,201	95,799	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa	43,954	9,180	36,170	89,304	15,355	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,128
Maine	67,379	3,325	39,080	109,784	52,543	41,009	8,030	35,276	40,306	12,178
Massachusetts	108,190	19,626	39,240	167,056	56,163	44,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058
Michigan	71,762	1,660	52,136	125,558	33,660	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389
N. Hampshire	38,345	422	32,289	71,556	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey	28,338	24,115	46,943	99,396	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849
New York	276,907	124,604	195,878	597,389	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,497
Ohio	187,497	28,126	170,874	386,497	152,226	169,220	31,682	138,359	154,775	35,347
Pennsylvania	147,510	82,175	230,710	460,395	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island	11,467	1,675	6,580	19,722	7,926	8,735	644	6,779	5,646	730
Vermont	39,561	545	10,099	50,675	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,337
Wisconsin	66,090	579	52,843	119,512	22,740	33,658	8,814	15,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,340,618	393,590	1,224,750	2,958,958	1,022,757	1,156,513	157,685	926,016	812,256	291,075

Fremont over Buchanan, 115,868; Pierce over Scott, 133,756; Taylor over Cass, 113,760.

SLAVE STATES.	Fremont.	Fillmore.	Buchan.	Total.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren
Alabama		28,552	46,739	75,291	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363	
Arkansas		10,787	21,910	32,697	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300	
Delaware	308	6,175	8,004	14,487	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80
Florida		4,833	6,358	11,191	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238	
Georgia		42,228	56,578	98,806	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802	
Kentucky	314	67,416	74,642	142,372	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana		20,709	22,164	42,873	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1
Maryland	281	47,460	39,115	86,856	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125
Mississippi		24,196	35,446	59,641	17,354	26,876		25,922	26,537	
Missouri		48,524	58,164	106,688	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077	
North Carolina		56,886	48,246	85,132	39,068	39,744	59	43,519	34,369	85
South Carolina			No popular vote.		Electors chosen by Legislature.					
Tennessee		66,178	75,638	139,816	58,998	57,018		64,705	58,419	
Texas		15,244	28,757	44,001	4,995	13,552		4,509	10,668	3
Virginia	291	60,278	89,826	150,395	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9
Total	1,194	479,465	609,587	1,090,246	365,321	444,826	440	436,226	411,539	303

Buchanan over Fillmore, 130,122; over both, 128,928; Pierce over Scott, 79,505; Taylor over Cass, 24,687

RECAPITULATION.

	Fremont.	Fillmore.	Buchan.	Total.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren
Free States	1,340,618	393,590	1,224,750	2,958,958	1,022,757	1,156,513	157,685	926,016	812,256	291,075
Slave States	1,194	479,465	609,587	1,090,246	365,321	444,826	440	436,226	411,539	303
Total	1,341,812	873,055	1,834,337	4,049,204	1,388,078	1,601,339	158,125	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378

Buchanan over Fremont, 492,525; Pierce over Scott, 213,261; Taylor over Cass, 138,447.

Fremont received 30 per cent. of the popular vote and 39 per cent. of electors; Fillmore 25 per cent. of votes, and only 2 per cent. of electors; Buchanan 45 per cent. of votes and 59 per cent. of electors.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp*	*Sal'ry*	*Leg're Meets.*	*Gen Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	John A. Winston	Dec. 1857	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1860	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	*J. Neely Johnson**	Dec. 1857	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*William T. Miner†*	May, 1857	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	*Peter F. Causey**	Jan. 1859	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	James E. Broome	Nov. 1857	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Herschel V. Johnson	Nov. 1857	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	*William H. Bissell*	Jan. 1861	1,500	2 M Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Ashbel P. Willard	Jan. 1861	1,500	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Iowa City	*James W. Grimes†*	Dec. 1858	1,000	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	*Charles S. Morehead**	Aug. 1859	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan. 1860	—	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	*Hannibal Hamlin*	Jan. 1858	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	T. Watkins Ligon	Jan. 1858	3,000	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*Henry J. Gardner†*	Jan. 1858	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Kinsley S. Bingham†*	Jan. 1859	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. M'Rea	Jan. 1858	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu. N
Missouri	Jefferson City	Trusten Polk	Dec. 1860	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	*Ralph Metcalf†**	June 1857	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March,
New Jersey	Trenton	*William A. Newell†**	Jan. 1860	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*John A. King†*	Jan. 1859	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas Bragg	Jan. 1859	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*Salmon P. Chase†*	Jan. 1858	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	*James Pollock†*	Jan. 1858	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	*William W. Hoppin†**	May, 1857	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	Robert F. W. Allston	Dec. 1858	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Andrew Johnson	Oct. 1857	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Edward M. Pease	Dec. 1857	3,000	In Decem'r	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Ryland Fletcher†*	Oct. 1857	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Henry A. Wise	Jan. 1860	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Coles Bashford†*	Dec. 1857	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*Oregon*, Geo. L. Curry; *Minnesota*, Willis A. Gorman; *New Mexico*, David [Merriweather; *Utah*, Edwin J. Steptoe; *Washington*, Isaac J. Stevens; *Nebraska*, Mark W. Izard; *Kansas*, John W. Geary. The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. Opposition in *Italics*. * Americans. † Republicans.

POPULATION AND WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES.	POPULATION. 1850.	POPULATION. 1856.	Value of Property.
Alabama	771,671	835,192	$279,233,037
Arkansas	209,757	253,117	64,240,726
California	192,597	335,000	165,000,000
Connecticut	370,792	401,292	203,759,831
Delaware	91,532	97,292	30,466,924
Florida	87,444	110,725	49,461,461
Georgia	906,101	935,090	500,000,000
Illinois	851,470	1,242,917	333,287,474
Indiana	988,416	1,149,606	301,358,464
Iowa	192,214	325,014	110,000,000
Kentucky	982,405	1,086,587	411,000,198
Louisiana	517,763	600,387	270,425,000
Maine	583,169	623,862	131,128,186
Maryland	583,034	639,580	261,243,660
Massachusetts	991,514	1,133,123	597,956,995
Michigan	397,654	509,574	116,593,580
Mississippi	606,526	671,649	251,525,000
Missouri	682,014	831,210	223,948,731
New Hampshire	317,976	324,701	103,804,326
New Jersey	489,555	569,499	179,750,000
New-York	3,097,391	3,470,059	1,364,154,625
North Carolina	868,093	921,852	239,603,372
Ohio	1,980,427	2,215,750	860,877,854
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,542,960	1,031,731,304
Rhode Island	147,515	166,927	91,099,850
South Carolina	668,507	705,661	303,434,240
Tennessee	1,002,614	1,092,470	321,776,810
Texas	212,592	500,000	240,000,000
Vermont	314,120	325,206	91,166,680
Virginia	1,421,661	1,512,492	530,994,897
Wisconsin	305,391	552,109	87,500,000
D. C. and Terr's.	143,985	303,500	70,079,347
Total	23,191,558	26,964,312	$9,817,611,072
Add, for property not valued, for under valuations, and for the rise in the value of property since 1850, the sum of			1,500,000,000
Total wealth of United States, 1856.			$11,317,611,072

BANKING MOVEMENTS OF U. STATES.—OFFICIAL.

	1856.	1855.
Number of Banks	1,163	1,255
Number of branches	144	143
No. of Banks and branches	1,307	1,398
Capital paid in	$332,177,278	$343,874,272
Loans and discounts	576,144,758	634,182,280
Stocks	52,727,082	49,485,215
Real Estate	24,073,801	20,865,867
Other investments	8,734,540	8,822,516
Due by other banks	55,733,735	62,639,725
Notes of other banks	23,429,518	24,779,049
Specie funds	21,935,738	19,937,710
Specie	53,944,546	59,314,063
Circulation	186,952,223	195,747,950
Deposits	190,400,342	212,705,652
Due to other banks	45,156,697	52,719,956
Other liabilities	15,599,623	12,227,867
Specie in U. S. Treasury	27,188,889	22,706,431
Do. in banks & Treasury	81,133,435	83,020,494

DISTRIBUTION OF BANKS AND BANK CAPITAL.

STATES.	1855. No.	1855. Capital.	1856. No.	1856. Capital.
Eastern	440	$101,864,621	492	$110,415,090
Middle	464	120,758,647	486	125,934,239
Southern	124	49,255,264	129	48,657,450
Southwestern	96	41,016,635	108	41,829,363
Western	183	19,342,721	183	16,978,130
Total	1307	$332,177,288	1398	$343,874,272

PROGRESSIVE ACCUMULATION OF BANK DEPOSITS.

STATES.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Eastern	$24,898,038	$29,900,985	$31,596,935
Middle	116,917,925	117,465,664	127,410,250
Southern	14,597,101	11,651,545	12,898,897
Southwest	20,064,818	19,702,944	26,500,916
Western	11,710,862	11,679,300	14,498,955
Total	$188,188,744	$190,400,342	$212,705,662

THE

TRIBUNE

ALMANAC

FOR

1858.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *President of the United States* ....Salary $25,000
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *Vice President* ..... " 6 000

THE CABINET.

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, *Secretary of State*.....	Salary	$8,000
HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, *Secretary of the Treasury*.....	"	8,000
JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Interior*	"	8,000
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*.....	"	8,000
JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, *Secretary of War*.....	"	8,000
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, *Attorney-General*.....	"	8,000
AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*	"	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

JOHN M'LEAN of Ohio,	*Associate Justice.*	JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala.,	*Associate Justice.*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	" "	SAM'L NELSON, of N. York,	" "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.,	" "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	" "	NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine,	" "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

XXXVth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENS MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1857.

SENATE—64 Members.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *President ex-officio.*

[Republicans (in *Italics*), 20; Democrats (in Roman), 39; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 5; Total, 64. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ALABAMA.
1861..Benjamin Fitzpatrick.
1865..Clement C. Clay, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.
1859..William K. Sebastian.
1861..Robert W. Johnson.

CALIFORNIA.
1861..William M. Gwin,
1863..*David C. Broderick.

CONNECTICUT.
1861..*Lafayette S. Foster*,
1863..**James Dixon.*

DELAWARE.
1859..**Martin W. Bates*,
1861..James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
1859..Stephen R. Mallory.
1861..David L. Yulee,

GEORGIA.
1861..Alfred Iverson.
1865..Robert Toombs,

INDIANA.
1861..†Graham N. Fitch.
1863..†Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1859..Stephen A. Douglas,
1861..*Lyman Trumbull.*

IOWA.
1859..George W. Jones,
1861..*James Harlan.*

KENTUCKY.
1859..JOHN B. THOMPSON,
1861..JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

LOUISIANA.
1859..Judah P. Benjamin,
1861..John Slidell.

MAINE.
1859..*William Pitt Fessenden*,
1863..*Hannibal Hamlin.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1859..*Henry Wilson*,
1863..*Charles Sumner.*

MARYLAND.
1861..James A. Pearce,
1863..**ANTHONY KENNEDY.*

MICHIGAN.
1859..Charles E. Stuart,
1863..**Zachariah Chandler.*

MINNESOTA.
1859..**James Shields*,
1861..**Henry M. Rice.*

MISSISSIPPI.
1859..Albert G. Brown,
1863..**Jefferson Davis.*

MISSOURI.
1861..James S. Green,
1863..**Trusten Polk.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1859..*John P. Hale*,
1861..**Daniel Clark.*

NEW YORK.
1861..*William H. Seward*,
1863..**Preston King.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1859..William Wright,
1863..John R. Thomson.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1859..David S. Reid,
1861..Asa Biggs.

OHIO.
1861..George E. Pugh,
1863..*Benjamin F. Wade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1861..William Bigler,
1863..**Simon Cameron*

RHODE ISLAND.
1859..Philip Allen.
1863..**James F. Simmons.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1859..Josiah J. Evans,
1861..**James H. Hammond.*

TENNESSEE.
1859..JOHN BELL,
1863..**Andrew Johnson.*

TEXAS.
1859..SAM HOUSTON,
1861..**J. Pinckney Henderson.*

VERMONT.
1861..*Jacob Collamer*,
1863..*Solomon Foot.*

VIRGINIA.
1863..James M. Mason.
1865..Robert M. T. Hunter

WISCONSIN.
1861..*Charles Durkee.*
1863..**James R. Doolittle.*

* Not in the preceding Senate.

† Seats disputed on the ground of the Illegality of the Election.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—237 Members.

JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, *Speaker.*

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, ... *Clerk.*

ALABAMA.
1. *James A. Stallworth.
2. Elf S. Shorter,
3. James F. Dowdell,
4. *Sydenham Moore.
5. George S. Houston,
6. W. R. W. Cobb,
7. *Jabez L. M. Curry,

ARKANSAS.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood,
2. *Edward A. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Charles L. Scott,
2. *Joseph G. McKibbin.

CONNECTICUT.
1. *Ezra Clark, jr.,*
2. *Samuel Arnold,
3. *Sidney Dean,*
4. *William D. Bishop.

DELAWARE.
*William G. Whiteley.

FLORIDA.
*George S. Hawkins.

GEORGIA.
1. James L. Seward,
2. Martin J. Crawford,
3. ROBERT P. TRIPPE,
4. *Lucius J. Gartrell,
5. *Augustus R. Wright,
6. *James Jackson,
7. *JOSHUA HILL,
8. Alex. H. Stephens.

ILLINOIS.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,*
2. *John F. Farnsworth,
3. *Owen Lovejoy,*
4. *William Kellogg,*
5. *Isaac N. Morris,
6. Thomas L. Harris,
7. *Aaron Shaw,
8. *Robert Smith,
9. *Samuel S. Marshall.

INDIANA.
1. *William J. Niblack,
2. William H. English,
3. *James Hughes,
4. *James B. Foley,
5. *David Kilgore,*
6. *James M. Gregg,
7. *John G. Davis,
8. *James Wilson,*
9. *Schuyler Colfax,*
10. *Charles Case,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

IOWA.
1. *Samuel R. Curtis,*
2. *Timothy Davis.*

KENTUCKY.
1. Henry C. Burnett,
2. Samuel O. Peyton,
3. W. L. UNDERWOOD,
4. Albert G. Talbott,
5. Joshua H. Jewett,
6. John M. Elliott,
7. HUMPH'Y MARSHALL,
8. *James B. Clay,
9. *John C. Mason,
10. *Jno. W. Stevenson.

LOUISIANA.
1. GEORGE EUSTIS, jr.,
2. Miles Taylor,
3. Thomas G. Davidson,
4. John M. Sandidge,

MAINE.
1. *John N. Wood,*
2. *Charles J. Gilman,*
3. *Nehemiah Abbott,*
4. *Freeman H. Morse,*
5. *Israel Washburn, jr.,*
6. *Stephen C. Foster.*

MARYLAND.
1. James A. Stewart,
2. JAMES B. RICAUD,
3. †JAMES M. HARRIS,
4. †HENRY W. DAVIS,
5. *Jacob M. Kunkel,
6. Thomas F. Bowie.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *Robert B. Hall,*
2. *James Buffington,*
3. *William S. Damrell,*
4. *Linus B. Comins,*
5. *Anson Burlingame,*
6. *Timothy Davis,*
7. *Daniel W. Gooch,*
8. *Chauncey L. Knapp,*
9. *Eli Thayer,*
10. *Calvin C. Chaffee,*
11. *Henry L. Dawes.*

MICHIGAN.
1. *William A. Howard,*
2. *Henry Waldron,*
3. *David S. Walbridge,*
4. *De Witt C. Leach.*

MINNESOTA.‡
*George L. Becker,
*William W. Phelps,
*Jas. M. Cavenaugh.

MISSOURI.
1. *Francis P. Blair, jr.,*
2. *THOS. L. ANDERSON,
3. *John B. Clark,
4. *James Craig,
5. *SAM. H. WOODSON,
6. John S. Phelps,
7. Samuel Caruthers.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar,
2. *Reuben Davis,
3. William Barksdale,
4. *Otho R. Singleton,
5. John A. Quitman.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. *James Pike,*
2. *Mason W. Tappan,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson,*
2. *George R. Robbins,*
3. *Garnet B. Adrain,
4. *John Huyler,
5. *John R. Wortendyke.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Henry M. Shaw,
2. Thomas Ruffin,
3. Warren Winslow,
4. L. O'Brien Branch,
5. *JOHN A. GILMER,
6. *Alfred M. Scales,
7. Burton Craige,
8. Thomas L. Clingman.

NEW-YORK.
1. *John A. Searing,
2. *George Taylor,
3. *Daniel E. Sickles,
4. John Kelly,
5. *William E. Maclay,
6. *John Cochrane,
7. *Elijah Ward,
8. *Horace F. Clark,
9. *John B. Haskin,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,*
11. *WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,
12. *John Thompson,*
13. *Abraham B. Olin,*
14. *Erastus Corning,*
15. *Edwards Dodd,*
16. *George W. Palmer,*
17. *Francis B. Spinner,*
18. *Clark B. Cochrane,*
19. *Oliver A. Morse,*
20. *Orasmus B. Matteson,*
21. *Henry Bennett,*
22. *Henry C. Goodwin,*
23. *Charles B. Hoard,*
24. *Amos P. Granger,*
25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
26. *Ebenezy R. Potter,*
27. *John H. Parker,*
28. *William H. Kelsey,*
29. *Samuel G. Andrews,*
30. *Judson W. Sherman,*
31. *Silas M. Burroughs,*
32. *Israel T. Hatch,*
33. *Reuben E. Fenton.*

OHIO.
1. *Geo. H. Pendleton,
2. *Wm. S. Groesbeck,
3. †Lewis D. Campbell,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,*
5. *Richard Mott,*
6. *Joseph E. Cockerill,
7. *Aaron Harlan,*
8. *Benjamin Stanton,*
9. *Lawrence W. Hall,
10. *Joseph Miller,
11. *Valentine B. Horton,*
12. *Samuel S. Cox,
13. *John Sherman,*
14. *Philemon Bliss,*
15. *Joseph Burns,
16. *Cydnor B. Tompkins,*
17. *William Lawrence,
18. *Benjamin F. Leiter,*
19. *Edward Wade,*
20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham,*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Thomas B. Florence,
2. *Edward Joy Morris,*
3. *James Landy,
4. *Henry M. Phillips,
5. *Owen Jones,
6. John Hickman,
7. *Henry Chapman,
8. J. Glancy Jones,
9. *Anthony E. Roberts,*
10. *John C. Kunkel,*
11. *William L. Dewart,
12. *Paul Leidy,
13. *Wm. H. Dimmick,
14. *Galusha A. Grow,*
15. *Alison White,
16. *John A. Ahl,
17. *Wilson Reilly,
18. *John E. Bitle,*
19. *John Covode,*
20. *Wm. Montgomery,
21. *David Ritchie,*
22. *Samuel A. Purviance,*
23. *William Stewart,*
24. *James L. Gillis,
25. *John Dick.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee,*
2. *William D. Brayton*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen,
2. *W. Porcher Miles,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt,
4. *Milledge L. Bonham,
5. James L. Orr,
6. William W. Boyce,

TENNESSEE.
1. Albert G. Watkins,
2. *HORACE MAYNARD,
3. Samuel A. Smith,
4. John H. Savage,
5. CHARLES READY,
6. George W. Jones,
7. John V. Wright,
8. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
9. *John D. C. Atkins,
10. *William T. Avery,

TEXAS.
1. *Guy M. Bryan,
2. *James H. Reagan,

VERMONT.
1. *Hiebiel P. Walton,*
2. *Justin S. Morrill,*
3. *Homer E. Royce.*

VIRGINIA.
1. *Muscoe R. H. Garnett
2. John S. Millson,
3. John S. Caskie,
4. William O. Goode,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,
6. Paulus Powell,
7. William Smith,
8. Charles J. Faulkner,
9. John Letcher,
10. *Sherrard Clemens,
11. *Albert G. Jenkins,
12. Henry A. Edmundson,
13. *George W. Hopkins.

WISCONSIN.
1. *John F. Potter,
2. *Elihu B. Washburne,
3. *Charles Billinghurst.

DELEGATES.
KANSAS—*Marc. J. Parrott.
MIN'SOTA—*W. W. Kingsbury
NEBRASKA—*F. Ferguson†.
NEW MEXICO—M. A. Otero.
OREGON—Joseph Lane.
UTAH—John M. Bernhisel.
WASH'TON—*I. I. Stevens.

[Democrats (in Roman), 131; Republicans (in *Italics*), 92; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 14.—Total, 237.]

NOTE.—Several of the Opposition Members from Pennsylvania and New Jersey were supported by Americans as well as Republicans, and might, perhaps, be more properly classed with the former.

* New Members. † Contested. ‡ Not yet admitted as a State.

KANSAS.

Our account of the state of affairs in Kansas contained in the Almanac for 1857, closed with the prospect of better times for that unfortunate Territory. Though Governor Geary had been at first regarded with much suspicion, his apparent desire to act with justice, and the nomination by President Pierce, on his representations, of a new Chief-Justice in the place of Lecompte, gave great satisfaction in the territory. Judge Cato, however, stood ready to make good Lecompte's place.

On the 6th of January, the Free-State Legislature under the Topeka Constitution met at Topeka. Neither Governor Robinson nor Lieutenant-Governor Roberts was present, nor did a quorum of the members appear. An adjournment to the next day having been voted, immediately upon leaving the house, a U. S. Deputy Marshal, acting under a writ from Judge Cato, arrested seven of the members on the charge of "having taken upon themselves the office and public trust of legislators for the State of Kansas," "without lawful deputation or appointment." But as the Marshal had neither a posse nor United States troops with him, the parties arrested did not see it to accept the Marshal's invitation to go with him, and he left for Tecumseh. That evening a mass meeting was held at Topeka, in which great zeal was exhibited for the Topeka Constitution, while some indignation was expressed at the apparent coldness and backwardness of some of those elected to office under it. The Legislature reassembled the next day, and a quorum of both houses being present, they organized, and appointed a committee to memorialize Congress for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Topeka Constitution. Another committee was appointed to frame an election law. Both houses having adjourned till the next day, Marshal Pardee, who had returned from Tecumseh with carriages and assistants, proceeded to arrest Senators and representatives until he had as many as his vehicles could carry, about a dozen or more. No resistance was made to these arrests, the prisoners going peaceably with the Marshal to Tecumseh. When the Legislature met the next morning (Jan. 8), both bodies were without presiding officers and without quorums. The President of the Senate, and also the Speaker of the House, were prisoners at Tecumseh. The fragments of the two houses met, however, in joint session, and adopted a memorial to Congress for the admission of the State of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution; after which, by joint resolution, they took a recess till the second Tuesday in June. The prisoners were taken before Judge Cato at Tecumseh, and bound over to appear at the June term of his court.

Shortly after, the Territorial Legislature, composed of the former Council and a new House, met at Lecompton. The Free-State men had declined to take any part in this election, and this body was entirely composed of violent Pro-Slavery men. Governor Geary's message condemned in strong terms some of the acts of the previous Legislature, and recommended their repeal. Among other things, he stated that there was not a single officer in the Territory amenable to him or to the people, the whole having either been appointed by the Legislature, or holding office for terms extending a long way into the future. The Governor, however, had very little influence with the Legislature, to whom he soon became very obnoxious. One of the first things they did was to support Chief-Justice Lecompte in his quarrel with the Governor, by passing an act allowing judges to take bail in all cases whatsoever. Geary vetoed this act, but it was passed over his head with only one dissenting vote.

The most important thing done by this Legislature was the passage of an act to provide for electing a Convention to frame a State Constitution for Kansas. By the provisions of this act a census of voters and inhabitants of the Territory was to be taken on the 1st of April, by the sheriffs, a return to be made in each county before the 10th of April to the Judge of Probate. He was to file it and to post up a copy of it in some place in each voting precinct, and, for the purpose of correcting and adding to the list, was to hold a sort of court from April 10 to May 1, when he was to return the corrected list to the Governor, and upon the basis of this census the Governor was to apportion among the precincts the sixty delegates of whom the Convention was to consist. The election was to be held on the third Monday of June, the county courts to fix the places of voting and to appoint three judges of election. The delegates

elect were to assemble at Lecompton on the first Monday of September. This act was also vetoed by Governor Geary, but was passed over his head.

Another act provided for the election of a new Territorial Legislature in October, the apportionment to be made on the same basis with that for the Convention, and only those borne on the census lists of voters to be allowed to vote. With great difficulty an act was also passed, by influence, it was supposed, brought to bear from Washington, dispensing with the test oaths hitherto imposed on voters.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives at Washington had passed a bill, 98 to 79, declaring void all the enactments of the Territorial Legislature, on the ground set forth in the preamble, that they were "cruel and oppressive," and that "the said Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-residents, in violation of the organic act of the Territory." But not only did this bill fail in the Senate; the partisans of Lecompte were strong enough in that body to prevent the confirmation of the Chief-Justice nominated by President Pierce to succeed him; so that Lecompte, who had never been actually dismissed, still held on to his office. In this state of affairs, Geary, finding himself abandoned at Washington and without power in the Territory, and his very life in danger, and anticipating no support from the new Administration, resigned his office and left the Territory.

A State Convention of the Free-State men of Kansas held at Topeka on the 11th of March, resolved not to take any part in the Constitutional election ordered by the bogus Legislature. The ground of this decision was twofold: first, a disinclination to recognize the bogus Legislature in any way; and secondly, the probability that the Free-State men would be cheated and overborne by invaders if they attempted to vote, the whole machinery of the election being in the hands of their opponents. This Convention voted an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the wrongs to which they had been and still were subjected.

As successor to Geary, President Buchanan appointed Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, giving him as Secretary F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee. To most of the offices of profit in the Territory Mr. Buchanan appointed persons who had been very conspicuous for acts of violence perpetrated during the civil war on Free-State men.

The census of voters ordered by the Territorial Legislature was very imperfectly taken. Some counties were omitted altogether, and in others a large part of the Free-State men were overlooked. A very large immigration was now pouring into Kansas, but of course none who arrived after the 1st of April were enrolled on the list of voters.

The indictments for treason against Governor Robinson and others were finally disposed of on the 11th of May, the prosecuting officer entering a *nolle prosequi*.

Stanton, who preceded Walker and acted as Governor for some weeks, by his speeches in the Territory, and Governor Walker, in his speeches on his way thither, labored to secure the confidence of the Free-State men, and strongly urged them to take a part in the approaching election for members of a Constitutional Convention. The Free-State men were willing to have done so if they could have had any guaranties for a fair election, but these the new officials were unable to give. The reply was: "We have no power to interfere. You must obey the Territorial laws, and vote as they direct." These objections on the part of the Free-State men were further met by reiterated assurances that the people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full and solemn expression of their will upon any Constitution that might be framed by the Convention.

In most of the counties south of the Kansas river, and which were inhabited almost entirely by Free-State men, there were no Territorial officers, and no attempt had been made to take the census. The act provided not only for a census and registry of voters, but for a census of the entire population; but in half of those counties in which the registry of voters was made out, the census of inhabitants had been omitted. The entire returns, as stated in Acting-Governor Stanton's proclamation apportioning the delegates were as follows:

	County.	Legal Voters.	Inhabitants.
1.	Doniphan,	1,066	4,190
2.	Brown,	205	No return
3.	Nemaha,	140	613
4.	Atchison,	804	2,807
5.	Jefferson,	555	No return
6.	Leavenworth,	1,837	5,529
7.	Calhoun,	291	985
8.	Marshall,	206	415
9.	Riley,	283	No return
10.	Pottawatamie,	205	No return
11.	Johnson,	469	840
12.	Douglas,	1,518	3,727
13.	Shawnee	283	No return
14.	Lykens,	413	1,362
15.	Lynn,	413	1,831
16.	Bourbon,	645	2,632
		9,251	

In the apportionment based upon this census, four or five counties from which there were no returns, were classed with other counties, and so included; but no less than fifteen counties, with near half the population of the Territory, were left out altogether. It was even stated that in six of the counties included in the returns no census had actually been taken, the names and numbers being really copied from the old poll books of the last election, at which no Free-State men had voted.

Shortly after the publication of this apportionment, about the end of May, Governor Walker arrived in the Territory.

The Topeka Legislature reassembled on the 9th of June, and this time they were allowed to go on without interruption. At a Free-State Convention held at the same time, a resolution was adopted disowning the Territorial Government, and declaring the admission of the Territory into the Union under the Topeka Constitution to be the only method of adjusting existing difficulties. The Convention urged the completion of the State organization. The Legislature passed an act for an election in August, when the term of the present State officers would expire; but they declined to take any steps for the organization of cities and counties, lest it might bring them into conflict with the Territorial authorities. Provision, however, was made for taking a State census.

In spite of all the efforts of Governor Walker, the Free-State men adhered to their resolution of taking no part in the bogus Constitutional election, which came off on the 15th of June, and at which only about two thousand votes were thrown. At the municipal election at Leavenworth, which occurred a few days later—the old officers chosen by violence the preceding autumn having resigned—the Free-State voters rallied in force and elected their entire ticket by a decided majority.

The people of Lawrence about the same time carried out a project they had entertained for some time previous of setting up a municipal government of their own. On the 13th of July they held a city election under a charter which had been agreed upon at a public meeting. This proceeding, however, was taken in high dudgeon by Governor Walker. He fulminated a proclamation against the people of Lawrence as having committed or being about to commit an act of rebellion, and immediately detached a body of troops to encamp near by to hold the rebellious citizens in awe, and to prevent them from acting in a municipal capacity.

On the 15th of July, a new Convention of the Free-State men met at Topeka. The returns of the State census, though imperfect, showed a population of near 70,000. Nominations were made for the State election which was held on the 3d of August, without any of the interruption which had been threatened.

Ever since his arrival, Governor Walker had continued very urgent with the Free-State men to come forward and take a share in the October Territorial election. A decided inclination in favor of that course was at the same time exhibited by many of the friends of Kansas out of the Territory. Walker alleged that in consequence of the alterations of the law at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, the payment of the bogus tax, hitherto insisted upon as a qualification for voting, would no longer be required. Judge Cato, however, gave a written opinion the other way. Nor was the apportionment of the members such as to inspire any great confidence of fair play. Sixteen strongly Free-State counties, containing near one-half the entire population of the Territory, were not allowed a single representative in either branch of the Legislature. Ten out of the thirteen members of the Council and twenty-nine out of the thirty-nine representatives were to be chosen in districts, some part of which touched on the Missouri border—an arrangement apparently made with a particular view to the convenience of intrusive voters from Missouri.

Under the act appointing the election, the Governor was to make the apportionment on the basis of the census of voters, and if he omitted to do it within a certain period, the duty was to devolve on the presiding officers of the two branches of the preceding Territorial Legislature. The time limited expired before Walker's arrival in the Territory, and as he alleged before he knew of the existence of the act. The imperfect census of voters, in which most of the strong Free-State counties on the south side of the Kansas river had been totally omitted, furnished some color for leaving those counties out of the apportionment; but of the singular arrangement of the districts to favor the convenience of voters from Missouri no explanation was given. Governor Walker freely admitted the unfairness of this apportionment, but he still strongly urged the Free-State men to vote, assuring them of his intention to protect the polls against any intrusion from Missouri or elsewhere. Thus pressed

by the Governor and by their friends outside the Territory, the Free-State men, or a part of them, were inclined to try the experiment; and at a Convention held at Grasshopper Falls on the 27th of August, it was resolved so to do.

About the same time, Governor Robinson, though discharged from the treason indictment, was brought to trial on another indictment for usurping the office of Governor. He was tried before Judge Cato, who charged strongly against him, but the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Constitutional Convention met at Lecompton at the beginning of September, but, after organizing and appointing a few committees, adjourned over till after the Territorial election.

Both parties now devoted their energies to that election, which, notwithstanding the unfairness of the apportionment and the restriction of the right of voting to those registered, resulted in a decided triumph of the Free-State men. They threw about 7,600 votes to about 3,700 thrown by the other party, electing Parrott, their candidate for Territorial delegate, nine out of the thirteen councilmen, and twenty-seven out of the thirty-nine representatives. An attempt was indeed made to alter the complexion of the Legislature by means of a false return sent in from the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county. This return was a manuscript roll fifty feet long, containing the names of sixteen hundred and twenty-four persons as having voted at the Oxford precinct—a place containing eleven houses. If admitted, by transferring from the Free-State to the Pro-Slavery side three councilmen and eight representatives for the district of which this precinct formed a part, it would have changed the party character of the Legislature, though still leaving the Free-State men the delegate in Congress and a decided majority of the popular vote. But the fabricated character of this pretended return was too manifest. The names of the three judges were all in the same handwriting, and the names of pretended voters borne on it, were, as it afterward appeared, copied in alphabetical order from a Cincinnati directory. There were also serious defects of form, and this return was rejected by the Governor, as also another of a similar character from McGee county.

The refusal of Walker to become a party to this fraud, was by no means satisfactory to the parties who would have been elected by it. They procured from Judge Cato an order to Walker to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to him to give a certificate of election to the bogus candidates. Walker replied to this document by denying the jurisdiction of Cato, claiming an appeal from his decision if in favor of that jurisdiction, and declining beforehand, even though he should be imprisoned for contempt, to obey any order which the Judge might issue.

The Lecompton Convention having reassembled, proceeded to complete their Constitution. Into the body of the Constitution a provision on the subject of slavery was inserted as follows:

SLAVERY.

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and is inviolable, as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories so long as any persons of the same age or description shall be continued slaves by the laws of this State; *provided*, that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and *provided*, *also*, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity—to provide for their necessary food and clothing—to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb—and, in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of *insurrection of such slave*.

This provision, and this provision alone, it was finally determined by a close vote to submit to the registered electors. For this purpose, by the terms of a schedule annexed to the Constitution, an election was to be held on the 21st of December. The ballots cast were to be indorse

either "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution with no Slavery." Thus to have the privilege of voting no slavery, it was still made necessary to vote for the Constitution, besides which, all persons offering to vote must, if challenged, "take an oath to support the Constitution if adopted."

This schedule, as if with a direct view of superseding the Territorial Legislature and Congressional delegate elect, further provided that the Constitution shall be in force "after its ratification by the people" (without waiting for the approval of Congress) a State election to be held on the first Monday in January, 1858, for the choice of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress. It also provided (as if to deprive the Territorial Legislature of all power of acting) that all laws in force not repugnant to the Constitution shall continue until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature assembled under the provisions of the Constitution; and that all officers, civil or military, under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until superseded by the authority of the State, the first meeting of the State Legislature to take place upon the issue of a proclamation by the President of the Convention, upon the receipt of official information that Congress has admitted Kansas into the Union. A provision is also inserted intended to prevent any amendment previous to the year 1864, and then only upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both houses, and "a majority of all the citizens of the State."

This proceeding, as might have been expected, produced the greatest excitement in Kansas. Governor Walker, himself, condemned it in the most decided terms. He hastened at once to Washington, but before his arrival there, the Lecompton scheme had already received the approval of the President and his Cabinet.

NICARAGUA.

Our sketch of Walker's filibustering operations contained in the Almanac for last year left that enterprise in no very promising position. Unable to retain Granada, Walker in a fit of spite and fury had ordered its destruction. But before this was entirely accomplished, the allied army had made its appearance, had occupied the shore of the lake, and had cut off the retreat of General Henningsen, to whom the destruction of Granada had been committed. We left him besieged in a stone church about four hundred yards from the shore of the lake, which Walker still commanded by his possession of the Transit steamers. After Henningsen had been besieged for twenty days, and when he was reduced almost to extremity, his relief was accomplished by means of a party landed by Walker from the steamer Virgin. Some difficulties and disagreements among the commanders of the besieging army favored his escape, which was accomplished during the night of the 20th of December. The steamer conveyed Henningsen's rescued troops, a hundred or so in number, to San Jorge, on the lake shore, not far from Rivas; and here, towards the end of the year, Walker established his head-quarters. He was still in command of the Transit route, and as the recruiting business, both on the Atlantic and Pacific side had been very brisk, the arrival of new recruits had been sufficient to make up, at least in part, the severe losses he had recently suffered.

But he was now about to experience a fresh blow, which, by cutting off his communications on the east, left his expulsion only a question of time. This was the seizure of the Transit steamers and of the posts on the Transit route, an enterprise planned in Costa Rica and carried out with great adroitness and success. A force of some three hundred Costa Ricans under the nautical command of one Spencer, who had been in the employ of the old Transit Company, and who was still acting in their interest as against Walker, embarked on rafts on the upper part of the San Carlos river within the inhabited districts of Costa Rica. They descended this river to its junction with the San Juan, down which they continued to float to the mouth of the Sarapiqui, where was a military post of forty-one filibusters commanded by a Captain Thompson. This post was attacked by surprise and the whole force killed or taken. The vic-

tors then proceeded down the river to the harbor of San Juan, where they seized four river steamers belonging to the Transit route, and then lying off Punta Arenas. There being at the time no American ship of war at San Juan, the agents of Morgan & Co., to whom Walker had transferred the Transit route and all the property appertaining to it, applied for protection to Captain Erskine, in command of a British squadron which had been for some time lying there. In this application the ground was taken that these steamers were private property. But Captain Erskine declined to interfere, both because there was a dispute as to the ownership of the boats—Spencer, the agent of one of the claimants, authorizing the seizure—and also because these steamers had been employed in carrying men and munitions of war to the parties with whom the Costa Ricans were carrying on hostilities. He did, however, offer personal protection to Captain Scott, the agent of the Morgans, and to the other Americans at Punta Arenas, and he refused to allow the Costa Rican troops to land either there or at Greytown.

The captured steamers were carried off up the river to Castillo Rapids, where a fifth boat was seized. It so happened that the lake steamer Virgin, of which Walker had made so much use in his late military movements, had been sent from Virgin Bay into the San Juan river for wood; and at this very time she lay in company with another smaller steamer, the Ogden, about nine miles above Castillo. A message was sent that Captain Scott, the agent, was at Castillo Rapids, and needed the Ogden there. She came down accordingly without suspicion, and was at once seized by the Costa Ricans, and a force embarked in her by which the Virgin was also surprised and captured. She had served Walker not only for transport but as a floating arsenal, and on her were found four hundred and eighty Minnié rifles, six thousand cartridges, two howitzers, and two mortars, with powder, shell, and shot. Some intercepted letters published by the Costa Ricans would seem to imply that these stores, or some others of a similar character, had been sent to General Henningsen by George Law.

On the 30th of December a Costa Rican force made its appearance before Fort San Carlos, situate at the point where the river San Juan flows out of the lake, and that fort with its garrison of twenty-four men surrendered without resistance. On the 2d of January, the steamer San Carlos, now the only remaining one in Walker's possession, left Virgin Bay with the passengers who had arrived the day before at San Juan del Sur in the Sierra Nevada from San Francisco. As soon as she had passed from the lake into the river, which she did on the 3d, she too was seized by the Costa Ricans, who had thus possessed themselves of all the Transit steamers, both lake and river, except the one which they had left at Punta Arenas as unfit for service. The California passengers on board the captured steamer, together with the prisoners taken at San Carlos, were sent down to Punta Arenas, which a day or two after was occupied by two hundred recruits for Walker, who had arrived in the Texas from New Orleans. They were joined soon after by additional recruits both from New York, and from Texas, and New Orleans, among whom was Colonel Titus with his company of Kansas Border Ruffians. The command of this force, now increased to five or six hundred men, with seven pieces of artillery, was assumed by Colonel Lockridge. The old steamer left behind at Punta Arenas by the Costa Ricans was repaired, and the filibusters moved up the river with intent to force the passage and join Walker. They succeeded in getting possession of the post at the mouth of the Sarapiqui, which was abandoned by the Costa Ricans; but an attack on Castillo Rapids failed, through the cowardice of Titus, who had the command of it. In returning down the river the filibusters suffered a severe disaster by the explosion of the boilers of their steamer, which was crowded with men, and by which fifty were killed and half as many more wounded. On arriving at Punta Arenas the whole expedition was abandoned. The filibusters were conveyed in a British ship of war to Aspinwall, whence the greater part returned to the United States. On the 12th of April Colonel Canty, in the Costa Rican service, took possession of Punta Arenas and the remaining stores and munitions of the filibusters.

The discontinuance of the Morgan line of steamers, which had hitherto run on both sides in connection with the Transit route, put a stop to the arrival of any further recruits and supplies, and rendered Walker's position hopeless. He continued, however, to hold out at Rivas, watched and occasionally attacked by a Costa Rican force, till the end of April. Having lost many men in battle and by sickness, and still more by desertion, his whole force was reduced to three hundred effective men, including forty natives. Of sick and disabled there were near two

hundred more. Walker's plan was to escape to the sea-shore, and to embark in the Granada, a small schooner, the property of an American citizen, which he had taken possession of and converted into a ship of war. On board this vessel, which lay in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, he had some stores and munitions. Whether he could have succeeded in getting on board this craft is doubtful, but he was prevented from making the attempt by a message from Captain Davis of the American sloop of war St. Mary's, which had been lying some time in the harbor of San Juan del Sur. Captain Davis gave Walker to understand that he would not allow the Granada to leave, but intended to seize her and hand her over to the Costa Ricans. At the same time he offered his mediation to procure terms for Walker and his men, and on the 30th a treaty of capitulation was signed. Under this treaty Walker and his principal officers were taken to Panama by the St. Mary's, whence they proceeded to New Orleans. The miserable remainder of his forces, including many who had previously deserted, were sent home, partly at the expense of the Costa Ricans and partly by British charity. So ended this expedition, in which more than three thousand men had miserably perished—a large part of them seduced into it by false representations. The Transit Company was rewarded for its league with Walker and assistance to him with the loss of all its property.

On landing at New Orleans, Walker was received with demonstrations of respect, and no doubt at once set on foot arrangements for returning to Nicaragua. He next visited Memphis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, in all of which cities he found a number of sympathizers. On the 13th of June, we find him in Washington, where he had an interview with the President. On the 16th of June, he arrived in New York. He was escorted by a committee from Amboy to the Battery, whence he proceeded to the Park, where he made a speech under a drenching shower. His reception, however, was not very flattering. Many stories of his cruelty and indifference to the comforts of his men had been disseminated by returned filibusters, and stories of the same kind were circulated by the arrival about the same time with his own, of another party of his unfortunate followers, who were brought to New York in the United States Sloop-of-War, Wabash, at the expense of the national Government, and presented a miserable spectacle of want, disease, and utter destitution. Their importunities caused him to leave New York rather suddenly. He proceeded to Charleston, and thence to Nashville, where his father was. Then he went to Mobile, where an address was presented to him on the 13th of July. One of the signers was Julius Hesse, agent of the "Mobile and Nicaragua Steamship Company," in which capacity he soon after announced the sailing of the steamer Fashion as the first regular vessel of the line. On the 25th of August it was announced that a "Central American League" had been formed in all the principal cities of the Union, and that a second and well organized expedition would soon set sail. The Central American Ministers at Washington became alarmed, and on the 17th of September, Messrs. Molina and Yrisarri addressed a letter to Secretary Cass, calling upon the Government to interpose to prevent the sailing of the expedition. On the 18th, Secretary Cass issued a circular to the United States' officials to use the utmost diligence in ferreting out the filibusters and preventing any departures. On the 29th, Walker addressed a letter to Mr. Cass, claiming to be the legal President of Nicaragua, and denying "with scorn and indignation" any intention to violate the neutrality laws. On the 11th of November, late at night, Walker was arrested at New Orleans on a charge of intended violation of the neutrality laws. His preparations were already in a state of forwardness, and a few hours after his arrest, a portion of his men embarked on board the Fashion. Walker was released the next day on giving bail in $2,000, and immediately he embarked with another party in a steamer for Mobile. On arriving there, he and his party were put on board another steamer which placed them on board the Fashion, then waiting in Mobile Bay. The Fashion appeared off the harbor of Greytown, on the 24th of November. She passed by, however, and proceeded twenty miles south to the Colorado mouth of the San Juan, where she landed forty-five of her company. The next day she appeared again off Greytown, run into the harbor, and directly under the guns of the Saratoga, placed there to watch her, landed the remainder of the company, one hundred and forty one men; who, with Walker, were soon after arrested by Com. Paulding and sent to the U. S. In the meantime the forty-five above referred to, passed up the Colorado, seized Fort Castillo, and several of the transit steamers, which they held at latest accounts.

LAWS OF CONGRESS.

THE following is a synopsis of all the Public Laws, of general interest, enacted at the second session of the XXXIVth Congress:—

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

An act was passed requiring that postage on all transient printed matter shall be prepaid by stamps, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

An act was passed, providing that upon request made in proper form, Navy officers who have been dropped, furloughed or retired under act of 1855, entitled, "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," may have a re-examination by a court of inquiry, and in the result of a favorable report from such court of inquiry, such officer may be restored to his rank in the Navy, by nomination of the President and concurrence of the Senate; and in case of restoration, the officer so restored shall draw pay during the time of his retirement or suspension from service. Those not restored are granted one year's pay.

INVALID AND OTHER PENSIONS.

An act for the payment of invalid and other pensions appropriates $1,501,290, of which $569,660 is for the widows of those who have served in the Revolutionary War.

CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES.

It was enacted that any person summoned as a witness, by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony or produce papers, who shall willfully refuse attendance or refuse to testify, thereby makes himself liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and to fine of from $100 to $1,000, and imprisonment from one to twelve months in the common jail. No statement made or paper produced before Congress by a witness shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness, and no such witness shall be excused on the ground that he may criminate himself by the testimony he shall give.

NAVY DEPÔT AT BRUNSWICK.

An act authorizing the President to purchase a site for a Navy Depôt on Blythe Island, on the coast of Georgia, and erect suitable buildings thereon, appropriates $200,000 therefor.

REVENUE CUTTER.

An act to authorize the President to purchase a suitable steamer for a revenue cutter, appropriates $150,000 for that purpose.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making appropriations for the Consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

Salaries of Envoys, Ministers and Commissions,	$271,0
Contingent expenses of foreign Intercourse,	135,0
Relief of American seamen abroad,	126,0
Salaries of Consuls-General and Consuls,	273,7
Miscellaneous Items,	272,3
	$1,077,07

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

An act providing for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, appropriate $161,179, and provides for the appointment o a professor of the Spanish language.

WAGON ROADS.

An act appropriates $300,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney in Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rock Mountains to the eastern boundary of California, near Honey Lake, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior the sum of $200,000 for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River and $50,000 for a road from Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mohava River.

INCREASED PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The pay of each commissioned officer of the army, including military storekeepers, is increased $20 per month, and the commutation price of officers' subsistence is fixed at 30 cents per ration. This additional pay may be extended by the Secretary of war to chaplains a army posts.

FOREIGN COINS AND THE COINAGE OF CENTS.

It was enacted that Spanish and Mexican coins, of the denominations of one-fourth, one eighth and one-sixteenth of a dollar, be hereafter received by the Government at 20, 10 and 5 cents, and that such coins be not again paid out by the Government, but sent to the mint to be re-coined. The same act provides for the coinage of a new cent of 72 grains, or three twentieths of an ounce troy weight, to be composed of 88 per cent. of copper, and 12 per cent. of nickel. The act also provides that for two years from the time of its passage, said cents may be paid out for the Spanish and Mexican coins above referred to, at their nominal value of 25, 12½ and 6¼ cents.

A STATE GOVERNMENT FOR MINNESOTA.

It was enacted that the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois des Sioux River; thence up the main channe

of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the Saint Louis River; thence down said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British possessions; thence up Pigeon River, and following said dividing line to the place of beginning—be and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution.

The act farther provides for the calling of a Convention to frame a State Constitution, and its submission to a vote of the people for their ratification or rejection; for the granting of two sections of land in each township for schools; 72 sections for the support of a State University; 10 sections for the erection of public buildings at the capital, and five per cent. on the sales of government lands in the State for public roads and internal improvements.

MILITARY ROADS IN OREGON.

Eighty thousand dollars were appropriated for the completion of military roads now in course of construction in the territory of Oregon.

OBSCENE PRINTS, ETC.

An act of Congress declares that the importation of all indecent or obscene articles, prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, images, figures, daguerreotypes, photographs and transparencies, is hereby prohibited, and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, in which any such articles are contained, shall be admitted to entry; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seised and forfeited by due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the current contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for the year ending June 30, 1858, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, appropriates as follows:

Current contingent expenses,	$75,750
For pay of interpreters, etc.,	174,500
For annuity to Blackfoot Nation,	59,000
For the Chippeways of the Mississippi and Lake Superior,	78,679
For annuities to the Creek Indians,	649,140
For Florida or Seminole Indians,	299,100
To Shawnees for lands, etc.,	105,000
Carried over,	$1,464,169
Brought over,	$1,464,169
To Sioux of Mississippi,	150,050
To Wyandots, in lieu of annuities,	126,667
To California Indians,	169,000
For maintaining peace with the Indians in Oregon,	264,600
Maintaining peace, etc., with Indians in Washington Territory,	179,000
Various other items,	1,189,919
Total appropriations,	$3,535,805

TO PROTECT SETTLERS.

It was enacted that all entries of the public lands under the act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands subject to entry, to actual settlers and cultivators, approved Aug. 4, 1854, made prior to the passage of this act, in which the purchaser has made the affidavit and paid the purchase-money as required by said act and the instructions issued and in force, and in the hands of the Register at the time of making said entry, are hereby legalized, and patents shall issue to the parties respectively, excepting those entries under said act, which the commissioner of the General Land-Office may ascertain to have been fraudulently or evasively made; *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to confirm any of said entries which have heretofore been annulled and vacated by said commissioner on account of fraud, evasion of law, or other special cause; and *provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any actual settler and cultivator of his right to any land on which he resided at the time of an entry by another person under the act to which this act is an amendment.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

It was enacted that the Secretary of State, under direction of the President, may contract with the Submarine Telegraph Co., for the aid of the U. S. to the extent of the use of two national ships to assist in laying the telegraph cable across the Atlantic, and for the use of such telegraphic communication by the U. S. Government, as said Government may require, at a sum not exceeding $70,000 per annum, until such time as the Company shall divide 6 per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding $50,000 per annum for 25 years. *Provided*, That the government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time, enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: *And provided*, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent: *Provided further*, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for all time on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

For transporting mails inland,	$7,622,247
For compensation to Postmasters,	2,140,000
For wrapping paper,	45,000
For advertising,	80,000
For mail-bags,	55,000
For blanks,	95,000
For mail depredations and special agents,	65,000
For clerks in Post Offices,	765,000
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes,	95,000
For other items,	299,000
For deficiencies in P. O. appro. for 1857,	666,888
For possible deficiencies in 1858,	2,500,000
For semi-monthly mail from San Francisco, Cal., to Olympia, Wash. Ter.,	125,000
	$14,488,180

The act also authorizes the P. M.-G. to contract for a semi-monthly mail by steamers between California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, at $125,000 per annum; also to contract for carrying an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco, in California, for six years, at a cost not exceeding $300,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail, $450,000 for a weekly mail, or $600,000 for a semi-weekly mail—the service to be performed with good four-horse coaches, suitable for carrying passengers, each trip to be performed within 25 days.

FORTIFICATIONS.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, provides as follows:

For Forts Montgomery and Knox, each $50,000,	$100,000
For fortifications at Kenebec River,	100,000
For Boston and Portland harbors,	90,000
For fortifications at New Bedford,	150,000
For Fort Richmond, N. Y. harbor,	150,000
For fortifications at Sandy Hook,	250,000
For Fort Tompkins, New York,	150,000
For Fort Delaware,	200,000
For Fort Carroll,	150,000
For Fort Calhoun,	100,000
For Fort Sumpter,	100,000
For Fort Gaines,	100,000
For Fort Taylor,	200,000
For Fort Jefferson,	300,000
For fortifications in S. Francisco bay,	850,000
For fortifications of Ship Island, coast of Mississippi,	100,000
For fortifications in Mobile bay,	100,000
Other appropriations,	681,800
Total appropriations,	$3,871,800

REDUCING THE TARIFF.

An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes, provides as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ad valorem duties shall be imposed, in lieu of those now imposed upon goods, wares and merchandise imported from abroad into the United States, as follows, viz.:

Upon the articles enumerated in schedules A and B, of the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-six, a duty of thirty per centum, and upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G, and H, of said act, the duties of twenty-four per centum, nineteen per centum, fifteen per centum, twelve per centum, eight per centum, and four per centum, respectively, with such exceptions as are hereinafter made; and all articles so imported as aforesaid and not enumerated in the said schedules, nor in schedule I, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed, and de laines, shall be transferred to schedule C. Japanned leather or skins of all kinds, shall be transferred to schedule D. Ginger—green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled; ochres, and ochrey earths; medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins in a crude state not otherwise provided for; wares, chemical, earthen or pottery of a capacity exceeding ten gallons, shall be transferred to schedule E. Borate of lime and codilla, or tow of hemp or flax, shall be transferred to schedule F. Antimony, crude or regulus of; Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for; camphor, crude; cantharides; carbonate of soda; Emery, in lump or pulverized; Fruits, green, ripe, or dried; gums, Arabic, Barbary, copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, substitute, tragacanth, and all other gums and resins, in a crude state; machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; sponges; tin in plates or sheets, galvanized or ungalvanized; woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose wood, satin wood, and all cabinet woods, shall be transferred to schedule G. Acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, oxalic, pyroligneous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description used for chemical or manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; aloes; amber; ambergris; aniseed; annatto, roucon or Orleans; arsenic; articles not in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; assafœtida; asphaltum; barilla; bleaching powder, or chloride of lime; borax crude; boucho leaves; brimstone crude in bulk; cameos, mosaics, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones (not set); chalk; clay; cochineal; cocoa, cocoanuts, and cocoa shells; cork tree bark; cream of tartar; extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise provided for; extract of madder; flint, ground; grindstones; gutta percha unmanufactured; india rubber in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; India rubber, milk of; indigo; lac spirits; lac sulphur; lastings cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, cut in slips or patterns of the size and shape

for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, not combined with india rubber; music printed with lines, bound or unbound; oils, palm, teal and cocoanut; prussian blue; soda ash; spices of all kinds; watch materials and unfinished parts of watches; and woad, or pastel, shall be transferred to schedule H.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule I, made part hereof, shall be exempt from duty, and entitled to free entry:

SCHEDULE I.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems and all collections of antiquities; Provided, the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States; animal carbon (bone black); animals living of all kinds; argol, or crude tartar; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; bark, Peruvian; bells, old, and bell metal; berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth; bitter apples; bolting cloths; bones, burnt, and bone dust; books, maps and charts imported by authority of the joint library committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress; Provided, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted; brass, in bars and pigs, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; brasil wood, brazilletto, and all other dye woods in stuffs; bullion, gold and silver; burr stones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured; cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea when imported direct from the place of their growth or production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges; coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; coins, gold, silver and copper; copper ore; copper when imported for the United States mint; copper in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; cotton; cutch; dragon's blood; felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels; flax unmanufactured; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; glass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be complied with; guano; household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; ice; ivory unmanufactured; junk, old; linseed—but not embracing flax seed; madder root; madder ground or prepared; maps and charts; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; *Provided*, That no other article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; oakum; oil spermaceti, whale and other fish of American fisheries and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary; palm leaf unmanufactured; personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime unground; platina unmanufactured; rags of whatever material except wool; ratans and reeds unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets of forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot; sheathing metal, not wholly, or in part of iron ungalvanised; shingle bolts and stave bolts; silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; substances expressly used for manures; tin in pigs, bars or blocks; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots not otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects (not merchandise); professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States; *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; sheep's wool unmanufactured, of the value of twenty cents per pound or less at the port of exportation, and hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured; *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported, in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practised, or which shall be changed in its character, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the intentional admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to twenty cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of twenty four per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be

in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly; any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

RAILROAD GRANTS OF LAND.

An act was passed granting to the Territory of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, from Stillwater, by way of Saint Paul and Saint Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, with a branch via Saint Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red River of the North, at such point as the Legislature of said Territory may determine; from Saint Paul and from Saint Anthony, via Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, to the southern boundary of the Territory in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux River, with a branch, via Faribault, to the north line of the State of Iowa, west of range sixteen; from Winona, via Saint Peters, to a point on the Big Sioux River, south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; also from La Crescent, via Target Lake, up the valley of Root River, to a point of junction with the last mentioned road, east of range seventeen, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branches.

The same act grants to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad "from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, to the city of Mobile, Alabama," "through the counties of Henry, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Conecuh, Baldwin and Mobile," and a branch railroad "from Eufaula to Montgomery," "through the counties of Barbour, Pike, Macon and Montgomery," chartered by the State of Alabama by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Savannah and Albany Railroad Company to extend their railroad from the line of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, to the city of Mobile, Alabama, and to extend a branch road from Eufaula to Montgomery," approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, alternate sections of the public lands to the same extent and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, as was granted to aid in the construction of other railroads under an act of Congress entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved June three, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

For the pay of the army,	$3,550,002
Commutation of officers' subsistence,	999,201
Commutation of forage for officers' horses,	123,926
For subsistence in kind,	1,999,824
For clothing for the army,	895,608
Regular supplies of Quartermaster's Department,	1,200,000
Incidental expenses of do.,	440,000
Constructing and repairing barracks,	600,000
Mileage of army officers,	120,000
Transportation of the army, etc.,	1,800,000
Purchase of horses,	190,000
Medical and hospital departments,	105,000
Armament of fortifications,	300,000
Ordnance and ordnance stores,	250,000
Current expenses of ordnance service,	150,000
For arsenals,	137,250
Artesian wells upon the public lands,	100,000
Various other items,	958,825
Total army appropriations,	$13,909,656

This act authorizes the Secretary of War to settle the accounts of the State of Florida against the United States, for money advanced in payment of volunteers called into service for the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1849 and 1852. The act also declares, That the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1819, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites," be and they are hereby extended to all military sites, or to such parts thereof which are or may become useless for military purposes.

[Under this clause, Fort Snelling has been sold at private sale for about one-fifth of its actual value.—*Compiler.*]

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the executive, legislative and judicial expenses of the Government, provides as follows:

Per diem and mileage of Senators,	$333,250
Pay of officers of the Senate,	79,674
Contingent expenses of the Senate,	226,920
Pay and mileage of members of the House,	1,248,750
Pay of officers of the House,	80,398
Contingent expenses of the House,	473,892
Congressional Printing,	813,119
Carried over,	$3,758,903

Brought over,	$3,753,903
Pay of President and Vice President,	33,000
Expenses of State Department,	113,596
" the Treasury Departm't,	717,810
" Interior Department,	695,490
" the War Department,	146,280
" the Navy Department,	112,452
" the Post Office Departm't	172,485
" U. S. Mint,	526,995
" the Territories,	211,627
Salaries of the U. S. Supreme and District Judges,	223,350
Expenses of Ind. Treasury and collection of revenue from lands,	401,300
Expenses of Supreme and Dist. Courts,	1,000,000
Various other items,	281,428
Total appropriations,	$7,888,647

CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The act making appropriations for the Civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

For survey of Atlantic and Gulf coast,	$250,000
For continuing survey of western coast of U. S.,	130,000
For other expenditures connected with coast survey,	95,000
For deficiency in fund for relief of disabled seamen,	150,000
For continuing Treasury extension,	500,000
For continuing Custom House at Charleston, S. C.,	400,000
For continuing Custom House at New Orleans,	300,000
For expenses of Light House establishment,	1,458,140
Expenses of land surveys,	470,766
For continuing Patent Office building,	200,000
For continuing Washington Aqueduct,	1,000,000
For U. S. Capitol extension,	900,000
For continuing work on new dome of Capitol,	500,000
For extension of General Post Office,	200,000
For construction of Custom Houses, Post Offices and Court Houses,	1,141,889
Other items,	477,080
Total Civil expenses,	$8,167,275

DEFICIENCIES.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1857, appropriates as follows:

Clothing and camp equipage for the army,	$382,056
Regular supplies for Quartermaster's department,	900,000
To purchase books for members of Congress,	138,000
Printing ordered by Congress,	250,000
Transportation of the army,	700,000
Completing Branch Mint at N. Orleans,	120,661
Various other items,	892,278
Total deficiencies,	$3,182,995

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen,	$3,855,450
Provisions for officers and seamen,	850,450
For increase, repair and equipment of navy,	2,877,000
Ordnance, small arms, etc.,	304,000
Contingent expenses of the navy,	880,000
Expenses of Marine corps,	551,269
For navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.,	124,422
" " Boston, Mass.,	880,810
" " New York,	886,172
" " Washington, D. C.,	119,018
" " Norfolk, Va.,	358,812
" " Pensacola, Fla.,	203,000
Other repairs and improvements,	582,883
Five propeller sloops of war,	1,000,000
Various other items,	589,777
Total naval appropriations,	$13,063,563

The act also provides that the surviving officers of the navy of the republic of Texas, who were in commission at the time of annexation, shall receive the pay of officers of like grade in the United States navy for five years from the time of said annexation, and the acceptance of such pay shall be a bar to claim for farther compensation, or any position in the U. S. navy.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

An act making appropriations for the transportation of the U. S. mail by ocean steamers for the year ending June 30, 1858, provides as follows:

For transporting mail from N. Y. to Liverpool and back,	$346,500
For transporting mail from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Havana, and Chagres, and back,	261,000
For Pacific mail service,	328,350
For transporting mails between Charleston and Havana,	50,000
For transporting mails across the Isthmus of Panama,	185,000
Total appropriations,	$1,120,850

SWAMP LANDS.

An act to confirm to the several States the swamp and overflowed lands selected under acts of Sept. 28, 1850, and March 2, 1849, provides, That the selection of lands granted to the several States by the said acts heretofore made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, so far as the same shall remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and shall be approved and patented to the said several States, in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this law: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act contained shall interfere with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March 2, 1855, which shall be and is hereby continued in force, and extended to all entries and locations of lands claimed as swamp lands made since its passage.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

An act was passed increasing the pay of the cadets at the Military Academy, at West Point, to $30 per month.

PRIVATE ACTS.

A large number of private acts were passed, which, in the aggregate, appropriate over half a million dollars.

The following table shows the

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Invalid and other pensions,	$1,501,220
Diplomatic and Consular service,	1,077,076
Indian appropriations,	3,585,805
Post Office Department,	14,488,180
Fortifications,	3,871,300
The Army,	12,908,476
Legislative and Judicial,	7,388,647
Civil appropriations,	8,167,375
Deficiencies,	2,139,295
The Navy,	13,069,553
Ocean mail transportation,	1,720,850
Other items,	1,261,819
Total,	$71,591,710

PROPOSED RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

At the last session of the XXXIVth Congress, which closed March 4th, 1857, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, on behalf of the Republican majority of that Committee, reported to the House of Representatives the following bill:

A bill for the Relief of the People of Kansas.

Whereas the President of the United States transmitted to the House, by message, a printed pamphlet purporting to be the laws of the Territory of Kansas, passed at Shawnee Mission, in said Territory; *and whereas* unjust and unwarranted test-oaths are prescribed by said laws as a qualification for voting or holding office in said Territory; *and whereas* the Committee of Investigation sent by the House of Representatives to Kansas report that said Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-residents, in violation of the organic act of the Territory, and, having thus usurped legislative power, it enacted cruel and oppressive laws: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That all rules or regulations purporting to be laws, or in the form of law, adopted at Shawnee Mission, in the Territory of Kansas, by a body of men claiming to be the legislative assembly of said Territory, and all acts and proceedings whatsoever of said assembly, are hereby declared invalid and of no binding force or effect.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor of said Territory shall as soon as practicable, by public proclamation, fix the time and places for an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, appoint in each district three competent persons to superintend the election therein, under such rules and regulations as he shall direct, and shall prescribe the mode and manner for the return thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person offering to vote at said election whose vote shall be challenged shall, in addition to the qualifications for voting fixed in the act of Congress organizing the Territory, prove by his own oath that he is a bona fide settler of said Territory, and by the oath of at least two legal voters that he is, and has been for one month immediately preceding, an actual resident of said Territory, and for fifteen days a resident of the election district where he offers to vote.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, not being an actual inhabitant or resident of the said Territory, shall cast his vote at any election which may be held in the said Territory by authority of law, such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court, be punished by fine, not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment, not less than two months nor more than six months.

That if any person or persons shall come into any election district of said Territory in armed and organized bodies for the purpose of participating in, disturbing, controlling, or voting at any election held, or to be held, under the authority of law therein, such person or persons so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term not less than three months and not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person being a member of any such armed and organized body as described in the preceding section, or connected therewith, and a non-resident of the said Territory, shall vote at any election which may be held in the said Territory by authority of law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any judge of election who shall wilfully and knowingly allow any vote to be polled in violation of the fourth and fifth sections of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year.

That all offenses under this act may be prosecuted by indictment in any criminal court having jurisdiction of felonies or misdemeanors committed in said Territory.

All laws, rules, or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void.

This bill, which proposed to quiet Kansas and establish popular sovereignty therein, by rubbing out whatever was of disputed validity or obligation on either side, and enabling the people of Kansas, under regulations calculated to protect them against invasions and frauds, to constitute a government for themselves, was finally brought to issue on the 17th of February, when it passed the House by the following vote:

YEAS.—[All from Free States.]

MAINE.—Benson, Knowlton, Perry, Israel Washburn, Wood—5.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cragin, Pike, Tappan—3.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Bufinton, Burlingame, Chaffee, Comins, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Robert B. Hall, Knapp, Trafton—9.
RHODE ISLAND.—Durfee, Thurston—2.
CONNECTICUT.—Ezra Clark, Dean, Welch, Woodruff—4.
VERMONT.—Hodges, Morrill, Sabin—3.
NEW YORK.—H. Bennett, Dickson, Dodd, Gilbert, Granger, *Hawes*, Hughston, Kelsey, King, McCarty, Killian Miller, Morgan, Murray, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pringle, Sage, Simmons, Spinner, Stranahan, Wakeman—21.
NEW JERSEY.—*Clawson*, Pennington, Robbins—3.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Allison, Bradshaw, James H. Campbell, Covode, Dick, Grow, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Pearce, Purviance, Roberts, Todd—13.
OHIO.—Albright, *Bull*, Bingham, Bliss, Day, Emrie, Galloway, Harlan, *Harrison*, V. B. Horton, Leiter, *Moore*, Mott, Nichols, Sapp, Sherman, Stanton, Wade—18.
INDIANA.—Barbour, Brenton, Colfax, Cumback, *Dunn*, Holloway, Pettit, Scott—8.
ILLINOIS.—Knox, Norton, Elihu B. Washburne, Woodworth—4.
MICHIGAN.—Howard, Walbridge, Waldron—3.
WISCONSIN.—C. C. Washburne—1.
Iowa.—Thorington—1. Total, 98.

[Fillmore men (5) in *Italics*. All the rest (93) Republicans.

NAYS.—[From Free States:]

MAINE.—Thomas J. D. Fuller—1.
NEW YORK.—Kelly, *Whitney*—2.
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Broom*, Cadwalader, Florence, Packer—4.
INDIANA.—English, Smith Miller—2.
ILLINOIS.—Allen, Thos. L. Harris, Morrison—3.
MICHIGAN.—Peck—1.
IOWA.—Augustus Hall—1.
Total 14. [2 Fillmore Americans (*in Italics*); the rest Buchanan Democrats.]

[From Slave States.]

MARYLAND.—Bowie, *J. Morrison Harris*, *Hoffman*, *Ricaud*, Stewart—5.
VIRGINIA.—Bocock, *Carlisle*, Caskie, Edmundson, Faulkner, Garnett, Goode, Kidwell, Letcher, McMullen, Millson—11.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Branch, Craige, *Paine*, *Puryear*, Ruffin, Winslow—6.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Boyce, Keitt, McQueen—3.
GEORGIA.—Crawford, *Foster*, Lumpkin, Seward—4.
ALABAMA.—W. R. W. Cobb, Dowdell, Sampson W. Harris, Houston, Shorter, *Walker*—6.
MISSISSIPPI.—Barksdale, H. S. Bennett, *Lake*—3.
LOUISIANA.—Davidson, *Eustis*, Sandidge, Taylor—4.
FLORIDA.—Maxwell—1.
KENTUCKY.—Burnett, *John P. Campbell*, *Cox*, Elliott, Jewett, *Humphrey Marshall*, Talbott, *Underwood*—8.
TENNESSEE.—*Etheredge*, George W. Jones, *Ready*, Savage, S. A. Smith, *Snead*, Watkins, John V. Wright, *Zollicoffer*—9.
MISSOURI.—*Akers*, Caruthers, Mordecai Oliver—3.
ARKANSAS.—Greenwood, Rust—2.

Total—65 from Slave, 14 from Free States—20 Fillmore Americans, 59 Buchanan Democrats—in all, 79.

So the House passed the bill to pacify Kansas by relieving her from Missouri usurpation, and enabling her to choose a Legislature for herself, under due preventives against invasive and illegal voting; but the Senate refused to act upon it, and it was lost.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

On the 19th of February, the above bill was taken up in the Senate, and, having been read a first and second time, Mr. Hunter moved its reference to the Committee on Territories. Senator Green, of Mo. desired its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, moved to lay it on the table without reference; and, after a brief debate, his motion prevailed, 30 to 20, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Benjamin, *Bigler*, Brown, Butler, *Case*, Clay, Crittenden, *Dodge*, Evans, *Fitch*, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Green, *Gwin*, Hunter, Johnson, *Jones* of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, *Toucey*, *Weller*. From Slave States (in Roman) 22. From Free States (in *Italics*) 8.—Total 30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell of N. H., *Bell* of Tenn., Brodhead, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, *Houston*, James, Nourse, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson. From Free States 18 (in Roman). From Slave States 2 (in *Italics*).—Total 20.

So the bill was put to sleep on the table.

If any one hereafter asserts that the Republicans wished to keep the "wounds" of Kansas "bleeding," while their adversaries wished to bind them up, ask him to read this record.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

For the sake of convenient reference, we publish complete the Platforms on which the political Parties entered the Presidential contest in 1856, as follows:

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 17, 1856.

THIS Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory; in favor of admitting Kansas as a Free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and who purpose to unite in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our federal government were, to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in any territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and Humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and coöperation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

THE AMERICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

1. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2. The perpetuation of the Federal Union and Constitution, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwarks of American Independence.

3. *Americans must rule America*, and to this end *native*-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and municipal offices of government employment, in preference to all others. *Nevertheless*,

4. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens.

5. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6. The unequalled recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7. The recognition of the right of native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress: *Provided*, *always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8. An enforcement of the principles that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political offices of the United States.

9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12. the maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and Conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and Ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the Departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American Party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees and substitute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations, for fellowship and admission into the party.

16. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI, JUNE 6, 1856.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates, assembled in general

Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrage.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of this country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and will of the people; and the results of the Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable to the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and preëminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom of matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank, or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration, and enlightened freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing propositions covers and

was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850: "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. MADISON to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the coöperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union, and non-interference of Congress with slavery in the territories or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of the territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of the Democratic principle to the organization of territories, and the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land), a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State and thereby the union of the States—and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be—in the full expression of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold sacred the principles involved in the MONROE doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway, which nature as well as the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, in the unconquerable energy of our people; and that result would be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies; we can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to ensure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

Resolved, That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been true to Democratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad; and therefore we proclaim our unqualified admiration of his measures and policy.

THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

THE opinions of the judges, if not the decision of the court, in the case of DRED SCOTT *agt.* JOHN F. A. SANDFORD, touch upon questions of such great importance, and have been made the basis of such startling political dogmas, as warrant us in devoting considerable space to their elucidation.

The case, which was a simple action of assault and battery—the declaration of the plaintiff alleging three assaults, one upon himself, one upon his wife, and a third upon their two children—came up from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri. The defendant had pleaded to the jurisdiction of that court, on the ground that the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, since he was "a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as negro slaves." To this plea the plaintiff filed a demurrer, which was sustained by the court. The defendant then pleaded not guilty, and justified on the ground that the plaintiff, his wife and daughters, were his negro slaves. On these pleas issue was joined and the case went to the jury in May, 1854, upon the following agreed facts:

"In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army of the United States, who, in that year, took him from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April or May, 1836, when he removed him to the military post at Fort Snelling, situate on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the Territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and north of the latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, and north of the State of Missouri. Dr. Emerson held the plaintiff in slavery at Fort Snelling, from the last mentioned date, until 1838.

"In the year 1835, Harriet, who is named in the second count of the plaintiff's declaration, was the negro slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army of the United States. In that year, Major Taliaferro took her to Fort Snelling, and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836. He then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snelling unto Dr. Emerson, who held her in slavery there until 1838.

"In the year 1836, the plaintiff and Harriet at Fort Snelling, with the consent of Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, intermarried, and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, named in the third count of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that marriage. Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was born on board the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the river Mississippi. Lizzie is about seven years old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called Jefferson Barracks.

"In the year 1838, Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff, Harriet, and their daughter Eliza, from Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided.

"Before the commencement of this suit, Dr. Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzie, as slaves to the defendant, who has ever since claimed to hold them as slaves.

"At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon the plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzie, and imprisoned them, doing, in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times.

"Dred Scott brought suit for his freedom in the Circuit Court of St. Louis county; there was a verdict and judgment in his favor; on a writ of error to the Supreme Court, the judgment below was reversed, and the same remanded to the Circuit Court, where it was continued to await the decision of this case."

Under the instructions of the court that the law upon these facts was with the defendant, the jury found for him upon the ground that the plaintiff, his wife and daughters were negro slaves, as alleged.

By writ of error the case was brought up to the United States Supreme Court, where, after two arguments, judgment was pronounced upon the sixth of March, 1857, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and directing the dismissal of the suit for want of jurisdiction.

Upon the threshold of the case arose the purely technical inquiry, whether the plea to the jurisdiction was legally before the court. Four judges (Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Curtis) maintained the affirmative; two judges (Catron and McLean, in whose conclusion Judge Grier would seem to have concurred), held the opposite opinion. Judges Nelson and Campbell expressly waive the inquiry, as irrelevant and unnecessary to the decision of the cause. As out of nine judges, only four passed upon the sufficiency of the plea to the jurisdiction, and as one of those four (Curtis) radically differed in opinion from the others, the point involved cannot have been decided by the court. Since, however, the question of the citizenship of free negroes, whose ancestors were slaves, is one of no little interest and importance, and has been answered by the State Department in one way and by a number of the States in another, it is worth while to give an outline of the views of those judges who went into the discussion.

Judges Taney and Daniel present the negative side of this question with great fullness. The former, after premising that the case of the Indian race is not in point, inasmuch as its members have alwa s been treated and naturalized as foreigners, proceeds to take a curious distinction, in support of which no facts or authorities are adduced, and which is not again adverted to in the course of the argument, between citizens of a State, whose rights are "restricted to the State which gave them," but who may be created by such State, even in despite of the confessedly exclusive pow r of Congress to establish a uniform rule naturalization, and citizens of a State in the sense of the Federal Constitution, entitled to sue in the federal courts, and to the "privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"—which are, in so many words, secured in the Constitution to "the citizens of each State."

Judge Taney next addresses himself to the inquiry whether free negroes whose ancestors were slaves were citizens of the several States when the Constitution was adopted, since

> "Every person and every class and description of persons, who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution recognised as citizens in the several States, became also citizens of this new political body; but none other; it was formed by them, and for them and their posterity, but for no one else."

The position assumed on this point by the Chief Justice, cannot be better stated than in his own words:

> "In the opinion of the court, the legislation and histories of the times, and the language used in the Declaration of Independence, show, that neither the class of persons who had been imported as slaves, nor their descendants, whether they had become free or not, were then acknowledged as a part of the people, nor intended to be included in the general words used in that memorable instrument. They had for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

Taking up the matter chronologically, the Chief-Justice cites, as samples of colonial legislation, a law of Maryland passed in 1717, and one of Massachusetts in 1705, both prohibiting, under penalties, the marriage of negroes or mulattoes with

whites, thus "fixing a stigma of the deepest degradation upon the whole race." The language of the Declaration of Independence and of the Federal Constitution is deemed to be equally conclusive, since to include negroes among the "all men" with respect to whom certain truths are affirmed in the former instrument to be self-evident, or among "the people of the United States," named as the authors of the latter instrument, would be to make the conduct of their distinguished framers "utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the principles they asserted," and would be at variance with those clauses of the Constitution, which, in sanctioning the importation of slaves for a certain period, and requiring the return of "persons held to service," etc., point to the negro race "as a separate class of persons."

In proof of the general proposition, reference is also made to a Massachusetts law, similar to that of 1705, referred to above, passed in 1786, and embodied in the Revised Statutes in 1836; to a similar one passed in Rhode Island in 1822, and reënacted in 1844; to Connecticut laws, one passed in 1774, the same year in which steps were taken towards the abolition of slavery in the State, and repealed in 1797, which forbade all negroes to travel without a written pass, and one in 1833, making it a penal offence to teach blacks, not inhabitants of the State; to a New Hampshire law, forbidding the enrolment in the militia of any but free white citizens, passed in 1815, and in force in 1855; to early decisions in Kentucky, Tennessee, and by Chief-Justice Daggett, in Connecticut, that blacks are not citizens; to various acts of Congress, such as the naturalization law of 1790, the provisions of which were restricted "to aliens, being free white persons," the militia law of 1792, applying to "free able-bodied white male citizens," a law of 1813, prohibiting the employment on board United States vessels of any "except citizens of the United States or persons of color, natives of the United States," and the charter of the city of Washington, authorizing certain legislation with reference to slaves and free negroes; and to the action of the State Department in refusing passports, during the Attorney-Generalship of Wm. Wirt and of Caleb Cushing. Stress is laid upon the danger to the slaveholding States of admitting negroes to the privileges and immunities of citizens and the consequent improbability that those States would have agreed to such a provision in the Constitution. The change of "free inhabitants" in the articles of confederation to "citizens" in the Constitution is deemed significant, although it is not admitted that even the former phrase comprised persons of color. The Chief-Justice concludes by saying that "if anything in relation to the construction of the Constitution can be regarded as settled, it is that which we now give to the word 'citizen' and the word 'people.'" Judge Daniel is no less sure of the correctness of this view.

Mr. Justice Curtis, on the other hand, maintains that under the Constitution of the United States, every free person born on the soil of a State, who is a citizen of that State by force of its constitution or laws, is also a citizen of the United States. Agreeing with Chief-Justice Taney that those who were citizens of the several States at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, were citizens of the United States under the Confederation, and became such under the Constitution, he cites the State Constitutions then in force in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, and the decisions of North Carolina and Massachusetts to prove that at that time, *all* the free inhabitants of those States were not only citizens, but were entitled to vote, if they possessed the necessary qualifications, of which color or descent was not one. The fact that restrictions have since been placed upon the right of colored persons to vote in New York, North Carolina, and New Jersey, is thought to prove its previous existence. From the history of the fourth article of the confederation, it is argued that it was meant to have the effect of conferring upon free persons of color the privileges of general citizenship. This clause in 1778, South Carolina moved Congress to amend, so that it should read: "The free *white* inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States." The motion was lost.

Did the Constitution of the United States deprive these free colored persons or their descendants of citizenship? Judge Curtis contends that it did not, but that it recognizes the principle that allegiance and citizenship spring from the place of birth, and that citizens of the several States are citizens of the United States.

To the assertion that a recognition of the citizenship of free persons of color would be pregnant with danger to the slave States, Judge Curtis replies, that the Constitution confers on the citizens of one State in all other States, not specific and

enumerated privileges and immunities, not such as belong to particular citizens, attended by other qualifications, but such as belong to citizenship, which each State restrict according to its pleasure. The language is: "all privileges and immunities of citizens;" not "the privileges and immunities of *all* citizens." Judge Curtis adds that whether free negroes are or are not citizens of the United States matters not, inasmuch as the Constitution applies to the "citizens of each State."

The fact that the phrase "free inhabitants" in the Articles of Confederation was changed into "citizens" in the Constitution, is explained by a reference to the State papers of the period, and to the history of the change, which are thought to show that the two phrases were then practically synonymous.

That the naturalization laws apply to white persons alone is held to prove nothing more than that Congress has not thought best to extend them to colored aliens; since there is no ground for saying that it has no power so to do under the Constitution—a fact which shows that color was not regarded by its framers as a necessary qualification of citizenship—and since it has in fact done so by treaties which have admitted large bodies of North American and Mexican Indians, as well as free colored inhabitants of Louisiana—who still exercise the electoral franchise—to citizenship of the United States. The militia law of 1792, the law of 1803, forbidding masters of vessels from importing "any negro, mulatto or other person of color not being a native, *a citizen*, etc." and other acts of a similar tenor concerning seamen, are cited to show that, in the apprehension of their framers, other than white persons might be citizens.

Had the court decided the question of citizenship raised by the demurrer, those raised upon the pleas in bar might have been passed by, "as requiring," in the words of Judge Daniel, "neither a particular examination nor an adjudication directly upon them." In that case it would have been, in the language of Judge Curtis, "an assumption of authority," to have examined them, since after the case had been dismissed for want of jurisdiction, nothing would have remained before the court upon which it could judicially pass. But as the point raised by the demurrer was not passed upon, those upon the merits remain.

The question of the constitutionality of the prohibition of slavery in the territory of the United States north of 36° 30', by the Missouri Compromise Act, under which Dred Scott and his family came, at Fort Snelling, is discussed at length by all the judges except Judge Nelson: six (Taney, Daniel, Grier, Campbell, Wayne and Catron) being of the opinion that it was unconstitutional, and two (McLean and Curtis) that it was constitutional.

All agreed that Congress possessed some power to govern the territories acquired from foreign governments, but they differed respecting its source and its extent. Judges Taney, Campbell, Daniel and Wayne derived whatever authority to legislate respecting such territories Congress possessed, from the power to expand the territory of the United States by the admission of new States—the power to acquire necessarily carrying with it the power to preserve and apply to the purposes for which the acquisition was made. Judges Catron, McLean and Curtis, on the other hand, pointed to the following provision of the Constitution, as the only source of authority:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State."

Judges Taney, Campbell, Wayne and Daniel argued from the history of the early cessions from the several States to the General Government, and from the juxtaposition of the two provisions contained in the above clause, that it was formed for a known and particular territory, and to meet a special emergency and nothing more. They also maintained that its language precluded the supposition that general powers of legislation were conferred; and defended their exercise by the first Congress, upon the ground that those cases fell under the clause of the Constitution holding the Union to the engagements of the Confederation.

Judges Catron, McLean, and Curtis, in support of the opposite conclusion, review the history of the provision in question, examine its language, and dwell upon the fact that the Constitution was "a practical instrument, and was formed for the whole country." That Congress possesses full power to establish territorial governments, which was denied by Judge Campbell in some parts of his opinion, is deemed to be shown by its exercise from the earliest times.

Judges Taney, Daniel, Campbell, and Wayne, while all are apparently of the

opinion that the nature of the legislation of Congress respecting the territories is a matter necessarily resting within its discretion, affirm that this discretion is so limited by the Constitution and the principles of a republican government as to exclude the power to prohibit slavery. The doctrine at the basis of this argument is, that a slave stands upon the same footing with other property; that he, therefore, comes within those clauses of the Constitution which provide that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law, and that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Judge Taney expressly says that there is no distinction between property in a slave and other property; Judge Catron says that the introduction of horses or cattle might as well have been forbidden as that of slaves; Judge Daniel avers that "no other right of property is placed by the Constitution upon the same high ground, nor shielded by a similar guaranty." Another line of argument is, that Congress holds the territories as the agent or *trustee* for the United States, and cannot, without a breach of trust and a fraud, appropriate the subject of the trust to any other beneficiary or *cestui que trust* than the United States, or to the people of the United States upon equal grounds, legal or equitable; but that under a proper application of this principle a citizen of South Carolina has the same right to go into the territories with property, which the laws of South Carolina recognize, that a citizen of New York has to go there with property which the laws of New York recognize.

Judge Catron, while substantially agreeing with the above views, brings forward an additional argument of his own, which is not alluded to by his brethren. He maintains that the Louisiana territory was protected against legislation on the subject of slavery by the treaty made at the time of its cession, with France, the third article of which declares that:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, *property*" (slaves being then the most valuable of all personal property there), "and the religion which they profess."

Judge Grier, who also holds that the Compromise is unconstitutional, is silent as to the grounds of his opinion.

Judges McLean and Curtis controvert every one of the above propositions, and deny that the supposed limitation to the authority of Congress over the territories exists. To Judge Catron's argument from the terms of the treaty of cession, Judge McLean makes this short answer:

"In the first place, such a subject does not belong to the treaty-making power; and any such arrangement would have been nugatory. And, in the second place, by no admissible construction can the guaranty be carried further than the protection of property in slaves at that time in the ceded territory. And this has been complied with. The organization of the slave States of Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, embraced every slave in Louisiana at the time of the cession. This removes every ground of objection under the treaty."

To the arguments sought to be deduced from those provisions of the Constitution which protect private property, it is answered that, as, in the words of Judge McLean, "all slavery has its origin in power and is against right," "the state of slavery," as was held by the Supreme Court of the United State in the famous case of PRIGG *agt.* PENNSYLVANIA, "is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded on and limited to the territorial laws;" that it is so completely the creature of municipal law, that its nature and extent are measured, and the rights, powers and obligations which grow out of it necessarily defined, protected and enforced by such law: that, therefore, it stands upon a different footing from other property, and requires, as essential to its existence, municipal regulations, which the Constitution has neither made nor provided for; and that if the right to take slaves into the public domain exists it is a right, the limits and conditions of which are unknown; a right to introduce and continue diverse systems of foreign law derived from the last previous domicil of each slave. The provision that no one shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, is stated to be as old as Magna Charta, and to form a part of every State constitution. And it is said that if a prohibition of slavery in a territory in 1820 violated this provision, the ordinance of 1787, the laws against the slave-trade, the statutes of many of the slaveholding States, declaring slaves imported within their limits free, and the common law of Great Britain, violated it as well.

With the assumption "which lies at the basis of this theory," that the territory ceded by France was acquired for the equal benefit of all the citizens of the United States, the dissenting judges do not disagree; but Judge Curtis replies:

"It was acquired for their benefit, as an organised political society, subsisting as 'the people of the United States,' under the Constitution of the United States; to be administered justly and impartially, and as nearly as possible for the equal benefit of every individual citizen, according to the best judgment and discretion of the Congress; to whose power, as legislature of the nation which acquired it, the people of the United States have committed its administration. Whatever individual claims may be founded on local circumstances, or sectional differences of condition, cannot in my opinion, be recognised in this court, without arrogating to the judicial branch of the Government powers not committed to it; and which, with all the unaffected respect I feel for it, when acting in its proper sphere, I do not think it fitted to wield."

In answer to the general and somewhat abstract reasoning of the majority of the judges, the legislation of Congress from the Act of 1789, continuing the ordinance of 1787 in effect, to the Act of 1848 for the government of Oregon, is reviewed; Judge Curtis concluding his argument on the point as follows:

"Here are eight distinct instances, beginning with the first Congress, and coming down to the year 1848, in which Congress has excluded slavery from the territory of the United States; and six distinct instances in which Congress organised Governments of Territories by which slavery was recognised and continued, beginning also with the first Congress, and coming down to the year 1822. These acts were severally signed by seven Presidents of the United States, beginning with General Washington, and coming regularly down as far as Mr. John Quincy Adams, thus including all who were in public life when the Constitution was adopted. If the practical construction of the Constitution contemporaneously with its going into effect, by men intimately acquainted with its history from their personal participation in framing and adopting it, and continued by them through a long series of acts of the gravest importance, be entitled to weight in the judicial mind on a question of construction, it would seem to be difficult to resist the force of the acts above adverted to."

Although six out of the nine judges were of the opinion that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, it is at least doubtful whether that point can be regarded as having been decided by the Court. Dred Scott was taken, not only to Fort Snelling, but to Rock Island, where the undoubtedly constitutional law of Illinois expressly inhibits slavery. If he became free in the State, he continued free in the territory; since no law in force there operated to remand him to his original condition. If he remained a slave in Illinois, he remained a slave in the territory, since a prohibition of slavery can have no greater effect when contained in an Act of Congress than in an Act of a State Legislature. In neither view of the case does it matter whether the Missouri Compromise was constitutional or not, since the decision of the question whether Dred Scott was free or slave, entitled to bring suit or not, necessarily depended upon other considerations. The dissenting judges were obliged to enter upon the inquiry in order to decide as to the status of *the family of* Dred Scott, who had not been in Illinois: but the majority of the court did not reach that question.

That, in point of fact, the judges who decided the case, decided it upon such grounds as rendered their discussion touching the Missouri Compromise entirely extrajudicial, their opinions would seem to show. Six of the seven who concur in the judgment of the court, refer the determination of the case to the law of Missouri—thus making the laws governing Illinois or Minnesota of no consequence in the determination of the case.

The question of the effect to be given to the return of Dred Scott to Missouri, is the last with which we have to deal. All but two—McLean and Curtis—of the nine judges, hold that Scott lost whatever claim he might have had to freedom, by such return. Judge Nelson, who confines himself to this question, and whose opinion is thought to bear marks, in its phraseology, of having been originally prepared as the opinion of the court, presents the arguments in support of this view with most fullness. He resolves the whole matter into a mere question of Missouri law.

"It belongs to the sovereign State of Missouri to determine by her laws the question of slavery within her jurisdiction subject only to such limitations as may be found in the Federal Constitution; the laws of other States of the Confederacy, whether enacted by their legislatures or expounded by the courts, can have no operation within her territory, or affect rights growing out of her own laws on the subject. This is the necessary result of the independent and sovereign character of the State."

On the further question as to what the law of Missouri on the subject is, Judge Nelson holds that the two or three latest decisions of the Supreme Court of that State (the first of them having been made in the case in hand), which held that a return to Missouri after a temporary residence in a free State reduces again to slavery, settle the point. He contends that the earlier cases need not be taken into consideration, since the law has been authoritatively declared by the court more recently; that, if examined by the

light of the distinction between a change of domicil and a temporary removal, all but two of them, at the utmost, are consistent with the later decisions which were all made in cases where the master had temporarily removed to Missouri; that the latter are supported by the current of authority in the slave States bordering on the free, by a decision of Lord Stowell, in England, and by the opinions of eminent jurists; and that the Circuit Court was therefore not only right in following them, but was bound so to do. That there was no evidence or presumption that master and slave acquired a domicil in Illinois or Minnesota, where the former was absent in the performance of military duty, is regarded as not open to controversy.

Judges McLean and Curtis, on the other hand, deny that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri are to be taken, as indicative of the law of that State respecting such cases as that of Dred Scott; that, in any event, they are binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States; or that the conclusions at which they arrive are correct.

The drift of the argument upon the first point is, that the Missouri judges had, in their recent action, gone beyond the province of a court, and assumed, as if they were diplomatists or legislators, to change, rather than interpret the existing law, inasmuch as, while setting aside an unbroken line of decisions for twenty-eight years, they had without distinguishing between the facts upon which these had been made, and those before themselves, overruled them, not upon reasons of law, but avowedly upon political considerations, such as that "the relations between the States had so changed since the early cases arose, that the tribunals of the above States should not now take judicial notice of the laws of the free States in relation to slavery;" that, at all events, such a decision could not operate to annul a rule of decision which had not been questioned for fourteen years after the return of Scott and his family to Missouri, with respect to *their* rights, and thus to enslave free persons, whatever effect it might have in subsequent cases; and that, in the absence of positive law to the contrary, it was always to be presumed that it is the will of the State to give such effect to foreign laws as is in accordance with the settled rules of international law—a presumption upon which legal tribunals are bound to act.

Upon the second point, the reasoning of the dissenting judges is based upon the proposition that the courts of the United States are not bound to follow even well-settled decisions of State courts upon questions depending, not upon a statute or local usage, but upon principles of universal jurisprudence, such as are involved in the case in hand.

Upon the third point, Judges McLean and Curtis maintain that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri are not in conformity with the weight of authority elsewhere, or with sound principles, and are, therefore, not to be followed. It is argued that, whether Dr. Emerson did or did not acquire a domicil in Minnesota or Illinois—as to which doubts are entertained—as an officer of the United States, he came peculiarly within the operation of its laws, while in its territory, which laws made his slaves free; that, upon the same principle on which it has been held that a bequest of property by a master to a slave by necessary implication entitles the slave to his freedom, the removal of Dr. Emerson with his slaves into a free State worked their emancipation, and his consent that Dred Scott should enter into a contract of marriage in a free State, attended by all the civil rights and obligations which belong to that relation, and which none but a free man could assume, was an effectual abandonment of his rights, had he possessed any at that time, as master, so that he could not thereafter enforce a claim, the effect of which would be to deny the validity of the marriage, nor could Missouri pass a law which would have such effect without impairing the obligation of a contract, and thus coming within the prohibition of the Federal Constitution; that it does not even appear that Dred Scott and his family voluntarily returned to Missouri, but that the contrary is inferable from the statement in the agreed case that Dr. Emerson "removed" them, in which case Lord Stowell's decision does not apply; that by the decisions of the courts of the Southern States, as well as by the course of adjudication in the Northern States and in England, what the court of that State calls a maxim of Maryland law—"once free, always free"—is also a maxim of international law, and decides that Dred Scott, free in Illinois and Minnesota, remained free in Missouri, the laws of the former States having an extra-territorial effect to that extent. In the course of his discussion of these points, Judge McLean makes use of the following language:

"Allowing to my brethren the same right of judgment that I exercise myself, I must be per-

mitted to say that it seems to me the principle laid down will enable the people of a slave State to introduce slavery into a free State, for a longer or shorter time, as may suit their convenience; and by returning the slave to the State whence he was brought, by force or otherwise, the *status* of slavery attaches, and protects the rights of the master, and defies the sovereignty of the free State."

Upon these reasons, the dissenting judges hold that the judgment of the Circuit Court should be reversed.

The judgment of the court, on the other hand, as pronounced by Judge Taney and concurred in by six of his brethren, was, that the "Circuit Court of the United States for that reason" (the reason that the plaintiff in error was not a citizen of Missouri) "had no jurisdiction in the case, and could give no judgment upon it." From reasons previously mentioned, it would seem that Dred Scott was adjudged not to be a citizen, not because he was a negro of African descent, but because he was a slave; and that the sole point decided was that the question of freedom or slavery in the case of a slave, taken by his master into a free State or Territory, and brought back into a slave State, depended upon the law of the slave States.

It has been supposed by some persons that the decision of the court had a bearing upon the right of transit by a master with his slaves through a free State. But there was no doubt that Dr. Emerson became a resident of both Illinois and Minnesota. The question of the right of transit, which is involved in the Lemmon case, now pending before the courts of New York, Judges McLean and Nelson alone allude to—and they speak of it as a matter not before the court.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA, the land of "sky-tinted water," occupies the most elevated surface north of the Gulf of Mexico, and forms what geographers call the watershed of three great basins. The Mississippi, the Red River of the North and streams which feed the St. Lawrence and Lake Superior, take their rise within its limits, and, with numerous lakes, make this one of the best watered tracts of country in the United States. With the exception of a ridge, dividing the Mississippi from Lake Superior, called the *Hauteurs de Terres*, or *Highlands*, and the magnificent limestone bluffs upon the Mississippi, below St. Paul, Minnesota is a country of high rolling prairies and river bottoms lined with forests. The climate is dry and healthy, so that the winters, though long and cold, are not more trying than in lower latitudes. The soil is for the most part rich, and those fruit-trees and cereals which grow in the Northern States, excepting the peach and the Ohio corn, for which the season is too short, succeed well. The mineral resources of the country have not been fully ascertained; but iron, coal, copper, and lead have been found, though in no great quantities; salt is abundant in the northwest, and a species of red clay exists in many localities.

The "Territory northwest of the Ohio," included that portion of Minnesota which lies eastward of the Mississippi; and the immense tract westward of that river, was ceded to the United States, as a part of the Louisiana Territory, by France, in 1803. French missionaries and traders had known of the country for nearly 200 years, and the Chippewa and Sioux or Dacotah tribes of Indians, who possessed it, saw scarcely any other representatives of the white race, long after the cession.

But in 1816, Congress passed a law excluding foreigners from the Indian trade; and in 1819, Fort Snelling was established. In 1831, Henry R. Schoolcraft traced the Mississippi to its source in Lake Itasca. But though the region which he visited now began to be better known, it continued for years to be many miles to the westward of civilization.

Before Wisconsin became a State, its territorial limits extended to the line of the Mississippi, where the limits of Iowa began. Thus, by the admission of Wisconsin with its present boundaries into the Union, in 1848, a considerable population was left without a government. But on the 3d of March, 1849, the Territory of Minnesota—extending from the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers and the western extremity of Lake Superior on the east, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers on the west, and from the Iowa line on the south to the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions on the north; with an area of 166,000 square miles, lying between parallels 43° 30' and 49° of north latitude, and 90° and 103° of west longitude—was organized, and a few days afterwards President Taylor appointed Alexander Ramsey Go-

vernor. St. Paul became the seat of government. An effort was made last winter to remove the capital to St. Peter; but, after a bill to that effect had passed both houses of the Legislature, the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills prevented its approval by the Governor, by secreting it and himself until the close of the session. What purported to be a copy of this bill was, however, approved, but never practically became a law. The State Constitution fixes the seat of government at St. Paul, until located elsewhere by the Legislature.

Last winter, Congress authorized the formation of the State of Minnesota. It is to comprise about half of the Territory; its western boundary being the Red River of the North from the Canada line to its junction with the Bois des Sioux, thence along the channel of that river to Lake Travers, thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake, thence through its centre to its outlet, thence due south to Iowa. All of the Territory to the east of this line, which runs almost due north and south, falls within the limits of the new State. A Constitutional Convention—or rather two bodies, composed of the Democratic and Republican members respectively, each claiming to be the true Convention—duly met and agreed upon an instrument to be submitted to the people.

The new Constitution, which was adopted August 30th and ratified October 13th, prohibits slavery, and contains the usual guaranties of life, liberty, and property. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, are to be elected for two years, and the Auditor for three. The judicial power is vested in Justices of the Peace, a Supreme Court, District, Probate, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may establish by a two-thirds vote: all judges and justices to be elected by the people for terms in no case longer than seven years. The first Legislature is to consist of 37 Senators and 80 Representatives; pay, $3 a day. The Legislature cannot grant divorces, authorize lotteries, nor contract a debt over $250,000. It may pass a general banking law, under stringent restrictions and requirements. All males, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the United States one year and in the State four months next preceding an election, if white citizens of the United States, or white persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or persons of mixed white and Indian blood, or of Indian blood who have adopted the language, customs, and habits of civilization, are voters in the district of which they have been ten days residents: no religious or property qualifications are required. No person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion.

At the election held in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, on the 13th of October, Henry H. Sibley, the first Territorial delegate, was declared elected Governor by a small majority over Alexander Ramsey, the first Territorial Governor, and three Members of Congress were chosen, on the presumption that the census, now being taken, would show a population of over 250,000. The few returns that have as yet been received, and the vote cast for Governor, which was not far from 40,000, would seem to show that this calculation was rather large, and that the new State contains about 200,000 inhabitants.

The growth of Minnesota, since it became a Territory, is surprising. Its whole population, in 1850, was 6,077; in 1857, Hennepin county alone, in which are the towns of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, is found to contain 13,363 inhabitants. St. Paul, which contained in 1846 ten white inhabitants, had 10,000 in 1856. In 1851, the taxable property was $1,182,060; in 1856, $23,347,701 95—an increase over that in 1855 of $14,316,544 95—and in 1857, over $30,000,000. From 1823, when the first steamboat appeared upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi, to 1844, the few that came were altogether employed in the transportation of supplies for the Indian traders, or the troops at Fort Snelling. In 1844, the arrivals at St. Paul were 41; in 1856, 837; in 1857, 1027, although the season was very short. A ferry established in 1851, at Fort Snelling, by Franklin Steele, produced, during that summer, $300; in 1854, $6,000; 1855, $12,000, and in 1857, doubtless $30,000 at the least. In 1855, upwards of a million acres of the public lands were sold—being double the amount disposed of during the preceding seven years. From these statistics, though necessarily very imperfect and unsatisfactory, some notion of the rapid strides made by Minnesota within the last ten years can be gathered. The traffic of fur-traders has given place to the commerce of civilization; and cities stand where were clusters of log-huts. But of its growth from year to year, from month to month, no statement commensurate with the facts can be made, for no statistician can keep pace with it.

OREGON.

OREGON, soon to be our second Pacific State, lies between the ocean upon the west, and the Rocky Mountains, which divide it from the territory of Nebraska, upon the east, and the 42d parallel of north latitude separates it from California and Utah upon the south, and the 46th parallel and the Columbia River from Washington Territory upon the north. Its mean length from east to west is 665 miles; its mean width from north to south, 279 miles, and its area, 185,030 square miles. Oregon is divided into three unequal parts by the Cascade and Blue ranges of mountains, which run nearly parallel in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The upper region, lying between the Rocky and Blue Mountains, is a wilderness. Here are deep, dismal gorges called *Holes* by the mountaineers, plains covered with gravel or carbonate of soda, and snow-capped peaks, some of which are volcanoes. There is no rain from April to November. The temperature of the summer nights is from 30° to 50° Fahrenheit colder than that of the days. The middle region, between the Cascade and Blue Mountains, 209 miles in width, is more habitable, but is better adapted to pastoral than to agricultural purposes. It is an elevated plateau, traversed by streams and mountain ridges, and abounding in prairie hills. The climate is very variable, and there is no wood but sumach and cotton-wood. Both these sections of Oregon are chiefly inhabited by wandering tribes of Indians.

To the west of the Cascade Mountains, named from the cascades made by the Columbia river in crossing them, is the agricultural and settled section of the country. It is from 80 to 100 miles broad, less than 450 long, and contains about 4,500 square miles. The river bottoms are rich and productive. Most of the cereals and fruits of temperate climates grow here; but wheat is the staple, in the yield of which this is said to be unexcelled by any part of the continent. The fir and pine, of which there are large forests, grow to a prodigious size. Agriculture is the chief employment of the settlers; but upon the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, which are auriferous, there are "diggings." A valuable internal trade is carried on, and there is some commerce with California and the Sandwich Islands. But the harbors are few, as the coast is bold and precipitous, and washed with a heavy surf, and the mouths of the rivers are choked up with sand-bars during a large part of the year. The mineral resources of the territory are little known, but gold is to be had for the washing in the southern section, and coal abounds in the valley of the Willamette, the garden of Oregon. Upon the banks of this stream, which is a branch of the Columbia, stand the principal towns, Portland City, which contains a population of 1500, and is the commercial centre, Oregon City, the former Capital, and Salem, the present Capital. The climate is milder than in the same latitude upon the Atlantic. Little snow but much rain falls in winter. The summer is dry.

Here, as in eastern Oregon, volcanic agencies have been at work. The rivers force their way through beds of lava, and there is said to have been an eruption as late as 1842 from Mount St. Helens, one of the Cascade range. Mount Hood, in the same range, is 18,361 feet above the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, while Fremont's peak, the highest of the Rocky Mountains, is only 13,570 feet in height. The Cascade, as well as the Blue Mountains, however, as a whole, are less grand and more easily crossed than the Rocky Mountains, "the back-bone of the Continent." The famous South Pass, through which goes the overland route to California, and most travel westward, is between Oregon and Nebraska.

The population of Oregon in 1850 was 12,093 inhabitants, in 1853, 33,324, and in 1856, 60,000. There are some 20,000 Indians in the territory, with whom the whites have had a running "war" for several years, of the expenses of which they have kept an running account, which a "Commission on Indian War-claims" has added up. The bill, which has just been presented to Congress, amounts to $4,449,859 93. Previously to this "war" the Indians were represented to have been of a pacific disposition.

The history of Oregon fairly begins with the building of Fort Astoria. Long before, the coast had been partially explored; in 1792, Capt. Robert Gray, engaged in the fur trade on behalf of Boston merchants, had, the first of white men,

entered the Columbia river; in 1804–5, Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clarke, commissioned by Pres. Jefferson, had explored the vast region from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, where they built Fort Catalop; and in 1808, the Missouri Fur Company had established a trading-post, which was soon abandoned. But, with the building of Fort Astoria by the Pacific Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was father, Oregon began to figure in history and in diplomacy. In 1813, Astoria was captured by the English, and in 1814 restored to the United States. In 1818, a convention between the United States and Great Britain for the joint occupation of the Territory was entered into, which was continued indefinitely in 1827. After a deal of negotiation, the United States claiming at one time the parallel of "54° 40', or fight," and England joint occupation between the parallels of 42° and 44°, the parallel of 49° was finally established by treaty, in 1846, as the boundary line between the possessions of England and of the United States on the Pacific. Meantime, the settlers had formed a provisional government, and elected officers. But Congress did not organize the territory until August 14th, 1848. In 1853, the territory of Washington, with its present boundaries, was set off.

In the spring of 1857, the people of the territory elected delegates to a constitutional convention, which met in the following fall. The constitution which it formed prohibits the existence of banks of circulation; the incorporation of any "moneyed institution whatever;" the appropriation of any money for a religious institution, or for the payment of religious services in the legislature; or the contracting of debts, except in case of war, etc., to an amount exceeding $50,000. As in Minnesota, no person is rendered incompetent, as a witness or jurer, by his opinions in matters of religion. Except in case of fraud or absconding, a debtor cannot be imprisoned. White foreigners are to enjoy the same rights with respect to property, as citizens. Judges are elective, those of the Supreme Court for six years: county judges, who are to act as judges of probate, for four years. The Governor, who receives $1,500 per annum, is also to be Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, with the Secretary of State and Treasurer, to constitute a board of trustees in charge of school funds. He holds office for four years: other State officers for two years. The Senate is to consist of 16, the House of Representatives of 34 members—pay, $3 per day, for 40 days. White male citizens of the United States, and white male foreigners who shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year previously, are entitled to vote, after six months' residence. Negroes, mulattoes, and Chinamen are excluded from the right of suffrage. All voting is to be *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

This Constitution was submitted to the people on the 9th of November, 1857. At the same time, the question of the exclusion or prohibition of slavery, and the question of the admission or exclusion of free negroes were submitted separately. The returns thus far received, which are those of seven counties, comprising about one-fourth of the population, seem to indicate that the Constitution was adopted by nearly two to one; and that the vote against the admission of slavery and of free negroes was as five to one. This result was somewhat unexpected, inasmuch as the opposition to the whole instrument was violent, and there was supposed to be a strong pro-slavery party in the territory, which had indeed a majority in the Convention. Many of the settlers were from the slave States, particularly Missouri and Arkansas.

THE EAST INDIAN REVOLT.

Towards the latter part of the month of June last, news reached England of some mutinous breaches of discipline among the native or Sepoy regiments of the Indian army. This news was soon followed by the announcement of a ferocious military insurrection that was spreading like wildfire almost from one end of the Bengal Presidency to the other. Various reasons have been assigned for this disaffection of the Hindoo population. It is generally admitted that the administration of Hindostan, by the East India Company, was marked with abuse, greediness, misrule, and oppression. The taxes grew more onerous every year, and as

they weighed principally upon the poorer millions of Hindoos, their collection was attended with cruelty, the tax-gatherers resorting to various kinds of torture to wring them from the people. The rights of inheritance, which are closely connected with the Brahminical religion, were changed and violated by the Company, to avoid the payment of pensions to the rich. Vexations of all kinds were the order of the day. The Governors-general for years followed the practice of dethroning the smaller princes, and more potent independent sovereigns, for the purpose of annexing their estates. The most recent, as well as one of the most flagrant of these cases, was the dethronement of the King of Oude, and the seizure of his kingdom. The independent petty native princes still existing—about 200 in number—live in daily expectation of losing their position and their property. These reasons for mistrust and discontent became intensified by the attempts of missionaries, as well as of English officers, to spread Christianity among the Hindoos, Mohammedans, and Brahmins. Finally, to crown all, the proud Brahmins and Mussulmans were contemptuously called "niggers" and treated as such by the insolent English civil and military officers. So far as the origin of the outbreak can now be ascertained, it appears that a conspiracy, headed chiefly by the Hindoo priesthood of the two leading creeds, was skillfully set on foot among the Sepoys, who were connected with each other by the ties of caste and family throughout the whole Bengal army. The population of the Presidency—a population numbering nearly 70,000,000, in a province forming the heart of Hindostan—was also cunningly excited against the English, by the conspirators, who represented that their nationality was in danger.

The whole army in the Hindostan peninsula numbered 300,000 men, of whom only about 50,000 were Europeans. The Bengal army, numbering 80,000 men, was composed of Rajpoots, Brahmins, Mussulmans and some few of inferior castes. At the introduction of Enfield rifles, the Sepoys suspected the cartridges to be greased with buffalo and pork fat, the touch of both being strongly prohibited by the Brahminic and Mahometan creeds. Eighty-five Sepoys of the garrison in Meerut, refusing to use the defiling cartridges, were put under arrest by the commanding officers. Next day, on the 10th of May, the culprits were brought manacled before the regiment. The Sepoys rushed to arms, freed their companions and began to murder their officers. The mutineers were soon, however, repulsed by European troops, and fled in the direction of Delhi. They entered the city on the 11th May; their arrival was the spark applied to a previously prepared mine. The whole Sepoy garrison, amounting to about 12,000 men, and the lower classes of the population, fell savagely upon the Europeans, burning their abodes, and murdering men, women, and children, as well as all the native Christians. Comparatively few Europeans escaped. The insurgents proclaimed the pensioned Emperor of Delhi—a descendant of Tamerlane, 91 years of age—as the sovereign of India. They seized the treasure of the company, and immense war-material, Delhi being the best fortified place, and the greatest military depot held in Hindostan by the Company. Fifty-six regiments in the Presidency mutinied almost in a week, and twenty-six were disarmed by the government. The revolt ran up the Ganges and extended to Oude, Lahore, and down almost to the doors of Calcutta. The English troops—few in number, and scattered in small detachments over the land, either in large cities, small fortified places or camps—were attacked, besieged, and massacred by swarms of insurgents. Allahabad, Azinghur, Arrah, Bittoor, Ihansi, were among the principal spots which revolted; conspiracies were discovered in Benares and

Jessore, and outbreaks and massacres occurred on every hand. The English laid siege before Delhi, towards the end of May. Lucknow was attacked by the insurgents in immense force; but its little garrison held out bravely, enduring great dangers and privations, until partially relieved by General Havelock. The place is still surrounded by the mutineers, under Nena Sahib, whose name has acquired such a terrible celebrity in this revolt. Nena Sahib hated the Company, because they had deprived his adopted father of his pension. He put himself at the head of a party of insurgents, and besieged Cawnpore, a small fortified spot where General Sir Hughes Wheeler gathered together a small armed force, and all the European women and children from the surrounding country. The English general died of wounds, and the garrison, deprived of means of subsistence and defence, surrendered, on the promise and oath of Nena Sahib to send them down the Ganges to Allahabad. But scarcely had the English embarked, when a fire was opened upon them from batteries on the shore, and those who reached the land were sabred by the cavalry. The massacre at Cawnpore, on the 28th of June, is the most bloody episode in the insurrection. Women were violated, as in Delhi and everywhere else, and then slaughtered together with their children. This treachery was originally attributed to Nena, but later accounts would seem to show that he was unable to master the hatred of his unruly soldiery. He preserved the lives of several English women, in order to keep them in his harem. Cawnpore was retaken from him by General Havelock, who, in several other rencounters with the Hindoo forces, fighting them most successfully against heavy odds, acquired a high renown. In the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and even in the Punjaub, partial outbreaks were suppressed by the English with exterminatory cruelty. They introduced a new punishment hitherto unknown in the most ferocious warfare: that of tying the mutineers to the cannon's mouth and blowing them to pieces. Delhi was stormed on the 12th of September, and defended obstinately by the besieged; the English became masters of the city on the 20th, the Sepoys having retired with their arms into the country.

The English troops and garrisons showed everywhere an almost superhuman courage and heroism, but likewise a retaliatory ferocity. Several generals died of wounds or of cholera, and the loss of officers of all ranks is very marked when compared to the small number of troops. As the war is carried on now, it is one of extermination.

The security of England in her Indian possessions was considerably shaken. The government sent all of its available troops, amounting to 87,000, from Europe, to quell the disturbances. But hitherto these reinforcements have not been brought into action.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN—DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.—At a meeting of the Republican members of Congress at Washington, on the 7th Dec., 1857, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republican members of the House, deem this a proper occasion to re-affirm our adherence to the principles announced by the Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1856, and we will continue our opposition to any Administration that does not practically enforce those doctrines; that we will resist by all constitutional means the recent attempts of the judicial and executive departments of the Government to nationalise the sectional institution of Slavery; that we regard the acts in Kansas of the present and the last National Administrations as a continued series of frauds and outrages, now attempted to be culminated by forcing upon the people of that Territory a State Constitution framed by persons not elected by them, one which was not submitted to them, and is known to be offensive to a great majority of them, and made in direct violation even of their own repeated and solemn pledges that the people should be permitted to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way. We will resist such outrages upon popular rights, and in doing so invoke the support of the people of the United States, without distinction of party.

NEW YORK.

	Secretary of State.			Controller.			Judge of Appeals, 1857.			President, 1856.		
Counties.	*Rep.* Clapp.	*Dem.* Tucker.	*Am.* Putnam.	*Rep.* Dennis'n.	*Dem.* Church.	*Am.* Benton.	*Rep.* Jenkins.	*Dem.* Denio.	*Am.* Ketchum.	*Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch'n.	*Am.* Fill'e.
Albany	3800	7552	4188	3844	7534	4155	3733	7671	4058	5016	7751	5501
Allegany	1960	1707	361	1962	1709	367	4003	1722	298	6545	1640	856
Broome	2812	2219	502	2808	2216	600	2753	2245	545	4297	2106	791
Cattaraugus	3438	2214	409	3440	2182	443	3475	2199	411	5166	1793	978
Cayuga	4443	2154	1006	4500	2144	1006	4483	2117	1028	7035	1818	1923
Chautauque	4193	1737	1227	4198	1736	1222	4132	1750	1198	7037	1847	2017
Chemung	1901	2122	286	1902	2121	286	1851	2151	237	2664	1789	766
Chenango	3726	2949	606	3726	2945	606	3867	2786	454	5458	2406	1070
Clinton	1549	2012	606	1549	2011	604	1552	1970	596	2659	2134	1311
Columbia	2904	2881	1218	2916	2779	1304	2852	2874	1235	3818	3020	1981
Cortland	2182	1220	290	2183	1219	291	2156	1223	284	3596	1181	628
Delaware	2543	2295	1061	2550	2288	1063	2414	2397	1060	4367	2107	2009
Dutchess	3860	4180	778	3955	4180	777	3828	4304	679	5512	4039	2013
Erie	8878	6909	3034	8909	6954	3005	3861	7075	2028	6901	7536	5520
Essex	1838	1288	714	1781	1292	709	1664	1360	742	2904	1173	956
Franklin	889	1674	790	889	1674	709	799	1673	852	1469	1600	1145
Fulton	1600	1343	467	1600	1343	467	1583	1367	426	3593	1374	1034
Genesee	2296	1135	858	2306	1152	826	2230	1126	820	3620	1434	1100
Greene	1297	2402	627	1292	2398	634	1216	2447	664	2164	2346	1533
Hamilton	75	360	61	75	360	61	56	359	0	149	250	117
Herkimer	3171	1971	654	3163	1916	714	3140	2007	612	5074	1650	1230
Jefferson	5757	4492	371	5748	4494	375	5848	4536	334	8249	3496	1058
Kings	4525	12431	4615	4553	12375	4630	4134	12717	4268	7846	14174	8647
Lewis	1838	1498	81	1839	1484	98	1836	1475	75	3124	1114	418
Livingston	2341	1649	1200	2341	1652	1200	2265	1702	1205	3597	1652	1979
Madison	3968	2022	457	3984	2028	450	4053	1993	429	6312	1861	865
Monroe	4927	4520	1531	4942	4540	1507	4909	4541	1474	7584	4683	3070
Montgomery	2224	1562	1108	2195	1549	1151	2186	1569	1106	3076	1485	1713
New York	13415	57815	8440	13765	57797	8433	13547	57322	8683	17771	41913	19922
Niagara	2389	1852	1395	2646	1824	1389	2609	1787	1353	3906	1864	1985
Oneida	7572	6086	463	7581	6661	492	7518	6783	396	11172	6386	1601
Onondaga	6208	5203	798	6237	5099	807	6228	5030	781	10071	4227	1724
Ontario	2871	1672	1277	2887	1653	1295	2854	1646	1295	4551	1642	2189
Orange	3917	3603	1025	3894	3571	1015	3870	3594	957	4274	3948	2172
Orleans	2309	1684	1040	2301	1289	931	2326	1013	1022	3088	1052	1412
Oswego	5295	4070	603	5299	4028	624	5285	4053	533	8246	3683	1175
Otsego	4523	4536	218	4522	4432	217	4473	4518	82	6373	3595	1229
Putnam	558	1069	129	560	1065	131	437	1116	167	963	1096	479
Queens	836	2700	1269	833	2715	1270	773	2855	1200	1886	2394	2521
Rensselaer	3016	4772	3263	3039	4768	3240	2913	4759	3251	5153	4415	4548
Richmond	452	1336	533	454	1331	538	433	1366	473	736	1550	946
Rockland	396	1156	606	326	1156	590	330	1120	577	668	1526	937
Saratoga	3064	2787	1890	3058	2774	1895	2959	2819	1862	4524	2446	2581
Schenectady	1312	983	789	1322	984	788	1316	1017	753	1714	787	1213
Schoharie	1670	2871	740	1671	2867	742	1573	2881	788	2376	2837	1630
Schuyler	1726	1179	289	1725	1190	298	1682	1205	285	2542	981	461
Seneca	1569	1480	909	1570	1475	973	1387	1461	955	2163	1625	1265
Steuben	3914	3187	1088	3917	3184	1093	3909	3090	965	7270	3217	2034
St. Lawrence	5707	2308	117	5704	2201	112	5663	2256	63	9698	1930	1332
Suffolk	1151	1805	665	1151	1803	665	1141	1755	705	2393	2045	1980
Sullivan	726	1434	1511	727	1432	1516	587	1439	1522	1690	1583	2037
Tioga	2330	2012	123	2330	2012	123	2258	2055	103	3331	2154	435
Tompkins	2865	1570	867	2865	1565	869	2852	1577	811	4019	1430	1470
Ulster	4666	4192	2734	4670	4189	2735	1700	4159	2672	2932	4030	4703
Warren	1333	1119	650	1333	1117	651	1213	1180	580	2202	1096	735
Washington	3463	1735	1100	3455	1683	1168	3414	1739	1096	5174	1632	1848
Wayne	3718	2230	1044	3725	2216	1052	3699	2210	1047	5776	1999	1448
Westchester	2372	4536	1718	2386	4516	1724	2163	4536	1775	4450	4600	3641
Wyoming	2423	1364	271	2438	1360	255	2440	1369	234	4066	1911	571
Yates	1795	953	163	1797	925	165	1784	920	165	2994	915	351
Total	177425	196482	66882	178038	196138	67030	176325	196016	64289	276004	198678	124604

Tucker over Clapp, 18,057; Church over Dennison, 17,100; Denio over Jenkins, 20,691; Fremont over Buchanan, 80,126.

VOTE ON OTHER STATE OFFICERS.—1857.

Canal Commissioner..Ariel S. Thurston, 177,888; John M. Jaycox,.. 194,958; Goldsmith Denniston, 66,338
Engineer & Surv'or..George Geddes,.. 178,152; V. Rens. Richmond 196,284; Roswell Graves, ... 65,883
State Treasurer.....J. T. Hogeboom,. 178,194; I. V. Vanderpool.. 196,153; Lyman Odell, ... 66,757
Attorney General.....Wm. Curtis Noyes. 178,335; Lyman Tremaine,. 195,186; Henry H. Ross, ... 65,519
Prison Inspector.....Thos. Kirkpatrick, 177,718; William C. Rhodes, 196,167; John M. Stevens,.... 66,862

LEGISLATURE. { Senate....Republicans, 15; Democrats, 14; Americans, 2; Ind. Rep., 1.
{ Assembly..Republicans, 61; Democrats, 58; Americans, 9.

Justices of the Supreme Court were elected this year (1857) as follows: *First District*—Daniel P. Ingraham for the long term (8 years), and Josiah Sutherland for the short term (4 years). *Second District*—John W. Brown, long term, and John A. Lott, short term: all Democrats. *Third District*—Henry Hogeboom, long term, and William B. Wright, short term. *Fourth Dist.*—Platt Potter; *Fifth Dist.*—Joseph Mullin; *Sixth Dist.*—William W. Campbell; *Seventh Dist.*—Thomas A. Johnson; *Eighth Dist.*—Noah Davis, jr., long term, and Martin Grover, short term: all Republicans.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1857. Rep. Dem. Am. Wilmot.	Pack'r.	Has'lh't.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Rep. Dem. Am. Frem't.	Buch'n.	Fill.
Adams	1900	2363	58	1120	2637	1249
Allegheny	7687	6610	856	13671	9062	1468
Armstrong	2106	2409	111	2963	2680	186
Beaver	1999	1557	20	2658	1905	236
Bedford	1568	2338	398	306	2458	1936
Berks	2750	8722	874	1037	11272	3566
Blair	1450	1819	569	445	2069	2450
Bradford	5642	2082	6	6958	2314	101
Bucks	4801	5747	101	5048	6517	761
Butler	2831	2361	53	3401	2648	67
Cambria	1042	2579	165	804	2987	968
Carbon	672	1557	153	692	1956	465
Centre	2145	2663	35	390	2895	1952
Chester	5269	5388	424	5308	6333	1448
Clarion	987	2132	23	788	2760	950
Clearfield	725	1459	235	718	1978	604
Clinton	1083	1464	18	618	1485	682
Columbia	1144	2410	30	1239	2889	219
Crawford	3514	2576	0	5360	3391	45
Cumberland	2466	3078	58	1472	3427	1579
Dauphin	2656	3109	600	1615	3094	2439
Delaware	1614	1698	609	1590	2005	1010
Elk	276	502	3	275	575	52
Erie	3306	1995	143	5156	2584	289
Fayette	2520	3104	80	2089	3554	1174
Forrest	79	65	0	New County.		
Franklin	3058	3186	91	2446	3460	1233
Fulton	570	817	9	142	970	566
Greene	1000	2034	8	1321	2747	286
Huntingdon	1678	1749	248	926	2164	1645
Indiana	2650	1437	0	3612	1762	263
Jefferson	1125	1268	54	1063	1463	615
Juniata	1035	1108	20	480	1365	747
Lancaster	7690	6486	1236	6608	8731	4592
Lawrence	1992	993	50	3065	1220	96
Lebanon	2664	1980	182	2414	2511	457
Lehigh	2957	3805	9	3237	4426	123
Luzerne	3536	5268	214	4850	6791	868
Lycoming	1684	2824	347	954	3324	1770
McKean	565	496	7	812	526	47
Mercer	2928	2539	49	3686	2099	118
Mifflin	1217	1532	104	216	1491	1060
Monroe	504	2254	5	560	2275	69
Montgomery	2608	5448	1386	2845	7134	2265
Montour	568	1080	71	666	1271	149
Northampton	1111	4067	1010	1168	5260	1538
N'umberland	974	2821	490	566	3059	1340
Perry	1564	1965	161	521	2135	1407
Philadelphia	10001	27749	14335	7993	38222	24064
Pike	190	758	13	270	862	15
Potter	957	495	4	1264	667	6
Schuylkill	3079	5980	581	2188	7035	2662
Somerset	2277	1741	5	1458	1763	1405
Snyder	989	999	81	443	1255	1064
Susquehanna	3224	2419	8	3861	2548	51
Sullivan	265	494	0	309	538	48
Tioga	3284	1193	0	4541	1386	27
Union	1275	971	162	1429	1092	186
Venango	1790	1900	2	2041	2157	72
Warren	1369	899	9	2091	1231	49
Washington	3614	5752	142	4237	4288	265
Wayne	1691	1992	50	2259	2331	115
Westmoreld	5448	4361	24	4091	5172	293
Wyoming	995	1226	12	1138	1171	74
York	3771	8314	1532	511	6876	4301
Total	146136	186887	28152	147963	230772	82302

Packer over Wilmot, 42751; over all, 14619; Buchanan over Fremont, 82809; over all, 607.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1857.

Republicans. Millward, 143,896; *Democrats.* Strickland, 186,906; *Americans.* Linderman, 26,681.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1857.

Lewis, 142,626; Thompson, 187,622; Brodhead, 27,340.
Veech, 143,577; Strong, 186,888; Brady, 24,909.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Repub'ans. 12; Democrats. 21.
HOUSE. Repub'ans. 30; Democrats. 68; Inde'dent. 2

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Four amendments to the Constitution of the State were voted upon at this election, all of which were adopted by very large majorities. The first prohibits the Legislature from contracting any debt beyond $750,000, except to repel Invasion or suppress Insurrection; and also prohibits the lending of the State's credit to any individual or corporation. The second prohibits the Legislature from dividing counties without the assent of the voters of such counties. The third provides for the apportionment of representatives throughout the State, and the division of the city of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative districts. The fourth gives power to the Legislature to annul charters of incorporation when deemed injurious to citizens' rights.

MARYLAND.

Districts.	CONGRESS. Am. Dem.	Gov., 1857. Am. Dem.	PRES. '56. Am. Dem.
I.	Towns'd. Stewart.	Hicks. Groome.	Fill. Buch.
Caroline	729 730	767 711	638 743
Dorchester	1127 1117	1503 949	1292 979
Qu'n Anne's	837 855	839 856	904 741
Somerset	1414 1364	1481 1307	1593 1321
Talbot	700 953	727 914	749 910
Worcester	1356 1311	1281 1421	1234 1428
Total	6163 6339	6398 6157	6400 6122
Stewart's Maj., 176; Hicks' do., 231; Fill. do., 278.			
II.	Ricaud. McHenry.	Hicks. Groome.	Fill. Buch.
Balt. Co. (part)	1646 1651	2062 3106	3604 3155
Carroll	2416 2167	2315 2249	2546 2099
Cecil	1574 1861	1866 1966	1684 1845
Harford	1894 1625	1945 1637	2074 1406
Kent	871 723	794 709	883 550
Total	8701 7935	9981 9657	10641 9054
Ricaud's maj., 766; Hicks' do., 424; Fill. do., 1587.			
III.	Harris. Wythe.	Hicks. Groome.	Fill. Buch.
Balt. Cy. (part)	7506 4075	17850 8311	16900 9682
Balt. Co. do.	1455 1580	In First District.	
Total	8761 5655	17850 8311	16900 9682
Harris' maj., 3306; Hicks' do., 9539; Fill. do. 7018.			
IV.	Davis. Brooks.	Hicks. Groome.	Fill. Buch.
Balt. Cy. (part)	10615 5979	In First District.	
Davis' majority, 4636.			
V.	Hoffman. Kunkel.	Hicks. Groome.	Fill. Buch.
Alleghany	1833 2236	1774 2299	1988 2348
Frederick	3625 5448	3634 5451	5734 5304
Washington	2750 2992	2735 2706	2717 2870
Total	8208 8376	8143 8456	8379 8222
Kunkel's maj., 168; Groome's do., 315; Fillmore's do., 157.			
VI.	Blackistone. Bowie.	Hicks. Groome.	Fill. Buch.
Anne Ar'ndel	1015 1041	1000 1063	1043 927
Calvert	25	419 401	401 356
Charles	415 780	426 764	461 758
Howard	799 782	807 729	899 633
Montgomery	1115 1201	1128 1224	1208 1126
Pr. George's	677 1046	705 1040	861 983
St. Mary's	407 965	294 1063	247 1052
Total	4453 5735	4779 6380	5140 5635
Bowie's maj., 1282; Groome's do., 1520; Buch. do., 695.			

Total vote of the State ....47141 39882...47460 39115
Maj. for Hicks, 3459; do for Fillmore, 8345.
The balance of the American State ticket was elected by about Hicks's majority.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Americans, 15; Democrats, 7.
HOUSE.....Americans, 44; Democrats, 22.

VIRGINIA.

CONG., 1857. PRES. '56.

District.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
I.	Critcher.	Garnett.	Fill.	Buch.
Accomac	..	880	..	891
Elizabeth C'y	..	184	..	190
Essex	..	338	..	298
Gloucester	..	368	..	369
James City	..	128	..	57
King and Q'n	..	388	..	438
Lancaster	..	160	..	160
Matthews	..	168	..	270
Middlesex	..	128	..	249
New Kent	..	149	..	196
Northampton	..	235	..	254
North'ber'l'd	..	249	..	240
Richmond Co.	..	291	..	225
Warwick	..	61	..	18
Westmoreld	..	139	..	151
Williamsburg	..	56	..	57
York	..	194	..	114
Total		4168		4200

Maj. for Garnett, 1112; do. for Buchanan, 42.

II. Millson, Dem. Fill. Buch.
No opposition. 3741 5117

Maj. for Buchanan, 1376.

III. Crans. Caskie. Fill. Buch.

Caroline	293	612..	414	517
Chesterfield	98	530..	160	846
Goochland	81	293..	198	327
Hanover	361	755..	315	615
Henrico	613	702..	755	709
King Will'm	124	375..	73	274
Louisa	193	408..	247	633
Rich'd C'y	1168	1483..	1753	1474
Total	2931	5148..	4105	5443

Maj. for Caskie, 2217; do. for Buchanan, 1338.

IV. Collier. Goode. Fill. Buch.

Amelia	27	148..	120	276
Brunswick	45	329..	121	395
Charlotte	235	425..	247	463
Cumberland	24	157..	194	274
Dinwiddie	163	349..	140	264
Lunenburg	43	340..	117	429
Mecklenb'rg	41	745..	271	867
Nottoway	56	139..	140	205
Petersburg	410	484..	672	836
Powhattan	13	152..	92	244
Prince Edw'd	75	321..	214	429
Total	1132	3579..	2268	4995

Maj. for Goode, 2447; do. for Buchanan, 2637.

V. Bocock, Dem. Fill. Buch.
No opposition. 4248 6117

Maj. for Buchanan, 1869.

VI. Powell, Dem. Fill. Buch.
No opposition. 5741 5802

Maj. for Buchanan, 1461.

VII. Snowdon. Smith. Fill. Buch.

Alexandria	804	425..	948	977
Culpepper	360	514..	150	643
Fairfax	529	747..	489	737
Fauquier	784	989..	994	1041
King George	127	227..	127	266
Orange	163	407..	257	377
Prince Will'm	221	676..	238	705
Rappahan'k	533	413..	331	295
Spotsylvania	298	400..	448	682
Stafford	102	539..	263	539
Total	3841	5332..	4618	6002

Maj. for Smith, 1391; do. for Buchanan, 1384.

VIII. Lucas. Fa'kner. Fill. Buch.

Berkeley	694	951..	846	997
Clarke	218	367..	295	404
Frederick	681	1132..	893	1261
Hampshire	677	965..	947	1165
Jefferson	727	837..	846	946
Loudoun	1271	706..	1979	858
Morgan	157	363..	329	319
Page	42	955..	57	1034
Warren	179	435..	145	568
Total	4515	6631..	6071	7645

Maj. for Faulkner, 2115; do. for Buchanan, 1574.

IX. Letcher, Dem. Fill. Buch.
No opposition. 5366 9569

Maj. for Buchanan, 4203.

X. Dunn'gton. Clemens. Fill. Buch.

Brooke	282	308..	261	451
Hancock	194	214..	190	330
Marion	253	857..	470	1632
Marshall	242	825..	981	951
Monongalia	105	844..	609	1447
Ohio	1064	1113..	1464	1532
Pleasants	3	357..	178	315
Preston	220	816..	719	1232
Taylor	440	507..	452	616
Tyler	17	564..	329	556
Wetsel	1	644..	80	704
Total	2821	7074..	5713	9824

Maj. for Clemens, 4253; do. for Buchanan, 4111.

XI. Carlile. Jenkins. Fill. Buch.

Barbour	295	765..	325	938
Braxton	535	181..	494	260
Cabell	335	560..	396	598
Calhoun	69	208..	27	116
Doddridge	108	299..	178	441
Gilmer	125	233..	127	267
Harrison	726	808..	840	1221
Jackson	446	514..	436	606
Kanawha	691	367..	1149	668
Lewis	344	602..	299	712
Mason	533	398..	708	561
Putnam	351	348..	491	396
Randolph and Tucker	234	427..	218	441
Ritchie	219	314..	277	506
Roane	261	203..	256	212
Upshur	300	461..	296	534
Wirt	174	247..	191	322
Wood	778	693..	763	575
Total	6653	7768..	7437	9800

Maj. for Jenkins, 1106; do. for Buchanan, 2363.

XII. Edmondson. Dem. Fill. Buch.
No opposition. 5188 7999

Maj. for Buchanan, 2811.

XIII. Martin. Hopkins. Fill. Buch.

Carroll	508	482..	260	667
Grayson	463	836..	266	562
Lee	843	869..	888	910
Pulaski	31	931..	209	831
Russell	639	534..	398	755
Scott	744	457..	406	810
Smythe	423	499..	332	572
Tazewell	456	783..	119	1140
Washington	474	922..	644	1116
Wise	252	172..	42	18
Wythe	567	503..	531	867
Total	5249	6318..	3676	7793

Maj. for Hopkins, 69; do. for Buchanan, 4217.

Total vote of the State..Fillmore, 60310; Buchanan, 89706. Maj. for Buchanan, 29396.

THE LEGISLATURE is very decidedly Democratic.

Carrituck	197	611..	128	538
Gates	356	367..	305	388
Halifax	586	729..	509	683
Hertford	457	275..	375	301
Martin	324	708..	311	725
Northampton	490	672..	466	621
Pasquotank	532	556..	532	599
Perquimans	372	382..	346	254
Tyrrell	220	145..	227	92
Washington	365	296..	364	236
Total	5285	5293..	4810	4934

Maj. for Shaw, 38; do. for Buchanan, 124.

II. Scat'ng. Ruffin. Fill. Buch.

Beaufort	0	419..	796	526
Carteret	15	277..	380	463
Craven	76	405..	475	695
Edgecomb	16	1206..	151	1261
Greene	47	357..	218	375
Hyde	555	548..	296	248
Jones	88	209..	157	211
Lenoir	109	426..	264	424
Onslow	15	600..	145	683
Pitt	192	631..	570	730
Wayne	0	1007..	208	1172
Wilson	No return.		New Co.	
Total	616	6040..	3771	7007

Maj. for Ruffin, 5424; do. for Buchanan, 3236.

III. Scat'ng. Winsl'w. Fill. Buch.
1467 6338.. 3848 7052

Maj. for Winslow, 4851; do. for Buchanan, 3184.

IV. Scat'ng. Branch. Fill. Buch.
1102 7375.. 3306 7101

Maj. for Branch, 6273; do. for Buchanan, 3796.

V. Gilmer. Will'ms. Fill. Buch.

Alamance	495	796..	462	717
Caswell	155	694..	212	917
Chatham	1012	1023..	757	761
Guilford	1353	960..	1515	413
Montgomery	613	204..	446	108
Moore	610	474..	499	440
Person	371	560..	279	548
Randolph	1067	695..	1025	336
Total	5692	4845..	5305	4235

Maj. for Gilmer, 847; do. for Fillmore, 1070.

VI. Puryear. Scales. Fill. Buch.

Alexander	401	417..	322	314
Ashe	771	902..	917	831
Davidson	1037	767..	964	634
Davie	548	895..	477	879
Forsyth	977	1042..	772	1043
Iredell	1100	866..	1341	802
Rockingham	788	1401..	859	1001
Stokes	453	748..	331	668
Surry	580	933..	363	706
Yadkin	542	668..	694	483
Total	6950	7679..	6139	8951

Maj. for Scales, 729; do. for Fillmore, 188.

VII. Scat'ng. Craige. Fill. Buch.
850 6394.. 4349 5809

Maj. for Craige, 5855; do. for Buchanan, 1960.

VIII. Scat'ng. Cl'gm'n. Fill. Buch.
3750 9673.. 5468 6177

Maj. for Clingman, 4914; do. for Buchanan, 709.

At this election the question of amending the Constitution so as to abolish the property qualification for voters was submitted to a direct vote of the people and approved.

THE LEGISLATURE is decidedly Democratic.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONG., 1857. PRES. '56.

District.	Am.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.
I.	Smith.	Shaw.	Fill.	Buch.
Bertie	575	479..	511	468
Camden	512	198..	474	89
Chowan	210	295..	212	225

MISSOURI.

Counties.	Gov., '57. Ind. Rollins.	Dem. Stewart.	Pres., '56 Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Adair	159	412..	283	410
Andrew	627	553..	428	889
Atchison	125	170..	132	345
Audrain	467	392..	565	521
Barry	264	332..	148	488
Barton	95	67..	58	64
Bates	220	383..	255	400
Benton	315	310..	159	467
Bollinger	219	163..	199	143
Boone	1399	875..	1329	958
Buchanan	558	981..	768	1036
Butler	49	112..	34	143
Caldwell	226	217..	257	295
Callaway	1003	808..	1095	805
Camden	174	177..	210	269
C. Girardeau	496	408..	664	898
Carroll	564	599..	399	659
Cass	592	494..	596	561
Cedar	210	380..	163	391
Charlton	448	666..	440	559
Clarke	577	524..	721	587
Clay	643	585..	756	675
Clinton	573	575..	406	397
Cole	382	667..	259	552
Cooper	662	665..	787	778
Crawford	390	372..	460	434
Dade	523	498..	333	418
Dallas	247	172..	132	454
Daviess	517	557..	380	572
De Kalb	91	274..	172	336
Dent	24	342..	77	390
Franklin	182	143..	101	147
Franklin	676	504..	631	846
Gasconade	262	120..	220	403
Gentry	568	477..	396	757
Green	1157	748..	1043	1029
Grundy	440	518..	350	535
Harrison	333	321..	318	495
Henry	444	291..	402	369
Hickory	166	175..	103	333
Holt	200	219..	240	409
Howard	757	902..	798	867
Howell	36	54..	[New Co.]	
Iron	90	75..	[New Co.]	
Jackson	746	910..	894	1168
Jasper	491	305..	294	398
Jefferson	485	345..	503	387
Johnson	576	497..	844	540
Knox	503	408..	391	471
Laclede	217	200..	225	321
Lafayette	1090	486..	1293	654
Lawrence	655	467..	358	574
Lewis	523	687..	642	761
Lincoln	586	898..	572	846
Linn	398	417..	383	400
Livingston	384	581..	430	501
McDonald	118	309..	61	299
Macon	536	935..	435	934
Madison	147	174..	355	418
Maries	82	250..	67	246
Marion	1107	616..	1321	727
Mercer	551	539..	417	450
Miller	177	338..	108	224
Mississippi	210	175..	317	365
Moniteau	494	575..	387	427
Monroe	921	731..	1012	762
Montgomery	532	342..	603	365
Morgan	249	347..	227	403
New Madrid	147	129..	295	234
Newton	496	621..	256	528
Nodaway	405	378..	183	438
Oregon	16	157..	37	324
Osage	313	312..	219	412
Ozark	101	139..	51	149
Pemiscott	111	178..	111	119
Perry	145	563..	207	586
Pettis	484	254..	432	319
Pike	1102	1106..	1131	1113
Platte	947	884..	1040	1263
Polk	523	524..	412	662
Pulaski	98	138..	68	268
Putnam	228	472..	257	488
Ralls	563	364..	534	399
Randolph	772	729..	606	595
Ray	862	681..	744	874
Reynolds	21	67..	82	114
Ripley	35	268..	41	306
St. Charles	574	396..	583	772
St. Clair	186	224..	210	347
St. Francois	133	268..	401	541
St. Genevieve	117	172..	308	356
St. Louis	6676	4893..	6834	5530
Saline	763	520..	853	599
Schuyler	170	391..	287	472
Scotland	281	465..	352	632
Scott	272	171..	345	222
Shannon	—	29..	14	40
Shelby	435	402..	432	573
Stoddard	144	304..	151	315
Stone	161	48..	3	137
Sullivan	205	483..	260	552
Taney	95	280..	34	288
Texas	87	329..	91	479
Vernon	174	234..	172	302
Warren	302	301..	378	369
Washington	381	415..	487	578
Wayne	68	226..	100	287
Webster	355	289..	189	468
Wright	76	243..	64	267
Total	47641	47975	48496	57959

Majority for Stewart, 334; do. for Buchanan, 9463.

This was a special Election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of TRUSTEN POLK, who surrendered the Executive chair for a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Rollins ran as an Independent Candidate, and was supported by the Americans and also by the Emancipationists, a growing party in Missouri. The friends of Mr. Rollins contended, with much plausibility, at least, that their candidate had received a majority of the votes cast for Governor; but that he had been *counted out* by the fraudulent admission, on the part of the State canvassers, of "amended returns," specially prepared for the occasion.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The vote for Judges of the Supreme Court resulted as follows:

Scott*	46714	Ryland	31674
Napton*	38805	Gar'nhire	17765
Richardson*	35397	Adams	16714
Wright	12251		
Noel	10097		
Hovey	5454		

Messrs Scott, Napton, and Richardson, the successful candidates, were supported quite generally by the friends of Mr. Rollins; though party lines were not strictly drawn in the contest for Judges.

* Elected.

MISSISSIPPI.

The election in this State was for Governor, State Officers, Congressmen, and Members of the Legislature, but was so decidedly a one-sided affair, that it is hardly worth our while to give the returns in detail. The aggregate returns were as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Americans.	*Democrats.*
Yerger.... 14345;	McWillie.. 26876

Majority for McWillie, 14051.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ross..... 13429;	Dillworth. 27371

Maj. for Dillworth, 13942.

FOR AUDITOR.

Courts..... 13305;	McAfee.. 27421

Maj. for McAfee, 14118.

FOR TREASURER.

Bibb..... 13549;	Hussy.... 27296

Maj. for Hussy, 13744.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Watson... 13237;	Wharton.. 27116

Maj. for Wharton, 13879.

CONG., 1857. PRES. '56.

District.	*Am.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*	*Dem.*
I.	Alcorn.	Lamar.	Fill.	Buch.
	2738	4818..	5164	7806

Majority for Lamar, 2080; do. for Buchanan, 2644.

District.	*Am.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*	*Dem.*
II.	Clarke.	Davis.	Fill.	Buch.
	2625	4930..	4620	6716

Majority for Davis, 2314; do. for Buchanan, 2196.

III.	No cand.	Barksdale.	Fill.	Buch.
		5536..	4826	8563

Majority for Buchanan, 3538.

IV.	Lake.	Singl'n.	Fill.	Buch.
	5130	6279..	5868	6412

Maj. for Singleton, 1149; do. for Buchanan, 259.

V.	No cand.	Quitman.	Fill.	Buch.
		5480..	3629	6467

Majority for Buchanan, 2838.

THE LEGISLATURE is very strongly Democratic.

INDIANA.

Special Elections were held in the 1st and Xth Congressional Districts of this State, to fill vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Lockhart and Brenton, resulting in the choice of William J. Niblack, *Dem.*, in the 1st, and Charles Case, *Rep.*, in the Xth.

NEBRASKA.

CONGRESS, 1857.

Counties.	*Rep.* Thayer	*Dem.* Forg'n	*Dem.* Chap'n	*Dem.* E.'ain.
Pawnee	1	29	20	57
Richardson	7	90	66	61
Nemaha	19	50	713	166
Johnson	0	47	20	8
Otoe	45	590	101	180
Cass&Lanc'r	412	72	79	53
Gage	0	2	27	0
Clay	0	12	0	0
Sarpy	28	279	70	130
Douglass	434	371	447	272
Dodge	101	122	73	59
Burt	61	1	27	114
Washington	239	49	67	14
Dakotah	2	0	238	126
Lean qui Co'rt	0	0	55	0
Cedar	57	0	53	11
Total	1388	1654	1697	1306

Plurality for Ferguson, 47.

Mr. Chapman contests the seat on the ground of alledged fraudulent voting in Washington and other counties.

GEORGIA.

Districts.	Congress. '56. Am. Bartow.	Dem. Seward.	Gov., 1857. Am. Hill.	Dem. Brown.	Pres. '56. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
I. Appling	133	257	143	278	96	268
Barrien	192	288	207	283	79	280
Bryan	140	133	138	153	94	133
Bulloch	57	372	27	425	34	460
Camden	55	144	55	186	28	186
Chatham	1002	912	894	1093	971	1445
Charlton	40	145	37	163	38	129
Clinch	220	236	221	234	137	171
Coffee	154	156	154	167	16	16
Colquitt	67	128	76	127	75	106
Effingham	232	168	224	154	189	171
Emanuel	326	370	331	403	259	273
Glynn	90	157	85	166	91	119
Irwin	53	283	70	283	50	155
Laurens	478	86	519	90	406	70
Liberty	170	95	149	220	133	191
Lowndes	388	466	413	466	292	443
McIntosh	88	108	66	102	49	155
Montgomery	338	46	342	48	201	36
Tattnall	224	227	229	247	186	191
Telfair	157	147	174	144	121	110
Thomas	395	495	457	489	333	453
Ware	85	283	84	280	6	125
Wayne	49	168	47	191	39	131
Total	5093	5570	5122	6496	3905	5757

Gaulden, Ind. Dem., received 508 votes for Cong.
Seward over Bartow, 777; maj. for Brown, 1374; do. for Buchanan, 1854.

	Elam.	Crawford.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
II. Baker	163	555	214	520	175	453
Calhoun	115	367	162	288	56	251
Chattah'chee	268	382	290	369	231	330
Clay	181	289	228	275	188	279
Decatur	453	490	524	456	454	396
Dooley	259	486	280	486	200	419
Dougherty	204	320	244	325	197	295
Early	64	247	123	216	149	299
Lee	254	255	248	262	229	250
Macon	405	275	428	271	395	274
Marion	491	521	539	510	495	494
Miller	33	152	44	145	20	153
Muscogee	736	774	925	636	933	710
Pulaski	217	474	248	474	240	417
Randolph	462	612	521	578	460	556
Stewart	554	615	626	581	598	568
Sumter	797	616	832	613	866	701
Terrel	241	256	284	252	215	233
Webster	287	237	303	226	203	215
Worth	84	287	116	263	83	227
Total	6365	8220	7239	7764	6514	7569

Maj. for Crawford, 1855; do. for Brown, 525; do. for Buchanan, 1055.

	Trippe.	Bailey.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch
III. Bibb	785	841	846	868	774	959
Butts	304	393	336	389	263	387
Crawford	315	384	320	388	228	378
Harris	708	511	730	518	753	528
Houston	526	538	563	567	576	604
Monroe	674	552	697	560	656	505
Pike	452	501	496	507	491	530
Spaulding	455	465	451	478	540	545
Talbot	607	472	640	486	547	442
Taylor	507	360	527	381	512	429
Upson	640	516	662	518	617	506
Total	5803	5423	6090	5540	5777	5712

Trippe's maj., 380; Hill's do. 550; Fillmore's, do. 65.

	Tidwell.	Gartrell.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
IV. Campbell	506	638	502	663	463	754
Carroll	882	997	927	1023	855	1176
Cobb	603	1224	746	1285	734	1261
Cowetа	643	839	678	834	634	823
De Kalb	434	636	457	664	433	695
Fayette	608	585	537	675	456	754
Fulton	784	1005	793	1064	911	833
Heard	412	457	422	459	418	516
Henry	736	612	759	619	709	591
Merriwether	686	684	711	687	648	703
Troup	945	331	979	856	1006	412
Total	6859	8008	7211	8331	6909	8516

Maj. for Gartrell, 1069; do. for Brown, 1120; do. for Buchanan, 1616.

	*Hooper.	Wright.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
V. Cass	319	802	752	998	751	1206
Catoosa	306	404	426	419	346	365
Chattooga	332	516	436	498	366	506
Cherokee	778	973	768	1099	566	1146
Dade	14	238	218	239	156	249
Fannin	118	578	119	626	152	571
Floyd	705	897	770	892	812	847
Gilmer	158	566	242	906	191	830
Gordon	456	670	497	816	595	890
Harralson	51	359	69	509	66	272
Murray	351	605	313	629	240	567
Paulding	290	662	305	725	191	776
Pickens	288	491	228	593	198	425
Polk	260	801	434	275	371	259
Walker	333	624	511	674	565	834
Whitfield	436	708	476	777	508	733
Total	5690	9669	6552	10475	6183	10446

Maj. for Wright, 3979; do. for Brown, 3923; do. for Buchanan, 4263.

	*Simmons.	Jackson.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
VI. Clarke	438	475	577	998	603	457
Forsyth	506	750	576	743	458	798
Franklin	258	998	205	1045	183	972
Gwinnett	777	764	817	867	749	1092
Habersham	876	437	290	1078	266	868
Hall	512	732	571	690	451	696
Hart	207	571	218	908	152	610
Jackson	524	402	529	712	453	773
Lumpkin	530	915	567	732	468	736
Madison	251	422	261	436	215	415
Rabun	206	341	62	501	72	407
Towns	321	8	21	507	60	365
Union	273	326	124	501	261	454
Walton	515	614	554	721	460	694
Total	5956	7751	5867	9339	4841	9247

Maj. for Jackson, 1795; do. for Brown, 3972; do. for Buchanan, 4406.

	Hill.	L. Stephens.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
VII. Baldwin	381	543	397	554	396	300
Greene	571	274	612	395	576	393
Hancock	393	556	464	505	527	526
Jasper	410	390	422	401	393	415
Jones	273	367	286	389	135	306
Morgan	384	222	361	237	363	234
Newton	514	656	554	626	910	344
Putnam	310	340	317	351	294	353
Twiggs	232	369	348	363	178	257
Washington	647	630	691	606	699	564
Wilkinson	380	567	407	594	253	531
Total	4800	4525	5078	4646	4513	4428

Maj. for Joshua Hill, 278; do for Benj. H. Hill, 432; do. for Fillmore, 84.

	Miller.	Stephens.	Hill.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
VIII. Burke	266	623	321	574	183	490
Columbia	415	351	435	372	342	456
Elbert	514	573	554	515	554	534
Jefferson	531	406	561	399	576	353
Lincoln	200	219	201	217	212	219
Oglethorpe	555	495	531	496	594	451
Richmond	1080	789	1086	892	1143	800
Scriven	253	277	253	270	167	266
Taliaferro	122	230	167	254	109	256
Warren	398	471	518	567	389	389
Wilkes	471	457	514	402	279	438
Total	4986	5151	4290	5040	3909	4903

Maj. for Stephens, 1056; do. for Brown, 810; do. for Buchanan, 1097.

Total vote of the State.....46899 57631...43439 56981

Maj. for Brown, 10732; do. for Buchanan, 14142.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Americans, 32; Democrats, 26
HOUSE.....Americans, 50; Democrats, 108.

* Independent Democrats.

TENNESSEE.

Districts.	Congress. '55. Am.	Dem.	Gov., 1857. Am.	Dem.	Pres. '56. Am.	Dem.
I.	Taylor.	Watkins	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Carter	786	172	786	195	726	228
Cocke	787	589	782	593	785	439
Greene	977	1721	891	1256	880	1252
Hancock	206	464	212	467	241	525
Hawkins	930	1064	900	1136	916	1144
Jefferson	1249	844	1446	746	1571	557
Johnson	430	155	404	189	459	178
Sevier	701	851	761	807	921	164
Sullivan	486	1201	434	1292	548	1477
Washington	826	1066	745	1151	838	1334
Total	7471	7647	7801	7962	7857	7908

Maj. for Watkins, 176; do. for Harris, 651; do. for Buchanan, 21.

	II. Maynard.	Welles.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Anderson	691	359	697	377	649	348
Campbell	994	523	956	556	945	454
Claiborne	639	706	587	763	543	735
Fentress	180	473	153	477	118	533
Grainger	1059	708	1060	715	1117	736
Knox	1996	812	1951	862	2551	838
Morgan	176	256	164	269	162	263
Overton	263	1354	263	1356	322	1505
Scott	206	179	147	194	156	224
Total	5665	5360	5287	5587	6965	5616

Maj. for Maynard, 205; do. for Harris, 350; do. for Fillmore, 547.

	III. Heiskell.	Smith.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Bledsoe	456	575	457	591	354	271
Blount	1073	657	1074	664	1246	623
Bradley	599	1055	620	1051	608	1078
Hamilton	959	890	959	890	1064	1051
Marion	567	599	546	435	523	444
Meigs	100	531	94	554	125	636
Monroe	815	926	795	965	867	1041
McMinn	864	999	869	1020	970	1069
Polk	289	663	283	682	402	796
Rhea	243	362	242	371	311	448
Roane	836	808	844	818	1026	839
Total	6800	7663	6783	7831	7648	8277

Maj. for Smith, 863; do. for Harris, 1078; do. for Buchanan, 729.

	IV. Pickett.	Savage.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Coffee	275	933	293	943	307	990
Cumberland.	with White and Bledsoe				243	261
DeKalb	560	796	568	811	554	795
Grundy	53	456	52	470	26	425
Jackson	1224	1128	1212	1221	1251	1180
Macon	471	439	452	454	559	526
Smith	1473	719	1457	767	1696	729
Van Buren	85	200	91	204	103	206
Warren	811	1066	827	1136	411	1130
White	816	679	812	740	806	740
Total	6823	6436	6324	6766	6670	7041

Maj. for Savage, 1205; do. for Harris, 1442; do. for Buchanan, 1171.

	V. Ready.	Guild.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Cannon	456	536	454	563	428	809
Rutherford	1476	1433	1476	1440	1469	1368
Sumner	713	1643	735	1780	859	1894
Williamson	1447	735	1456	756	1646	775
Wilson	2059	1215	2091	1217	2186	1154
Total	6151	6951	6191	6096	6588	6960

Maj. for Ready, 800; do. for Hatton, 135; do. for Fillmore, 606.

	VI. Nc cand.	Jones.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Bedford		1514	1512	1480	1557	1578
Franklin		1399	264	1226	331	1437
Lincoln		2811	410	2463	451	2670
Marshall		1266	575	1234	649	1278
Maury		1776	1223	1745	1516	1825
Total		8516	3989	8148	4284	9876

Maj. for Harris, 4176; do. for Buchanan, 4292.

	VII. McElrath.	Wright.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Benton	15	723	371	630	453	632
Decatur	96	556	854	542	453	495
Giles	396	1439	1057	1407	1236	1564
Hardin	220	908	662	555	746	986
Hickman	9	1046	162	1002	258	1066
Humphreys	56	700	229	617	280	695
Lawrence	159	852	446	809	514	876
Lewis	3	226	24	221	26	242
McNairy	402	1155	853	1068	969	1125
Perry	69	504	205	499	262	526
Wayne	160	563	639	527	714	563
Total	1665	8630	5052	8496	5992	8728

Maj. for Wright, 6965; do. for Harris, 3444; do. for Buchanan, 2736.

	VIII. Zollicoffer.	Quarles.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch
Cheatham	with Davidson and Robertson				423	465
Davidson	2960	1969	2932	2060	3269	2074
Dickson	875	795	862	815	862	816
Montgomery	1146	1038	1229	966	1368	944
Robertson	1124	975	1139	963	1089	928
Stewart	484	783	465	793	606	895
Total	6088	5560	6117	5644	7127	6122

Maj. for Zollicoffer, 508; do. for Hatton, 473; do. for Fillmore, 1005.

	IX. Etheridge.	Atkins.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Carroll	1866	856	1634	876	1710	963
Dyer	647	566	636	569	666	590
Gibson	1755	1251	1747	1342	1832	1284
Henry	883	1769	839	1785	897	1827
Henderson	1182	750	1173	756	1513	805
Lauderdale	396	854	391	859	395	411
Obion	851	923	879	903	853	950
Tipton	410	646	398	652	424	663
Weakley	1044	1516	966	1547	869	1628
Total	8474	8903	8263	8689	8629	9030

Maj. for Atkins, 129; do. for Harris, 597; do. for Buchanan, 401.

	X. Stevens.	Avery.	Hatton.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Fayette	1023	1002	1007	1020	1022	1090
Hardeman	624	1236	594	1260	691	1333
Haywood	819	944	812	963	843	920
Madison	1434	808	1402	919	1561	951
Shelby	1808	2016	1806	2029	2114	2044
Total	5707	6006	5621	6183	6230	6338

Maj. for Avery, 299; do. for Harris, 562; do. for Buchanan, 68.

Total vote of the State.. 59957 71539 66117 73636

Majority for Harris, 11672: do. for Buchanan, 7519.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Americans.. 7; Democrats.. 18.
HOUSE....Americans.. 38; Democrats.. 42.

ALABAMA.

The election in this State for 1857, was a very one-sided affair. ANDREW B. MOORE, Democrat, was elected Governor without opposition. The Democrats elected the entire delegation to Congress, only one district, the IIId., being closely contested, as follows:

Counties.	Am. Judge.	Dem. Dowdell.
Montgomery	1268	1106
Autauga	548	653
Tallapoosa	1294	1649
Chambers	949	1139
Macon	1316	1041
Russell	995	887
Total	6418	6505

Dowdell's majority, 87.

In the Ist. district, formerly represented by Percy Walker, *Am.*, James A. Stallworth, *Dem.*, was elected over McCaskill, *Am.*, by 2720 maj. In the other districts, the Democratic candidates were elected without serious opposition.

KENTUCKY.

Districts.	Congress. 1857. Am. Dem.		Treas. 1857. Am. Dem.		Pres. '56. Am. Dem.	
I.	Grimes.	Burn'tt.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Ballard	218	653	226	552	323	655
Caldwell	267	582	270	510	463	607
Calloway	93	1028	99	934	206	1109
Crittenden	351	603	299	544	506	664
Fulton	93	259	113	249	340	460
Graves	125	897	188	781	475	1380
Hickman	75	440	130	390	244	631
Hopkins	320	1019	360	737	857	1133
Livingston	151	841	178	241	457	572
Lyon	166	362	166	338	253	390
Marshall	84	743	83	660	104	943
McCracken	573	425	579	351	660	505
Trigg	334	825	392	679	581	359
Union	345	794	362	727	653	926
Total	2945	8899	3215	7713	6122	10733

Majority for Burnett, 6044; do. for Garrard, 4496; do. for Buchanan, 4611.

II.	Johnson.	Peyton.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Breck'ridge	854	957	790	440	1008	628
Butler	434	836	342	348	571	451
Christian	952	1033	930	695	1060	1098
Daviess	926	1044	954	1150	954	965
Grayson	433	758	338	679	427	651
Hancock	377	453	344	426	425	407
Henderson	777	792	747	755	866	767
McLean	No return.		No return.		494	476
Mechlenburg	857	836	856	761	736	747
Ohio	764	1105	819	758	813	901
Total	6173	7213	6447	6841	7339	7091

Majority for Peyton, 1059; do. for Garrard, 594; do. for Fillmore, 259.

III.	Underw'd.	Lewis.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Allen	423	656	346	540	657	713
Barren	1408	1459	1376	1396	1561	1852
Edmondson	200	408	81	331	181	421
Hart	400	804	334	761	509	816
Logan	1943	805	1220	459	1013	805
Monroe	572	794	521	571	561	661
Simpson	396	533	305	416	457	537
Todd	552	953	496	521	703	575
Warren	1055	750	975	896	1384	696
Total	6399	6156	5648	5551	7025	6154

Majority for Underwood, 243; do. for Jones, 92; do. for Fillmore, 1341.

IV.	Anderson.	Talbott.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Adair	550	1063	571	896	485	1035
Boyle	718	833	598	359	676	569
Casey	700	464	634	439	601	415
Clinton	397	515	530	477	261	522
Cumberland	625	806	626	351	636	535
Greene	423	699	396	523	405	639
Lincoln	898	451	900	453	796	652
Pulaski	1088	1295	904	1221	966	1336
Russell	439	459	446	386	448	429
Taylor	547	651	568	564	517	672
Wayne	691	709	574	597	515	699
Total	6981	7925	5716	6290	6008	6901

Majority for Talbott, 164; do. for Garrard, 564; do. for Buchanan, 833.

V.	Young.	Jewett.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Anderson	385	667	338	536	399	737
Bullitt	496	550	477	540	545	561
Hardin	1013	951	920	945	1226	1052
Larue	498	508	412	493	546	490
Marion	422	1048	337	964	418	1154
Meade	337	371	297	335	714	402
Mercer	493	955	456	949	615	1121
Nelson	662	897	637	850	798	1041
Spencer	334	434	335	439	391	434
Washington	302	1086	303	951	441	1145
Total	4996	7377	4621	6786	5993	8016

Majority for Jewett, 2381; do. for Garrard, 2165; do. for Buchanan, 2023.

VI.	Moore.	Elliott.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Breathitt	83	478	64	455	112	502
Clay	354	462	288	366	421	369
Estill	542	604	509	552	474	543
Floyd	94	686	76	736	85	939
Garrard	723	757	659	308	566	428
Harlan	341	309	272	327	331	264
Johnson	14	695	8	891	14	708
Knox	639	553	515	349	568	271
Laurel	439	570	393	499	408	393
Letcher	No return.		No return.		79	227
Madison	1210	1188	1157	1049	1997	1352
Owsley	349	494	314	421	336	401
Perry	127	357	95	276	173	295
Pike	47	610	51	550	161	706
Rock Castle	493	178	395	217	417	154
Whitley	525	444	380	357	572	338
Total	5950	7470	4964	7283	6128	7427

Majority for Elliott, 1520; do. for Garrard, 2419; do for Buchanan, 1304.

VII.	Marshall.	Holt.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Henry	663	963	623	912	787	1050
Jefferson	3925	2628	3869	2754	4968	2972
Oldham	364	580	333	512	397	536
Shelby	1133	668	1070	663	1262	773
Total	6085	4979	5894	4831	7366	5323

Majority for Marshall, 1106; do. for Jones, 1063; do. for Fillmore, 2056.

VIII.	Hanson.	Clay.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Bourbon	906	818	893	895	957	901
Fayette	1336	949	1330	933	1494	1056
Franklin	740	776	740	743	833	794
Harrison	965	1151	913	1120	995	1206
Jessamine	532	681	467	663	614	653
Nicholas	741	924	757	877	696	709
Scott	644	1068	602	1060	674	1049
Woodford	605	450	578	435	672	420
Total	6451	6577	6280	6816	6835	6827

Majority for Clay, 126; do. for Garrard, 115; do. for Fillmore, 608.

IX.	Cox.	Mason.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Bath	883	1102	892	1013	642	1028
Carter	990	895	896	866	998	787
Clarke	916	440	889	405	998	418
Fleming	1001	813	934	719	949	848
Greenup	850	810	774	617	998	805
Lawrence	947	874	908	849	495	478
Lewis	606	636	598	610	588	651
Mason	1187	747	1180	689	1398	994
Montgomery	593	493	565	431	646	451
Morgan	451	1154	397	1050	289	1066
Powell	160	211	155	191	197	177
Rowan	150	274	117	267	198	257
Total	7834	8148	6642	7096	7160	7962

Majority for Mason, 614; do. for Garrard, 456; do. for Buchanan, 813.

X.	Rankin.	Stev'ns'n.	Jones.	Garrard.	Fill.	Buch.
Bracken	286	725	275	596	576	748
Boone	672	842	748	742	937	815
Campbell	442	1105	604	969	905	1219
Carroll	191	447	316	427	489	511
Gallatin	416	426	418	410	340	269
Grant	515	663	576	654	630	676
Kenton	411	1734	721	1460	1246	1642
Owen	457	1396	418	1367	884	1579
Pendleton	696	811	699	774	796	733
Trimble	19	809	187	492	275	669
Total	4185	8748	5262	7891	6928	8788

Majority for Stevenson, 4563; do. for Garrard, 2629; do. for Buchanan, 1860.

Total vote of the State	53494	66590	67416
Majority for Garrard, 12,096; do for Buch'n,			7284

LEGISLATURE.

Senate....Americans, 20; Democrats, 18.
House.....Americans, 59; Democrats, 61.

OHIO.

Counties.	Governor, 1857. Rep. Chase.	Dem. Payne.	Am. V. Trump.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem't.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill'e.
Adams	1267	1608	48	1407	1790	278
Allen	1242	1472	53	1415	1508	94
Ashland	1600	1913	10	1912	2089	39
Ashtabula	3805	1059	17	5108	975	252
Athens	1723	1319	14	2299	1350	154
Auglaize	860	1354	17	912	1604	88
Belmont	1572	2417	950	1817	2810	1753
Brown	1583	2089	84	1785	2700	428
Butler	1781	2957	85	2301	3509	296
Caroll	1498	1221	6	1750	1255	87
Champaign	1707	1476	160	1995	1711	320
Clark	2186	1384	11	2641	1539	168
Clermont	1952	2563	446	2188	2741	781
Clinton	1846	1117	0	2117	1170	240
Columbiana	2949	2334	41	3616	2497	96
Coshocton	2017	2250	5	2162	2281	56
Crawford	1457	2083	27	1685	2154	32
Cuyahoga	5449	4482	11	6360	4446	296
Darke	1901	2021	68	2086	1988	209
Defiance	775	923	7	821	895	38
Delaware	2007	1576	24	2367	1649	230
Erie	1916	1429	17	2258	1377	75
Fairfield	1281	2917	357	1700	3233	711
Fayette	1028	735	167	1209	880	373
Franklin	3108	3990	142	3488	3791	574
Fulton	989	854	9	1098	772	64
Gallia	604	1280	608	610	1341	1206
Geauga	2080	578	18	2694	575	58
Greene	2507	1365	0	3032	1465	214
Guernsey	1911	1793	65	2392	1932	210
Hamilton	8824	11969	2196	9345	13051	5680
Hancock	1611	1868	8	1773	1944	37
Hardin	1042	911	60	1091	882	82
Harrison	1691	1376	25	2060	1473	110
Henry	538	707	21	587	655	22
Highland	1641	2088	533	1810	2140	894
Hocking	758	1305	19	1092	1454	115
Holmes	1093	1861	1	1285	2103	5
Huron	2953	1568	18	3468	1709	54
Jackson	763	1135	120	938	1383	416
Jefferson	2123	1934	5	2424	1991	259
Knox	2358	2223	82	2735	2437	124
Lake	1947	545	0	2371	628	39
Lawrence	637	1160	297	743	1150	902
Licking	2855	3356	147	3027	3371	417
Logan	1719	1297	37	2093	1328	267
Loraine	3279	1438	0	3904	1420	54
Lucas	1632	1661	233	1639	1866	486
Madison	926	771	158	997	656	475
Mahoning	1891	1825	2	2323	1937	29
Marion	1335	1312	0	1367	1275	4
Medina	2283	1532	0	2635	1572	28
Meigs	1635	1417	117	1998	1603	344
Mercer	533	983	0	629	1159	114
Miami	2362	1730	23	3171	1988	159
Monroe	626	1849	26	1016	2812	413
Montgomery	3530	4112	0	4038	4285	391
Morgan	1675	1296	9	2125	1669	201
Morrow	1733	1589	54	2031	1667	101
Muskingum	3018	3329	94	3172	3391	1092
Noble	1228	1189	16	1603	1337	154
Ottawa	375	457	3	454	477	1
Paulding	414	218	10	497	170	5
Perry	1454	1784	90	1385	1847	492
Pickaway	1434	1976	208	1724	2066	382
Pike	379	1019	160	523	1175	375
Portage	2696	1956	0	2983	2072	6
Preble	1931	1403	142	2249	1561	273
Putnam	686	968	2	790	1116	4
Richland	2477	2783	56	2726	2909	53
Ross	2117	2404	239	2436	2581	539
Sandusky	1315	1699	67	1548	1599	45
Scioto	489	1338	904	546	1634	1321
Seneca	2198	2459	25	2565	2605	103
Shelby	1242	1387	65	1356	1446	127
Stacke	3101	3116	0	3770	3633	29
Summit	2629	1581	19	3185	1746	74
Trumbull	3311	1595	0	4049	1930	18
Tuscarawas	2546	2577	0	3007	2656	18
Union	1209	950	115	1431	1055	253
Van Wert	770	819	0	758	789	8
Vinton	746	1041	11	982	1174	51
Warren	2478	1737	72	2888	1776	344
Washington	2278	1980	86	2728	2251	281
Wayne	2585	2868	18	2804	2918	47
Williams	944	907	6	1327	1022	4
Wood	1346	988	8	1319	956	14
Wyandott	1126	1287	64	1287	1278	10
Total	160541	149060	10126	187497	170874	28121

Chase over Payne, 1481; Frem. over Buch., 16623.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.		Democrats.	
Lt. Governor	Walker*	159627	Lytle	15862
Sec. State	Russell*	160638	Reinhard	15855
Treasurer	Stone*	160588	Morris	15875
Sup. Judge	Sutliff*	160542	Whitman	15910
Pub. Works	Blickensderfer	144069	Backus*	15596

Average American vote on State ticket, 10486.

The Legislature is Democratic in both branches.

The People voted on a number of amendments to the State Constitution which were defeated.

*Elected.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1857. Rep. Stanly.	Dem. Weller.	Am. Bowie.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem't.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Alameda	945	784	14	723	729	21
Amador	492	1619	997	667	1784	155
Butte	1043	2341	853	744	2501	170
Calaveras	505	2803	688	562	2615	150
Colusi	31	321	178	18	289	30
Contra Costa	270	532	73	188	457	28
Del Norte	67	310	62	[New Co.]		
El Dorado	1337	3129	1693	1391	4048	296
Fresno	1	276	0	1	218	12
Humboldt	178	366	0	106	204	19
Klamath	22	485	60	82	832	44
Los Angeles	82	1304	15	521	721	13
Marin	158	444	2	161	350	8
Mariposa	152	1217	441	166	1254	77
Merced	9	257	19	14	249	12
Monterey	91	509	20	229	267	16
Napa	224	764	18	157	444	34
Nevada	967	2956	1606	1462	3500	223
Placer	715	1978	1424	992	2806	209
Plumas	199	1460	136	217	1124	86
Sacramento	1844	2518	2092	941	3438	338
San Bernardino	7	414	0	93	314	
San Diego	1	207	0	18	173	3
San Francisco	5535	4430	361	5089	5332	156
San Joaquin	394	1549	602	548	1285	104
San Luis Obispo	55	226	0	107	83	1
San Mateo	190	229	0	238	282	11
Santa Barbara	3	469	2	183	176	1
Santa Clara	891	1298	37	809	576	67
Santa Cruz	265	450	67	196	320	28
Shasta	109	1406	720	169	1537	108
Sierra	473	2555	1810	693	2506	220
Siskiyou	331	2425	1212	464	2073	179
Solano	329	923	257	189	799	63
Sonoma & Mend'o	521	1742	262	382	1515	49
Stanislaus	8	419	130	21	436	22
Sutter	181	550	97	92	491	34
Tehama	41	563	225	44	436	81
Trinity	118	901	709	188	1011	88
Tuolumne	1307	3133	1064	1056	2936	211
Tulare & B. Vista	23	404	4	23	248	13
Yolo	173	521	419	130	553	58
Yuba	717	2135	1012	650	2451	208
Total	21034	53121	19881	20691	53365	3616

Weller over S., 32087; Buch. over Frem., 32674.

The whole Democratic State ticket was elected by majorities about the same as that of Mr. Weller.

The People voted to pay the State Debt, 57661 to 16970 against it. The call for a Constitutional Convention was voted down.

The Legislature is largely Democratic.

LOUISIANA.

Districts.	Congress. Am.	Dem.	Auditor. Am.	Dem.	President. Am.	Dem.
I.	Eustis.	Villiers.	Har'sty.	Rob'son.	Fill.	Buch.
Orleans (part)	1959	991	1765	791	2680	1206
Plaquemines	250	337	256	323	205	248
St. Bernard	127	200	131	200	123	122
Total	2336	1528	2152	1314	3008	1576

Majority for Eustis, 808; do. for Hardesty, 838; do. for Fillmore, 1432.

II.	Burke.	Taylor.	Har'sty.	Rob'son.	Fill.	Buch.
Ascension	222	471	230	461	276	479
Assumption	179	728	159	735	195	837
Jefferson	452	314	464	303	937	122
Lafourche	256	691	252	699	300	753
Orleans (part)	1846	1018	2072	1159	3372	1420
St. Charles	73	127	81	120	67	104
St. James	328	160	334	153	380	172
St. John Bap't.	160	183	154	189	196	217
St. Mary	326	390	346	365	449	374
St. Martin	613	464	614	456	541	423
Terrebonne	437	404	452	386	397	382
Total	4892	4950	5158	5016	7110	5283

Taylor's maj., 58; Hardesty's do., 142; Fillmore's do., 1827.

III.	Wat'rs'n.	Dv'ds'n.	Hard'sty.	Rob'n.	Fill.	Buch.
Avoyelles	285	605	289	626	323	884
Carroll	281	292	395	476	288	441
Catahoula	362	468	368	486	411	448
Concordia	108	75	130	146	155	135
E. Baton Rouge	432	325	471	625	540	593
E. Feliciana	271	335	343	386	346	464
Iberville	114	127	175	595	265	517
Livingston	209	394	184	436	231	391
Madison	223	35	222	180	239	210
Pointe Coupee	157	348	160	540	266	521
St. Helena	262	303	296	296	309	272
St. Tammany	228	196	254	292	304	227
Tensas	121	132	129	194	157	205
Washington	123	333	120	336	142	304
W. Baton Rouge	184	45	179	172	200	147
W. Feliciana	152	267	176	306	196	290
Total	3512	4270	3791	6092	4372	5749

Davidson's majority, 758; Robertson's do., 2301; Buchanan's do., 1377.

Sigur, *Ind. Dem.*, received 2163 votes for Congress.

IV.	Sparks.	Sand'ge.	Har'sty.	Rob'n.	Fill.	Buch.
Bienville	180	673	175	677	296	706
Bossier	172	475	188	450	202	475
Caddo	494	471	490	457	493	458
Calcasieu	13	338	15	336	25	296
Caldwell	102	292	102	291	102	308
Claiborne	502	820	500	790	678	852
De Soto	296	419	290	413	296	510
Franklin	187	251	185	255	183	264
Jackson	313	550	321	547	387	538
Lafayette	18	315	16	318	128	453
Morehouse	290	376	296	370	351	332
Natchitoches	345	564	347	563	420	588
Ouchita	235	350	232	352	260	390
Rapides	611	737	611	734	584	763
Sabine	166	411	166	419	189	349
St. Landry	517	902	515	908	807	1103
Union	516	576	522	564	545	623
Vermillion	85	245	87	241	116	234
Winn	163	298	166	295	157	314
Total	5205	9063	5224	8980	6219	9556

Sandidge's majority, 3858; Robertson's do., 3756; Buchanan's do., 3337.

Total vote of the State ....16325 21402...20709 22164

Robertson's majority, 5077; Buchanan's do., 1455.

1857.	*Americans.*	*Democrats.*
Treasurer	Walker. 16425	Hunter...20964.
Sup't Education	Lacy....16744	Hamilton. 21182.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Americans, 9; Democrats, 21.
HOUSE.....Americans, 38; Democrats, 49.

TEXAS.

Districts.	Congress. Am.	Dem.	Gov., 1857. Am.	Dem.	Pres. '56. Am.	Dem
I.	Evans.	Reagan.	H'ston.	Runnells.	Fill.	Buch.
Anderson	463	638	475	607	325	612
Angelina	150	78	170	53	No return.	
Bowie	70	235	54	262	88	171
Cass	353	547	355	555	353	581
Cherokee	748	964	824	925	514	845
Collin	257	554	309	508	302	564
Cooke	85	132	98	120	0	68
Dallas	282	649	404	569	245	603
Denton	165	264	192	230	132	308
Fannin	204	448	319	557	238	557
Grayson	334	463	361	492	182	415
Harrison	558	598	556	601	505	565
Henderson	128	312	145	295	77	292
Hopkins	278	620	348	600	238	530
Houston	251	462	313	422	170	400
Hunt	210	398	257	386	135	392
Jack*	4	53	30	38	[New Co.]	
Jasper	146	228	161	216	99	185
Jefferson	80	70	54	67	49	109
Kaufman	171	282	208	295	63	191
Lamar	305	656	339	628	235	555
Liberty	172	249	176	259	103	180
Nacogdoches	521	490	592	441	182	557
Newton	116	122	128	130	88	138
Orange	108	66	116	55	60	73
Panola	248	465	243	469	135	458
Polk	96	351	110	361	71	285
Red River	301	409	327	398	235	288
Rusk	692	1050	748	1009	659	1157
Sabine	200	60	196	66	80	118
S. Augustine	170	186	185	155	72	182
Shelby	347	235	378	203	77	309
Smith	519	867	558	828	370	810
Titus	398	523	435	513	267	502
Trinity	172	232	170	233	100	161
Tyler*	114	317	141	304	No return.	
Upshur	363	604	345	563	256	683
Van Zandt	97	298	109	306	48	223
Wise	77	105	108	120	11	67
Wood*	140	467	192	410	124	335
Young	2	52	20	44	11	39
Total	10085	15799	11249	15383	6890	14498

Majority for Reagan, 5714; do. for Runnells, 4134; do. for Buchanan, 7608.

II.	Howth.	Bryan.	Houston.	Runnells.	Fill.	Buch.
Atascosa	18	225	84	179	58	87
Austin	231	456	273	424	120	358
Bandera	0	27	18	22	12	9
Bastrop	126	459	248	415	230	403
Bell	55	376	229	272	151	312
Bexar	34	1178	521	927	318	747
Bosque	9	133	29	115	20	64
Brazoria	6	394	59	357	74	225
Brazos	122	56	149	75	74	56
Brown	0	16	8	12	[New Co.]	
Burleson	178	324	358	290	168	261
Burnett	16	191	104	130	76	141
Caldwell	21	457	277	345	196	395
Calhoun	62	246	152	179	maj. 35	
Cameron	0	751	95	766	123	492
Colorado	27	409	167	316	133	253
Comal	5	324	37	313	26	284
Camanche*	9	93	49	108	11	40
Coryell	80	217	116	146	69	118
De Witt	14	369	178	244	108	253
Ellis	134	348	254	324	176	239
El Paso	0	805	14	898		m1022
Erath*	0	64	35	29	[New Co.]	
Falls	76	154	213	115	74	158
Fayette	281	731	467	601	399	567
Fort Bend	32	253	105	156	136	196
Freestone	51	382	222	357	144	341
Galveston	162	478	180	451	314	431
Gillespie	12	234	31	256	25	115
Goliad	24	206	152	126	135	93

* Unofficial.

TEXAS—*continued.*

Districts.	*Am.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*	*Dem.*
II.	Howth.	Bryan.	Houston.	Runnells.	Fill.	Buch.
Gonzales	105	523	390	479	363	510
Grimes	214	955	354	299	260	523
Guadaloupe	24	390	255	304	258	359
Harris*	460	672	474	695	649	645
Hays	62	107	129	95	126	130
Hidalgo*	0	157	4	215	0	169
Hill	101	145	155	116	131	175
Jackson	57	95	115	74	98	93
Johnson	54	228	203	149	79	186
Karnes	82	158	143	121	119	103
Kerr*	0	46	26	40	[New Co.]	
Kinney	No return.		No return.		[New Co.]	
Lampases	63	156	139	117	61	77
Lavaca	24	465	216	306	116	180
Leon	234	415	355	305	255	337
Limestone	96	365	193	352	119	101
Live Oak	19	89	128	139	[New Co.]	
Llano	0	63	23	70	23	55
McCullock	No return.		No return.		[New Co.]	
McLennan	150	346	291	258	201	296
Madison	95	79	158	73	125	113
Matagorda	0	174	12	163	43	111
Maverick	No return.		No return.		[New Co.]	
Medina	1	159	46	125	39	136
Milam	141	229	212	183	196	211
Montgomery	142	204	200	161	163	179
Navarro	207	312	378	313	210	300
Nueces	0	357	120	247	0	m128
Palo Pinto	0	69	23	45	[New Co.]	
Parker	44	268	320	109	[New Co.]	
Presidio	No return.		No return.		No return	
Refugio*	13	144	83	167	37	83
Robertson	76	160	182	199	96	222
San Patricio*	4	40	19	38	0	m49
San Saba	0	36	58	65	21	48
Starr	0	578	75	368	17	574
Tarrant	61	515	335	317	92	490
Travis	283	600	498	468	467	551
Uvalde	0	30	32	25	23	18
Victoria	71	194	108	188	117	141
Walker	10	379	390	256	343	387
Washington	294	732	548	643	481	654
Webb	0	353	8	339		m382
Wharton	8	164	18	130	40	76
Williamson	32	425	293	289	240	307
Total	5013	21143	12563	18284	8749	16671

Majority for Bryan, 16139; do. for Runnells, 8671; do. for Buchanan, 7922.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE—1897

	Americans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Governor...Houston.	23812;	Runnells...33617—	9805
Lt. Gov.....Grimes.	20067;	Lubbock...32576—	12519
Land Com....Crosby.	25924;	White.....28394—	2470
Congress....Amer.	16098;	Democrat..36941—	21843
Pres't, '56..Fillmore.	16539;	Buchanan..31169—	14630
Gov., '55...Dickson.	12644;	Pease.....20182—	7538
*Lt'd Gov. '55.*Crosby.	21878;	Fields.....30263—	1615
Cong., '55...Amer.	19838;	Democrat..34690—	4852

THE LEGISLATURE is decidedly Democratic.

* Unofficial.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	CHIEF JUSTICE, 1857. *Rep.* Martin.	*Dem.* Douglass.	PRESIDENT, 1856. *Rep.* Frem't.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Allegan	1151	911	1526	1027	29
Barry	1176	739	1495	872	49
Berrien	1310	1232	1926	1540	133
Branch	1764	913	2006	1322	14
Calhoun	2632	1636	3402	2151	122
Cass	1162	849	1768	1166	41
Cheboygan	0	72	No return.		
Chippewa	No return.		No return.		
ton	1051	801	1368	1034	14
...on	1337	796	1898	1226	15
Emmet	No return.		No return.		
Genesee	1797	1369	2695	1658	11
G. Traverse	53	37	157	243	
Gratiot	No return.		333	136	
Hillsdale	2098	849	3446	1408	5
Houghton	No return.		201	203	
Huron	No return.		No return.		
Ingham	1514	1334	1849	1634	2
Ionia	1404	863	2002	1154	2
Jackson	2184	1967	2996	2118	4
Kalamazoo	1963	703	2803	1630	8
Kent	2198	2060	2931	2516	9
Lapeer	1122	870	1579	995	3
Lenawee	2816	1865	4499	2779	16
Livingston	1383	1506	1765	1711	1
Mackinaw	54	138	No return.		
Macomb	1291	1169	2210	1845	3
Manistee	184	0	No return.		
Marquette	127	17	79	77	2
Mason	No return.		52	12	
Midland	86	30	169	43	
Monroe	1496	1265	1777	1703	3
Montcalm	285	104	414	265	
Newaygo	254	92	No return.		
Oakland	2726	2370	4105	3276	7
Ontonagon	No return.		No return.		
Ottowa	1573	1043	1392	998	3
Oceana	63	35	82	21	
Saginaw	769	892	1043	1222	1
Sanilac	544	130	883	201	
Schoolcraft	No return.		No return.		
Shiawassee	1024	995	1804	1105	3
St. Clair	1343	921	1807	1631	2
St. Joseph	1589	1224	2294	1475	1
Tuscola	402	151	443	342	
Van Buren	1226	845	1710	1031	2
Washtenaw	2585	2576	3570	2338	10
Wayne	2929	2913	5350	5777	20
Total	50729	39003	71763	52136	160

Martin over Douglass, 11727; Fremont over Buchanan, 19626.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, 1857.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Major.*
Manning....50729;	Wing.....39003—	11727.
Campbell...50912;	Johnson..38892—	12020.
Christiancy. 50746;	Pratt.....38577—	12169.

NEW YORK CITY.

VOTE IN 1857.

Wards.	MAYOR. *Ind.* Tiemann.	*Dem.* Wood.	GOV. ALMS-HOUSE *Dem.* Dugro.	*Rep.* Smith.	*Am.* Wag'h
I.	547	1276	1464	190	16
II.	438	231	268	145	26
III.	464	405	444	267	15
IV.	526	2112	2172	287	20
V.	1713	1349	1445	968	69
VI.	495	2401	2443	340	9
VII.	2250	2322	2217	1274	92
VIII.	2556	1871	1928	1205	122
IX.	4618	1794	1913	2208	230
X.	1773	1627	1633	753	90
XI.	2244	3269	3211	819	128
XII.	1179	887	1096	648	32
XIII.	1679	1800	1825	751	86
XIV.	972	2367	2434	487	29
XV.	2929	863	966	1668	110
XVI.	3409	2129	2130	2107	128
XVII.	3189	3765	3860	1482	144
XVIII.	3312	2456	2659	2238	83
XIX.	1202	1523	1444	770	29
XX.	3380	2834	2918	2575	63
XXI.	2633	1768	1960	1392	90
XXII.	1741	2029	2062	1306	36
Total	43216	40898	43497	23910	1649

Tiemann over Wood, 2,328; Dugro over Smith 18,587; Dugro over Wagner, 26,011; both, 2,101; Dugro beats Wood, 1,609.

IOWA.

unties	GOVERNOR. Lowe.		CONST., '57. Sam'ls.		PRES., 1856. Aq'st. Cenat.	Rep. Const.	Dem. Const.	Rep. Frem.	Dem Am. Buch.	Am. Fill.
dair	40	25..	107		15..	72	27	4		
dams	90	64..	98		72..	113	78	3		
lamakee	540	575..	480		679..	630	509	28		
ppanoose	..	m288..	888		1004..	191	854	487		
udubon	..	m 8..	17		57..	23	31	4		
enton	583	536..	535		622..	558	426	123		
lackhawk	167m	..	609		618..	566	282	32		
oone	..	m121..	248		456..	203	319	66		
remer	306	227..	348		91..	327	172	48		
utler	196	150..	198		189..	223	141	29		
alhoun	560	327..	649		583..	709	343	21		
arroll	tie	..	34		3..	9	14	0		
ass	No return.		45		0..	New County.				
edar	98	91..	119		80..	132	84	0		
erro Gordo	224m	..	826		692..	1016	701	176		
hickasaw	49m	..	118		48..	101	40	1		
lark	332	180..	389		296..	351	102	32		
lay	84m	..	458		381..	346	338	77		
layton	949	719..	866		1395..	1420	754	67		
linton	523	399..	812		676..	1245	839	142		
rawford	19m	..	37		20..	56	8	0		
ckinson	No return.				No return.		New County.			
avis	250	687..	574		1202..	201	1014	752		
ecatur	240	494..	254		644..	243	583	133		
elaware	523	399..	592		842..	801	600	149		
es Moines	1162	1405..	1465		1130..	1338	1413	522		
ubuque	999	2482..	559		2023..	1322	2427	256		
allas	38m	..	476		361..	487	319	29		
ayette	592	344..	663		667..	1043	452	114		
loyd	344	211..	312		198..	224	124	14		
ranklin	No return.		62		129..	120	33	0		
remont	..	m50..	124		269..	166	203	105		
reene	..	m65..	112		78..	73	117	0		
rundy	49	4..	51		40..	65	2	0		
uthrie	..	m24..	245		213..	196	205	12		
amilton	57m	..	82		199..	New County.				
arrison	..	m50..	193		196..	170	124	9		
ardin	425	289..	549		303..	583	195	18		
enry	813m	..	1205		624..	1767	767	308		
oward	62m	..	273		118..	207	63	0		
umboldt	56m	..	26		1..	New County.				
wa	394	328..	424		459..	492	326	79		
ackson	872	1019..	581		1077..	1163	1332	276		
asper	727	303..	836		393..	878	455	33		
efferson	191m	..	782		1038..	1188	1023	206		
ohnson	1163	1193..	847		1257..	1215	964	282		
ones	79m	..	784		772..	964	663	10		
eokuk	879	780..	789		759..	895	830	197		
osuth	24m	..	61		21..	85	12	0		
ee	1707	2059..	2721		661..	1780	2158	650		
inn	1214	998..	1317		955..	1652	971	273		
ucas	959	669..	698		478..	993	642	200		
ucas	3m	..	0		0..	288	355	176		
adison	491	533..	625		656..	580	519	61		
ahaska	1072	864..	926		878..	1284	940	268		
arion	809	1131..	819		1417..	No return.				
arshall	416	142..	231		641..	531	199	104		
ills	..	m30..	253		346..	287	153	102		
itchell	437	416..	290		224..	314	135	1		
onroe	610	548..	548		695..	622	603	93		
onona	..	m36..	28		119..	41	56	13		
ontgomery	13m	..	17		31..	63	58	17		
uscatine	1140	1105..	1108		778..	1091	895	32		
age	No return.		142		309..	100	171	189		
alo Alto	..	m18..	No return.		No return.		New County.			
olk	1115	879..	1892		106..	1065	888	91		
ottawat'mie	..	m300..	264		418..	259	353	84		
oweshiek	473	296..	653		221..	459	255	87		
inggold	47m	..	183		50..	92	52	64		
ott	1717	1399..	1414		1242..	1675	1119	329		
elby	11m	..	100		14..	62	19	0		
ory	217	247..	280		359..	232	272	79		
ac	8	43..	87		51..	25	35	0		
ama	129p	..	886		298..	470	296	90		
aylor	54m	..	221		157..	119	183	31		
nion	88	115..	109		101..	102	121	17		
an Buren	1036	1116..	1062		1508..	1092	1396	324		
apello	..	m297..	938		1249..	1093	1175	252		
arren	696	894..	881		861..	855	513	102		
Washington	347m	..	818		709..	1188	629	402		
Wayne	..	m104..	No return.		..	133	368	170		
Webster	..	m88..	142		264..	389	209	31		
Winneshiek	525	229..	590		241..	770	209	13		
Woodbury	..	m50..	No return.		New County.					
Worth	50m	0..	No return.		New County.					
Wright	60	49..	61		50..	91	24	9		
Total	30143	27992	40576		38697	43954	36170	9180		

Majority for Lowe, 2151; do. for Constitution, 1879.
Fremont over Buchanan, 7784.

ORAN FAVILLE, *Rep.*, was elected Lieut. Governor over George Gillaspy, *Dem.*, by about the same majority as Mr. Lowe received.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Republicans, 22; Democrats, 14.
HOUSE....Republicans, 41; Democrats, 31.

This Election for Governor, held on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, was the first under the new Constitution, which was framed by a State Convention, called for the purpose, in March of the same year, and submitted to a direct vote of the people on the 3d of August following, with the above result. At the same election a separate proposition was submitted to the people to strike out the word "white" from the Article on Suffrage so as to admit negroes and mulattoes to the same privileges of voting as white men. The proposition failed to receive a majority of all the votes cast, and therefore negroes are excluded from a voice in the government of Iowa. In April, 1857, certain State officers were also voted for, with the following result:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Sup. Pub. Inst.	Bugbee,	32387; Fisher,*	32892—505
Register	Holmes,	32220; Parvin,*	32722—502
Des M. R. Com.	Manning,*	32474; Bailey,	32159—315

* Elected.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. Rep. Randall.	Dem. Cross.	FREE SUFF. Yes.	No.	PRES., 1856. Rep. From.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Adams	397	261..	236	222..	1591	625	9
Bad Ax	549	445..	No return..		597	231	21
Brown	143	575..	83	584..	499	1004	0
Buffalo	179	362..	123	421..	68	163	0
Burnett	No return.			..	New County.		
Calumet	361	488..	487	337..	486	408	1
Chippewa	70	256..	25	170..	No return.		
Clark	59	99..	34	6..	73	37	0
Columbia	1731	1280..	1598	1419..	2950	1239	7
Crawford	278	366..	152	474..	521	429	1
Dane	2668	2969..	1322	3209..	3996	3443	6
Dodge	2647	2819..	No return..		3455	2784	15
Door	39	38..	23	52..	No return.		
Douglass	28	145..	No return..		No return		
Dunn	204	111..	No return..		390	119	0
Eau Claire	199	133..	35	146..	New County.		
Fond du Lac	2097	1826..	1931	1805..	3292	2511	25
Grant	1681	1260..	398	2178..	2809	1419	186
Green	1156	852..	991	944..	2004	1087	32
Iowa	765	915..	403	1214..	1497	1474	27
Jackson	336	324..	242	488..	306	144	6
Jefferson	1804	1711..	1299	828..	3290	3434	6
Juneau	499	505..	298	667..	with Adams.		
Kewaunee	51	178..	No return..		89	206	0
Kenosha	932	693..	784	740..	1508	831	0
La Crosse	684	861..	No return..		987	541	25
La Fayette	758	1350..	249	1683..	1415	1722	19
La Pointe	0	43..	0	45..	No return.		
Manitowoc	631	1241..	567	1331..	1177	1907	0
Marathon	197	209..	24	375..	209	207	1
Marquette	1475	1202..	1186	1431..	2518	1032	19
Milwaukee	2248	5531..	1679	6116..	2798	7188	25
Monroe	556	454..	498	473..	732	254	6
Oconto	169	186..	34	143..	No return.		
Outagamie	416	573..	296	625..	602	753	1
Ozaukee	266	1167..	No return..		360	2032	0
Pierce	306	171..	No return..		414	196	11
Polk	111	154..	10	73..	95	54	1
Portage	571	494..	117	680..	680	361	13

WISCONSIN—*continued.*

Counties.	*Rep.* Randall.	*Dem.* Cross.	Yes.	*Rep.* No. From.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Racine	1752	1452	1062	1462	2299	1686 6
Richland	538	606	322	813	882	455 37
Rock	3426	1635	No return.		4707	1965 10
St. Croix	368	368	133	342	417	252 0
Sauk	1239	835	763	555	2015	903 4
Shawanaw	15	59	55	55	65	21 0
Sheboygan	1276	1047	1073	1060	1891	1921 15
Trempelean	164	54	121	49	190	45 0
Walworth	2536	1089	2327	1122	3518	1297 4
Washington	341	1433	300	1467	813	2641 7
Waukesha	2269	1569	2210	1855	2875	2020 8
Waupaca	936	493	825	544	1636	75 0
Waushara	978	293	833	264	1292	215 6
Winnebago	2068	1430	1972	1424	2769	1415 20
Wood	124	111	30	135	260	95 0
Total	43629	44941	37550	40106	66090	52845 580

Majority for Randall, 118; maj. against Free Suffrage, 12516; Fremont over Buchanan, 13247.

STATE OFFICERS—1857.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj's.*
Lieut. Gov.	Schnrtz...44844	Campbell*.46053	209
Sec. State	Thomas...43927	Jones*....46380	2453
Treasurer	Hastings*.45084	Habich....44690	65
Att'y Gen	Jackson...44742	Bouck*....45515	773
Sup. Schools	McMynn...44854	Draper*...45502	748
Bank Cond.	McGregor.44879	Squires*...45585	1183
Prison Ins.	McGraw*.44740	Garry.....44498	241
Jus. Sup. Ct.	Whiton*..49081	Cothren...35123	13558

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Republicans, 18; Democrats, 12.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 49; Democrats, 48.

Certain supplemental returns were sent in from Adams and Dodge counties, which vary the aggregate vote and majorities somewhat, but do not effect the result of the election. The State canvassers made out two statements—one including and the other excluding the supplemental returns. We publish the former above. Excluding the supplements adds to the relative strength of the Republican ticket.

The election for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court took place in April, 1857.

* Elected.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	Gov., 1857. *Rep.* Ramsey.	*Dem.* Sibley.	*Rep.* Big'w.	*Dem.* Em'th.	*Rep.* M'rsh'l.	*Dem.* Rice.	*Dem.* Otm'd
Anoka	309	207	260	227	New Co.		
Benton	189	140	156	142	56	198	121
Blue Earth	557	394	531	600	69	57	30
Brown	172	320	171	315	1	67	0
Carver	329	323	309	543	28	57	133
Cass	0	226	0	226	0	51	0
Chisago	410	196	409	196	61	104	10
Crow Wing	16	80	12	86	New Co.		
Dakota	876	1261	876	1266	161	185	331
Dodge	275	311	269	314	49	48	1
Faribault	136	86	136	86	New Co.		
Fillmore	986	1012	932	1015	151	185	9
Freeborn	490	207	439	207	New Co.		
Goodhue	1171	640	1173	664	115	165	3
Hennepin	2939	1627	2966	1674	415	545	195
Houston	593	696	542	691	252	253	0
Isanti	18	2	18	0	New Co.		
Itasca	No return.		No return.		0	55	0
Lake	No return.		No return.		6	277	0
Lasuer	424	529	420	530	53	56	19
Mancusin	8	106	7	106	New Co.		
McLeod	246	146	172	218	New Co.		
Meeker	120	65	130	65	New Co.		
Mille Lac	5	15	8	12	New Co.		
Morrison	134	184	110	210	New Co.		
Mower	422	288	422	286	11	29	0
Nicollet	419	551	415	568	34	85	59
Olmsted	930	699	929	696	96	54	139
Pembina	0	316	0	316	0	46	0
Pine	35	16	34	16	New Co.		
Ramsey	1004	1545	957	1695	517	734	537
Rice	923	889	915	898	226	80	48
Scott	362	588	362	588	125	190	127
Sherburne	70	85	66	88	New Co.		
Sibley	144	530	133	540	4	95	1
Stearns	256	562	260	568	5	118	36
Steele	496	192	493	194	36	75	4
St. Louis	No return.		No return.		0	117	9
Todd	18	97	18	97	0	9	0
Wabashaw	479	245	473	254	108	18	30
Waseca	298	220	290	268	New Co.		
Washington	1025	874	1027	876	121	292	37
Winona	512	668	506	671	145	134	59
Wright	422	245	419	247	65	26	1
Total	17560	17790	17173	18169	2885	4088	1914

Maj. for Sibley, 240; do. for Emmett, 996; plurality for Rice, 1203.

VOTE FOR OTHER OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	*Democrats*	*Maj.*
Lieut.-Gov	Ide.....17056	Holcomb..18210	1155
Sec. State	Stannard.17113	Bassen....18172	1059
Treasurer	Mantor ..17071	Armstro'g.18121	1050
Auditor	Lane....17026	Dunbar...18218	1192
Att'y Gen	Nourse..16804	Berry.....17703	899
Asso. Justices	Berry ...17052	Atwater..18199	1147
"	Billings..17026	Flandrau .18110	1084
Cth. Sup. Ct.	Sussell ..17015	Noah.....18136	1121
Congress	Wilkin'n 16933	Becker ...18019	1081
"	Swift....16987	Phelps ...18218	1231
"	Aldrich.16955	Cavan'gh.18064	1109
Constitution	For 30055	Against...	571-29484

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Republicans.. 17; Democrats.. 20.
HOUSE....Republicans.. 37; Democrats.. 43.

The above are the results of the first election for State officers in this new State. Some three or four thousand votes were excluded by the State Canvassers for alleged informalities, which if counted would have changed the result on Governor, and elected Mr. Ramsey, the Republican candidate, who will possibly contest Mr. Sibley's right to the Executive Chair.

OREGON.

The question of calling a convention to frame a State Constitution was submitted to the people of Oregon in 1857, with the following result: For Convention, 7517; against Convention, 1679. At the same election, Hon. Joseph Lane, *Dem.*, was chosen Delegate to Congress, receiving 5665 votes to 3471 for Lawson, *Rep.* So a Constitution was framed and submitted to the people, and at the same time separate clauses were submitted on the questions of tolerating slavery or free negroes in the new State. The returns were not complete when we put this work to press, but sufficiently full to show that the Constitution is adopted, and slavery and free negroes both repudiated. The returns are as follows:

Counties.	Constitution. *Yes.*	*No.*	Slavery. *Yes.*	*No.*	F. Negr's. *Yes.*	*No.*
Benton	227m		m 76	No ret'n.		
Clackamas	850	216	98	665	116	594
Clatsop	25m		m 46	No ret'n.		
Columbia	99	66	11	84	24	66
Douglass	225m		m180	No ret'n.		
Jackson	465	572	405	426	46	756
Josephine	445	139	155	435	41	534
Lane	200m		m250	No ret'n.		
Linn	1111	476	198	1092	113	1095
Marion	1043	262	210	1099	82	1142
Multnomah	496	255	96	653	112	587
Polk	340m		m253	No ret'n.		
Umpqua	157	83	83	204	19	190
Wasco	55	89	56	85	18	122
Washington	265	226	68	423	80	303
Yamhill	90m		m418	No ret'n.		
Total	5710	2184	1382	6361	651	5479

Maj. for Constitution, 3526; do. against Slavery, 4979; do. against Free Negroes, 4828.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp	Sal'ry	Leg're Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama	Montgomery	Andrew B. Moore	Dec. 1859	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1860	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	John B. Weller	Dec. 1859	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*Alex. H. Holley*	May, 1858	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	PETER F. CAUSEY	Jan. 1859	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	Marshall S. Perry	Nov. 1861	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1859	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	*William H. Bissell*	Jan. 1861	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Ashbel P. Willard	Jan. 1861	1,300	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	*Ralph P. Lowe*	Jan. 1860	1,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kentucky	Frankfort	CHARLES S. MOREHEAD	Aug. 1859	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan. 1860	—	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	*Lot M. Morrill*	Jan. 1859	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	THOMAS H. HICKS	Jan. 1862	3,000	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*Nathaniel P. Banks*	Jan. 1859	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Kinsley S. Bingham*	Jan. 1859	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Henry H. Sibley				2 Tu. Oct.
Mississippi	Jackson	William McWillie	Jan. 1860	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Robert M. Stewart	Dec. 1860	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	*William Haile*	June, 1858	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	*William A. Newell*	Jan. 1860	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*John A. King*	Jan. 1859	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas Bragg	Jan. 1859	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*Salmon P. Chase*	Jan. 1860	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William F. Packer	Jan. 1861	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	*Elisha Dyer*	May, 1858	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	Robert F. W. Allston	Dec. 1858	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Isham G. Harris	Oct. 1859	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Hardin R. Runnells	Dec. 1861	3,000	In Decem'r	1 M. Aug
Vermont	Montpelier	*Ryland Fletcher*	Oct. 1858	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Henry A. Wise	Jan. 1860	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Alexander W. Randall*	Dec. 1859	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*New Mexico*, Abraham Rencher; *Washington*, Fayette McMullen; *Nebraska*, Wm. A. Richardson; *Utah*, Alfred Cumming; *Kansas*, James W. Denver (Sec. and acting Gov.); *Oregon*, Geo. L. Curry.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1856.			1852.			1848.		
	Rep. Fremont.	*Dem.* Buchanan.	*Am.* Fillmore.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* Van Bu'n.
Alabama		46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363	
Arkansas		21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300	
California	20,691	53,365	35,165	34,971	39,665	100	Admitted since		1848.
Connecticut	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005
Delaware	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80
Florida		6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238	
Georgia		56,581	42,439	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802	
Illinois	96,189	105,348	37,444	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804
Indiana	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,855	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,126
Kentucky	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana		22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647		18,247	15,370	1
Maine	67,179	39 080	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178
Maryland	281	39,115	47 460	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125
Massachusetts	108,190	39,240	19,626	56,062	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058
Michigan	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389
Mississippi		35,446	24,195	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537	
Missouri		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077	
New Hampshire	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,907	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849
New York	276,004	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,497
North Carolina		48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	55
Ohio	187,497	170,874	28,121	152,526	169,230	31,682	138,359	154,775	35,547
Pennsylvania	147,963	230,772	82,202	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644	6,779	3,646	730
South Carolina	Presidential Electors chosen by the Legislature.								
Tennessee		73,636	66,117	58,898	57,018		64,705	58,419	
Texas		31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552		4,509	10,668	3
Vermont	39,561	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837
Virginia	291	89,706	60,310	67,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9
Wisconsin	66,090	52,843	580	22,240	33,658	8,814	15,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,341,514	1,838,232	874,707	1,393,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,232	1,223,795	291,278

THE

TRIBUNE

ALMANAC

FOR

1859.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp*	*Sal'ry*	*Leg're Meets.*	*Gen. Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	Andrew B. Moore	Dec. 1859	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1860	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	John B. Weller	Dec. 1859	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*Alex. H. Holley*	May, 1858	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	PETER F. CAUSEY	Jan. 1859	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
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Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1859	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	*William H. Bissell*	Jan. 1861	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
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Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan. 1860	—	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
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Massachusetts	Boston	*Nathaniel P. Banks*	Jan. 1859	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Kinsley S. Bingham*	Jan. 1859	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Henry H. Sibley		—		2 Tu. Oct.
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Missouri	Jefferson City	Robert M. Stewart	Dec. 1860	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
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N. Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas Bragg	Jan. 1859	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
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Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William F. Packer	Jan. 1861	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	*Elisha Dyer*	May, 1858	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
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Tennessee	Nashville	Isham G. Harris	Oct. 1859	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Hardin R. Runnells	Dec. 1861	3,000	In Decem'r	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Ryland Fletcher*	Oct. 1858	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
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STATES.	1856.			1852.			1848.		
	Rep. Fremont.	*Dem.* Buchanan.	*Am.* Fillmore.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* Van Bu'n.
Alabama		46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363	
Arkansas		21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300	
California	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100	Admitted since 1848.		
Connecticut	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005
Delaware	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80
Florida		6,358	4,833	2,575	4,318		4,539	3,238	
Georgia		56,581	42,419	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802	
Illinois	96,189	105,348	37,444	64,934	80,597	9,966	55,215	56,629	15,804
Indiana	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,855	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,126
Kentucky	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana		22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1
Maine	67,179	39,080	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178
Maryland	281	39,115	47,460	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125
Massachusetts	108,190	39,240	19,626	56,062	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058
Michigan	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389
Mississippi		35,446	24,195	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537	
Missouri		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077	
New Hampshire	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849
New York	276,004	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,497
North Carolina		48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85
Ohio	187,497	170,874	28,121	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,359	154,773	35,547
Pennsylvania	147,963	230,772	82,202	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644	6,779	3,646	730
South Carolina	Presidential Electors chosen by the Legislature.			58,808	57,018				
Tennessee		73,636	66,117				64,705	58,419	
Texas		31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552		4,509	10,668	3
Vermont	39,561	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837
Virginia	291	89,706	60,310	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9
Wisconsin	66,090	52,843	580	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,341,514	1,838,232	874,707	1,393,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,232	1,223,795	291,278

THE

TRIBUNE

ALMANAC

FOR

1859.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *President of the United States* ....Salary $25,000
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *Vice President* ..... " 6,000

THE CABINET.

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $8,000
HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Interior* .... " 8,000
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

JOHN M'LEAN of Ohio, *Associate Justice.*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " "
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., *Associate Justice.*
SAM'L. NELSON, of N. York, " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " "
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

XXXVth CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1858, CLOSES MARCH 4, 1859.

SENATE—64 Members.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *President ex-officio.*

[Republicans (in *Italics*), 20; Democrats (in Roman), 39; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 5, otal, 64. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ALABAMA.
1861..Benjamin Fitzpatrick.
1865..Clement C. Clay, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.
1859..William K. Sebastian.
1861..Robert W. Johnson.

CALIFORNIA.
1861..William M. Gwin,
1863..*David C. Broderick.

CONNECTICUT.
1861..*Lafayette S. Foster*,
1863..**James Dixon.*

DELAWARE.
1859..*Martin W. Bates,
1861..James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
1859..Stephen R. Mallory.
1861..David L. Yulee,

GEORGIA.
1861..Alfred Iverson.
1865..Robert Toombs,

INDIANA.
1861..Graham N. Fitch.
1863..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1859..Stephen A. Douglas,
1861..*Lyman Trumbull.*

IOWA.
1859..George W. Jones,
1861..*James Harlan.*

KENTUCKY.
1859..JOHN B. THOMPSON,
1861..JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

LOUISIANA.
1859..Judah P. Benjamin,
1861..John Slidell.

MAINE.
1859..*William Pitt Fessenden*,
1863..*Hannibal Hamlin.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1859..*Henry Wilson*,
1863..*Charles Sumner.*

MARYLAND.
1861..James A. Pearce,
1863..*ANTHONY KENNEDY.

MICHIGAN.
1859..Charles E. Stuart,
1863..**Zachariah Chandler.*

MINNESOTA.
1859..*James Shields,
1863..*Henry M. Rice.

MISSISSIPPI.
1859..Albert G. Brown,
1863..**Jefferson Davis.*

MISSOURI.
1861..James S. Green,
1863..*Trusten Polk.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1861..**Daniel Clark.*
1863..*John P. Hale,*

NEW YORK.
1861..*William H. Seward*,
1863..**Preston King.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1859..William Wright,
1863..John R. Thomson.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1859..David S. Reid,
1861..*Thomas L. Clingman.†

OHIO.
1861..George E. Pugh,
1863..*Benjamin F. Wade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1861..William Bigler,
1863..**Simon Cameron.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1859..Philip Allen.
1863..**James F. Simmons.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1859..*James Chesnut, Jr.,
1861..*James H. Hammond.

TENNESSEE.
1859..JOHN BELL,
1863..*Andrew Johnson.

TEXAS.
1859..SAM HOUSTON,
1861..*Matt. Ward.†

VERMONT.
1861..*Jacob Collamer*,
1863..*Solomon Foot.*

VIRGINIA.
1863..James M. Mason,
1865..Robert M. T. Hunter

WISCONSIN.
1861..*Charles Durkee*,
1863..**James R. Doolittle.*

* Not in the preceding Senate. † By Executive appointment to fill vacancies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—237 Members.

JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, *Speaker*.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, ... *Clerk*.

ALABAMA.
1. *James A Stallworth,
2. Kit S Shorter,
3. James F Dodwell,
4. Sydenham Moore,
5. George S. Houston,
6. W R W Cobb,
7. *Jabez L. M. Curry.

ARKANSAS.
1. Alfred B Greenwood,
2. *Edward A. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Charles L. Scott,
2. *J. C. McKibbin.

CONNECTICUT.
1. *Ezra Clark, jr.*,
2. *Samuel Arnold,
3. *Sidney Dean*,
4. *William D. Bishop.

DELAWARE.
*William G. Whiteley.

FLORIDA.
*George S. Hawkins.

GEORGIA.
1. James L. Seward,
2. Martin J. Crawford,
3. ROBERT P. TRIPPE,
4. *LUCIUS J. GARTRELL,
5. *Augustus R. Wright,
6. *James Jackson,
7. *JOSHUA HILL,
8. Alex. H. Stephens.

ILLINOIS.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*,
2. *John F. Farnsworth*,
3. *Owen Lovejoy*,
4. *William Kellogg*,
5. *Isaac N. Morris,
6. (Vacancy,)
7. *Aaron Shaw,
8. *Robert Smith,
9. *S. S. Marshall.

INDIANA.
1. *William J. Niblack,
2. William H. English,
3. *James Hughes,
4. *James B. Foley,
5. *David Kilgore*,
6. *James M. Gregg,
7. *John G. Davis,
8. *James Wilson*,
9. *Schuyler Colfax*,
10. *Charles Case*,
11. *John U. Pettit*.

IOWA.
1. *Samuel R. Curtis*,
2. *Timothy Davis*.

KENTUCKY.
1. Henry C. Burnett,
2. *Samuel O. Peyton,
3. WM. L. UNDERWOOD,
4. Albert G. Talbott,
5. Joshua H. Jewett,
6. John M. Elliott,
7. HUMPH'Y MARSHALL,
8. *James B. Clay,
9. *John C. Mason,
10. *Jno. W. Stevenson.

LOUISIANA.
1. GEORGE EUSTIS, jr.,
2. Miles Taylor,
3. Thomas G. Davidson,
4. John M. Sandige.

MAINE.
1. *John M. Wood*,
2. *Charles J. Gilman*,
3. *Nehemiah Abbott*,
4. *Freeman H. Morse*,
5. *Israel Washburn, jr.*,
6. *Stephen C. Foster*.

MARYLAND.
1. James A. Stewart,
2. JAMES B. RICAUD,
3. JAMES M. HARRIS,
4. HENRY W. DAVIS,
5. *Jacob M. Kunkel,
6. Thomas F. Bowie.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *Robert B. Hall*,
2. *James Buffinton*,
3. *William S. Damrell*,
4. *Linus B. Comins*,
5. *Anson Burlingame*,
6. *Timothy Davis*,
7. *Daniel W. Gooch*,
8. *Chauncey L. Knapp*,
9. *Eli Thayer*,
10. *Calvin C. Chaffee*,
11. *Henry L. Dawes*.

MICHIGAN.
1. *William A. Howard*,
2. *Henry Waldron*,
3. *David S. Walbridge*,
4. *De Witt C. Leach*.

MINNESOTA.
*William W. Phelps,
*Jas. M. Cavanaugh.

MISSOURI.
1. *Francis P. Blair, jr.*,
2. *THOS. L. ANDERSON,
3. *John B. Clark,
4. *James Craig,
5. *SAM. H. WOODSON,
6. John S. Phelps,
7. Samuel Caruthers.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar,
2. *Reuben Davis,
3. William Barksdale,
4. *Otho R. Singleton,
5. John J. McRae.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. *James Pike*,
2. *Mason W. Tappan*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin*.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson*,
2. *George R. Robbins*,
3. *Gar. B. Adrain,
4. *John Huyler,
5. *John R. Wortendyke.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Henry M. Shaw,
2. Thomas Ruffin,
3. Warren Winslow,
4. L. O'Brien Branch,
5. *JOHN A. GILMER,
6. *Alfred M. Scales,
7. Burton Craige,
8. *JOHN B. VANCE.

NEW-YORK.
1. *John A. Searing,
2. *George Taylor,
3. *Daniel E. Sickles,
4. John Kelly,
5. *William B. Maclay,
6. *John Cochrane,
7. *Elijah Ward,
8. *Hor. F. Clarke,
9. *Jno. B. Haskin,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*,
11. *William F. Russell,
12. *John Thompson*,
13. *Abraham B. Olin*,
14. *Erastus Corning,
15. *Edward Dodd*,
16. *George W. Palmer*,
17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
18. *Clark B. Cochrane*,
19. *Oliver A. Morse*,
20. *Orsamus B. Matteson*,
21. *Henry Bennett*,
22. *Henry C. Goodwin*,
23. *Charles B. Hoard*,
24. *Amos P. Granger*,
25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
26. *Emory B. Pottle*,
27. *John M. Parker*,
28. *William H. Kelsey*,
29. *Samuel G. Andrews*,
30. *Judson W. Sherman*,
31. *Silas M. Burroughs*,
32. *Israel T. Hatch,
33. *Reuben E. Fenton*.

OHIO.
1. *Geo H. Pendleton,
2. *Wm. S. Groesbeck,
3. *C. L. Vallandigham,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*,
5. *Richard Mott*,
6. *Joseph R. Cockerill.
7. *Aaron Harlan*,
8. *Benjamin Stanton*.
9. *Lawrence W. Hall,
10. *Joseph Miller,
11. *Valentine B. Horton*,
12. *Samuel S. Cox,
13. *John Sherman*,
14. *Philemon Bliss*,
15. *Joseph Burns,
16. *Cydnor B. Tompkins*,
17. *William Lawrence,
18. *Benjamin F. Leiter*,
19. *Edward Wade*,
20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham*,

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Thomas B. Florence,
2. *Edward Joy Morris*,
3. *James Landy,
4. *Henry M. Phillips,
5. *Owen Jones,
6. John Hickman,
7. *Henry Chapman
8. *William H. Kem*,
9. *Anthony E. Roberts*,
10. *John C Kunkel*,
11. *William L. Dewart,
12. *Paul Leidy,
13. *Wm. H. Dimmick,
14. *Galusha A. Grow*,
15. *Alison White,
16. *John A. Ahl,
17. *Wilson Reilly,
18. *John R. Edie*,
19. *John Covode*,
20. *Wm. Montgomery,
21. *David Ritchie*,
22. *Samuel A. Purviance*,
23. *William Stewart*,
24. *James L. Gillis,
25. *John Dick*.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee*,
2. *William D. Brayton*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen,
2. *W. Porcher Miles,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt,
4. *Milledge L. Bonham,
5. James L. Orr,
6. William W. Boyce,

TENNESSEE.
1. Albert G. Watkins,
2. *HORACE MAYNARD,
3. Samuel A. Smith,
4. John H. Savage,
5. CHARLES READY,
6. George W. Jones,
7. John V. Wright,
8. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
9. *John D. C. Atkins,
10. William T. Avery,

TEXAS.
1. *Guy M. Bryan,
2. *James H. Reagan,

VERMONT.
1. *Ezekiel P. Walton,
2. *Justin S. Morrill*,
3. *Homer E. Royce*.

VIRGINIA.
1. *Muscoe R. H. Garnett,
2. John S. Millson,
3. John S. Caskie,
4. William O. Goode,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,
6. Paulus Powell,
7. William Smith,
8. Charles J. Faulkner,
9. John Letcher,
10. *Sherrard Clemens,
11. *Albert G. Jenkins,
12. Henry A. Edmundson,
13. *George W. Hopkins,

WISCONSIN.
1. *John F. Potter,
2. *Cadw. C. Washburne*,
3. *Charles Billinghurst*.

DELEGATES.
KANSAS—*Marc. J. Parrott*.
NEBRASKA—F. Ferguson.
NEW MEXICO—M. A. Otero.
OREGON—Joseph Lane.
UTAH—John M Bernhisel.
WASHINGTON—I. J. Stevens.

[Administration Democrats (in Roman), 116; Anti-Lecompton Democrats (Roman spaced), 11; Republicans (in *Italics*), 92; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 15. Vacancies, 2.—Total, 236.]

NOTE.—Several of the Opposition Members from Pennsylvania and New Jersey were supported by Americans as well as Republicans, and might, perhaps, be more properly classed with the former.

* New Members.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—AS FAR AS ELECTED.

SENATE—64 Members.

ALABAMA.
1861 Benj. Fitzpatrick,
1865 Clement C. Clay, jr.

ARKANSAS.
1861 Robert W. Johnson,
1865 William K. Sebastian.

CALIFORNIA.
1861 William M. Gwin,
1863 David C. Broderick.

CONNECTICUT.
1851 *Lafayette S. Foster*,
1863 *James Dixon*.

DELAWARE.
1863 James A. Bayard,
1865 [To be chosen].

FLORIDA.
1861 David L. Yulee,
1863 Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
1861 Alfred Iverson,
1865 Robert Toombs.

INDIANA.
1861 †Graham N. Fitch,
1863 †Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1861 *Lyman Trumbull*,
1865 [To be chosen].

IOWA.
1861 *James Harlan*,
1865 **James W. Grimes*.

KENTUCKY.
1861 JNO. J. CRITTENDEN,
1863 **Lazarus W. Powell*.

LOUISIANA.
1861 John Slidell,
1865 [To be chosen].

MAINE.
1863 *Hannibal Hamlin*,
1863 [To be chosen].

MASSACHUSETTS.
1863 *Charles Sumner*,
1865 [To be chosen].

MARYLAND.
1861 James A. Pearce,
1863 ANTH'NY KENNEDY.

MICHIGAN.
1863 *Zachariah Chandler*.
1865 [To be chosen].

MINNESOTA.
1863 Henry M. Rice,
1865 [To be chosen].

MISSISSIPPI.
1863 Jefferson Davis,
1865 Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.
1861 James S. Green,
1863 Trusten Polk.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1861 *Daniel Clark*,
1865 *John P. Hale*.

NEW YORK.
1861 *William H. Seward*,
1863 *Preston King*.

NEW JERSEY.
1863 John R. Thomson,
1865 [To be chosen].

NORTH CAROLINA.
1861 Thos. L. Clingman,
1865 Thomas Bragg.

OHIO.
1861 George E. Pugh,
1863 *Benjamin F. Wade*.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1861 William Bigler,
1863 *Simon Cameron*.

RHODE ISLAND.
1863 *James F. Simmons*,
1865 **Henry B. Anthony*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1863 Jas. H. Hammond.
1865 **James Chesnut, jr.*

TENNESSEE.
1863 Andrew Johnson,
1865 **A. O. P. Nicholson*.

TEXAS.
1863 Matthew Ward.
1865 **J. W. Hemphill*.

VERMONT.
1861 *Jacob Collamer*,
1863 *Solomon Foot*.

VIRGINIA.
1863 James M. Mason,
1865 Robt. M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
1861 *Charles Durkee*,
1863 *James R. Doolittle*.

Democrats (in Roman), 34; Republicans (in *Italics*), 20; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 2; To be chosen, 8. Total, 64. The figures before each Senator's name denotes the year when his term expires.
* Not members of the XXXVth Congress. † Election contested.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—236 Members.

ARKANSAS.
1 *T. C. Hindman*,
2 *Albert Rust*.

CALIFORNIA.
1 A. L. DUDLEY,†
2 *JOSEPH C. MCKIBBIN.†

DELAWARE.
1 **William G. Whiteley*.

FLORIDA.
1 **George S. Hawkins*.

ILLINOIS.
1 *Elihu B. Washburne,
2 *John F. Farnsworth,
3 *Owen Lovejoy,
4 *William Kellogg,
5 *ISAAC N. MORRIS,
6 [Vacancy].
7 JAMES C. ROBINSON,
8 PHILIP B. FOUKE,
9 JOHN A. LOGAN.

INDIANA.
1 **William E. Niblack*,
2 **William H. English*,
3 William M. Dunn,
4 *William S. Holman*,
5 *David Kilgore,
6 Albert G. Porter,
7 *JOHN G. DAVIS,
8 *James Wilson,
9 *Schuyler Colfax,
10 *Charles Case,
11 *John U. Pettit.

IOWA.
1 *Samuel R. Curtis,
2 William Vandever.

MAINE.
1 Daniel E. Somes,
2 John J. Perry,
3 Ezra B. French,†
4 *Freeman H. Morse,
5 *Israel Washburne, jr.
6 *Stephen C. Foster.†

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thomas D. Eliot,
2 *James Buffinton,
3 Charles F. Adams,
4 Alexander H. Rice,
5 *Anson Burlingame,
6 John B. Alley,
7 *Daniel W. Gooch,
8 Charles R. Train,
9 *Eli Thayer,
10 Charles Delano,
11 *Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1 *George B. Cooper*,
2 *Henry Waldron,
3 Francis W. Kellogg,
4 *DeWitt C. Leach,

MISSOURI.
1 *J. Richard Barret*,†
2 **Thomas L. Anderson*,
3 **John B. Clark*,
4 **James Craig*,
5 **Samuel H. Woodson*,
6 **John S. Phelps*,
7 *John W. Noell*.

NEW JERSEY.
1 John T. Nixon,‡
2 John L. N. Stratton,‡
3 *GARNETT B. ADRAIN,
4 JETUR R. RIGGS,
5 William Pennington.

NEW YORK.
1 Luther C. Carter,‡
2 James Humphrey,
3 **Daniel E. Sickles*,†
4 *Thomas J. Barr*,
5 **William B. Maclay*,
6 **John Cochrane*,
7 George Briggs,‡
8 *HORACE F. CLARK,
9 *JOHN B. HASKIN,
10 Charles H. Van Wyck,
11 William S. Kenyon,
12 Charles L. Beale,
13 *Abraham B. Olin,
14 JOHN H. REYNOLDS,
15 James B. McKean,
16 *George W. Palmer,
17 *Francis E. Spinner,
18 *Clark B. Cochrane,
19 James H. Graham,
20 Roscoe Conkling,
21 R. Holland Duell,
22 M. Lindley Lee,
23 *Charles B. Hoard,
24 Charles B. Sedgwick,
25 Martin Butterfield,
26 *Emory B. Pottle,
27 Alfred Wells,
28 William Irvine,
29 Alfred Ely,
30 Augustus Frank,
31 *Silas M. Burroughs,
32 Ethridge G. Spaulding,
33 *Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.
1 **George H. Pendleton*,
2 John A. Gurley,
3 **C. L. Vallandigham*,
4 *William Allen*,
5 James M. Ashley,
6 *William Howard*,
7 Thomas Corwin,
8 *Benjamin Stanton,
9 John Carey,
10 Carey A. Trimble,
11 *Charles D. Martin*,
12 **Samuel S. Cox*,
13 *John Sherman,
14 Cyrus Spinck,
15 William Helmick,
16 *Cydnor B. Tompkins,
17 Thomas C. Theaker,
18 Sidney Egerton,
19 *Edward Wade,
20 John Hutchins,
21 *John A. Bingham,

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 **Thomas B. Florence*,†
2 *Edward Joy Morris,
3 John P. Verree,
4 William Millward,
5 John Wood,
6 *JOHN HICKMAN,
7 Henry C. Longnecker,
8 JOHN SCHWARTZ,
9 Thaddeus Stevens,
10 John W. Killinger,
11 James H. Campbell,
12 George W. Scranton,
13 **William H. Dimmick*,
14 *Galusha A. Grow,
15 James T. Hale,
16 Benjamin F. Junkin,
17 Edward McPherson,
18 Samuel S. Blair,
19 *John Covode,
20 **William Montgomery*,
21 James K. Moorhead,
22 Robert McKnight,
23 *William Stewart,
24 Chapin Hall,
25 Elijah Babbitt.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 **John McQueen*,
2 **William P. Miles*,
3 **Lawrence M. Keitt*,
4 **Milledge L. Bonham*,
5 *John D. Ashmore*,
6 **William W. Boyce*.

VERMONT.
1 *Ezekiel P. Walton,
2 *Justin S. Morrill,
3 *Homer E. Royce.

WISCONSIN.
1 *John F. Potter,
2 *Cad. C. Washburne,
3 *Charles H. Larrabee*.

Republicans (Roman), 103; Administra'n Democrats (*Italics*), 35; Anti-Lecompton Democrats (SMALL CAPS), 11; yet to be chosen, 86. Total, 236.
* Members of the preceding House. † Election contested. ‡ Americans.

LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The following are abstracts of the more important Acts passed at the first session of the XXXVth Congress, which assembled at Washington, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1857, and adjourned Monday, June, 14, 1858.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes, by order of the President, not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, in denominations of not less than $100 each, and at an annual interest not exceeding 6 per cent., the notes to be redeemed within one year after their date, and after the maturity of such notes interest thereon to cease 60 days after the Treasury Department shall have advertised its readiness to redeem them. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money on the credit of such notes. The notes are made transferable by indorsement, and are receivable for dues to the General Government. New notes may be issued in place of those redeemed from time to time up to 1859. Counterfeiting these notes is made a felony, punishable with imprisonment at hard labor, not less than three nor more than ten years, and a fine not exceeding $5,000.

INVALID PENSIONS.

An act for the payment of Invalid Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1859, appropriates:

For Invalid Pensions under various acts,	$343,000
For widows of revolutionary soldiers,	250,000
For widows and orphans under acts of '48 and '53,	86,000
For navy pensions to widows and orphans,	90,000
For privateer invalids,	500
Total invalid and other pensions,	$769,500

SOUND DUES.

An act to enable the President to carry out treaty stipulations with Denmark, for the discontinuance of sound dues, appropriates $406,781.

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES.

An act to supply deficiencies for paper, printing, binding and engraving, ordered by the XXXIIId and XXXIVth Congress, appropriates

For paper and printing,	$161,620
Binding, lithograph and engraving,	179,570
Total printing deficiencies,	$341,190

THREE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

An act to provide for three regiments of volunteers, authorizes the President to receive into the service of the United States one regiment of mounted volunteers for 18 months, unless sooner discharged, to be raised and organized by the State of Texas for the defence and protection of the frontier, said regiment to be composed of 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant with rank of 1st lieutenant, 1 quartermaster and commissary with similar rank, 1 surgeon and 2 assistant surgeons, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster and commissary sergeant, and 10 companies each with the usual officers and 74 privates. Each officer below the rank of major is required to furnish himself with a horse and equipments, for the use of which he shall receive 40 cents per day while in actual service. The regiment is to be armed at the expense of the United States, receive the same pay and rations, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as cavalry in the regular army. The act also provides that for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Utah, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers, the President may call into the United States service for 18 months, two additional regiments of volunteers, of 740 privates and the usual number of officers, each, which may be cavalry or infantry at the option of the President. If called as cavalry, to be on a footing with the Texas regiment, and if as infantry, to be on the same footing as infantry in the regular service.

DEFICIENCIES.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of 1858, appropriates as follows:

Expenses of House of Representatives,	$68,418
Regular supplies of Quartermaster's Department,	778,000
Horses for dragoons,	262,000
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Department,	190,000
Transportation of the army, etc.,	5,400,000
Subsistence in kind for army,	1,220,000
Deficiency in P. O. Department,	1,469,178
Miscellaneous items,	246,694
Total deficiencies,	$9,634,210

The act also provides that whenever hereafter contracts shall be made by the Secretary of War or of the Navy, by virtue of "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," he shall, if Congress be in session, immediately report to both houses the reasons for making such contract, and if it be not in session then he shall report at its next session, and no such contract shall be made hereafter except in cases of pressing exigency.

TO PROVIDE FOR ISSUING SERVICE AND RETURN OF PROCESS IN CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS,

Enacts as follows:

All suits not of a local nature, hereafter to be brought in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in a district in any State containing more than one district, against a single defendant, shall be brought in the dis-

trict in which the defendant resides; but if there be two or more defendants, residing in different districts in the same State, the plaintiff may sue in either district and issue a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of any other district within the State in which any of the defendants reside, and when executed and returned into the office from which they were issued, shall constitute one suit and be proceeded on accordingly; and upon any judgment rendered in a suit so brought, process of execution may be issued, directed to the marshal of any district in the same State. In suits of a local nature where the defendant resides in a different district in the same State than the one in which suit is brought, the plaintiff may have original and final process against each defendant, directed to the marshal of the district in which he resides. In all cases of a local nature at law or in equity where the land or other subject-matter of a fixed character lies partly in one district and partly in another, within the same State, the plaintiff may bring his suit in the Circuit or District Court of either district, and the court in which any such suit shall have been commenced, shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the same, and to cause final process to be issued and executed as fully as if the land or other subject-matter were wholly within the district for which such court is constituted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for the year ending June 30, 1859, appropriates as follows:

Pay of Indian Superintendents, Agents etc.,.....	$230,650
Payment to Blackfoot nation,.....	59,000
Payment to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi,.....	90,546
Payment to the Sioux of Mississippi,	150,000
Payment to various tribes in fulfillment of treaty stipulations,.....	921,297
Total Appropriation,.....	$1,334,493

ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA.

An act for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union, recites that whereas, Congress authorized Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, and the people of that territory have formed and adopted by popular vote such constitution, therefore be it enacted, etc. that the State of Minnesota shall be one and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The Act further provides that the State shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress till the next apportionment, and constitutes the State a Judicial District of the United States.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

An act making appropriations for this national school, appropriates for the pay of officers, instructors, cadets, etc.,... $112,806
Other items,..... 69,993
Total Appropriation,..... $182,799

LAND CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

An act to amend "an act to ascertain and settle the private Land Claims in California," provides: That in cases pending in the district courts of the United States in California, on appeal from the decree of the commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims under the act of Congress passed March 3, 1851, if either party shall desire to examine any witness residing in any other district within said State, or shall require the production of any paper, written instrument, book or document, in the possession of a witness residing in another district, the court wherein the case is pending, or any judge thereof, may order the clerk of said court to issue a *subpœna* or a subpœna *duces tecum* for such witness; which subpœna or subpœna duces tecum shall run into any other district in said State, and be served by the marshal of either district, as the court or judge may direct: And the court or judge ordering said writ shall have power to enforce obedience to said process: *Provided*, That a witness attending the court under a subpœna issued under the provisons of this act, in a district in which he does not reside, shall be entitled to the same fees for attendance as are allowed by the laws of the State of California to witnesses in similar cases.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CALIFORNIA.

An Act to provide for the collection and safe-keeping of Public Archives in the State of California, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be collected and deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General in California, all official books, papers, instruments of writing, documents, archives, official seals, stamps or dies, that may be found in the unauthorized possession of any individual, relating to and used in the administration of government, and public affairs in the department of Upper California, and which belonged to the government, during the existence of Spanish or Mexican authority in Upper California; to be securely kept by the Surveyor-General in the archives of his office; and copies thereof, authenticated by the Surveyor-General under the seal of his office, shall be evidence in all cases where the originals would be evidence; *Provided*, That at the time of depositing said books, papers, writings and documents in said archives, a schedule and accurate description thereof shall be made by the Surveyor-General with a statement of the time and place where the same were found, and when they were deposited in the archives which shall be certified under the seal of the Surveyor-General, and filed in his office; and a certified copy of said schedule shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and also to the Attorney-General. If the Surveyor-General shall have cause to suspect a concealment of any such official books, papers, etc., in any house or place, he may have a search warrant from any judge or commissioner of the United States, by authority of which he may seize any such concealed books, papers, etc. The theft, concealment of any of these books, papers, seals, stamps, etc., from the Surveyor-General's

office, or their alteration or mutilation, is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding $10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding 10 years; and the fraudulent placing or causing to be placed of any fictitious book, writing, record, petition, decree, concession, grant, etc, among the archives of the Attorney-General's office, is made a misdemeanor punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both.

FRAUDS IN LAND TITLES.

An act for the Prevention and Punishment of frauds in land titles in California, provides that the counterfeiting, altering or forging of any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, patent, or any evidence of right or claim to land mines, or minerals in California, for the purpose of establishing against the United States, any claim to such property, shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment at hard labor, for not less than 8 nor more than 10 years and fine not exceeding $10,000. The same penalty applies to the presentation of false evidences of claims whether they relate to claims against the Spanish, Mexican, or United States Governments of California. The same penalty is also denounced against parties who shall, knowingly, present in any United States Court any such false evidence of claims to lands or minerals in California, or who shall, after the passage of this act, continue to prosecute any such suit against the United States, founded on such false evidence of claim.

LAND LAWS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

An act for extending the Land Laws east of the Cascade Mountains, etc., provides as follows:

That the existing laws relating to the survey and disposal of the public lands in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascade Mountains, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable also to the lands lying east of said mountains within said Territories.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES FOR 1859.

Appropriates as follows:

Compensation and mileage of Senators,	$162,750
Other expenses of the Senate,	328,870
Pay and Mileage of Congressmen,	580,250
Binding documents,	100,000
Engraving and Lithographing,	100,000
Other expenses of the House,	320,818
Other expenses of Congress,	246,980
Executive and Departments of State,	129,750
Expenses of Treasury Department,	728,610
" Interior Department,	574,990
" War Department,	189,890
" Navy Department,	108,45c
" Post Office Department,	900,800
" U. S. Mint and branches,	497,255
" Territories,	196,000
" Judiciary Department,	1,980,050
Collecting Land Revenue,	120,000
Various other items,	268,579
Total expenses,	$6,661,270

LAND WARRANT TITLES.

An act declaring the title to land warrants in certain cases provides:

That when proof has been, or shall hereafter be, filed in the Pension Office, during the lifetime of a claimant, establishing to the satisfaction of that office, his or her right to a warrant for military services, and such warrant has not been, or may not hereafter be, issued until after the death of the claimant, all such warrants as have been heretofore issued subsequent to the death of the claimant, the title to such warrants shall vest in the widow, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then in the heirs or legatees of the claimant; and all such warrants, and all other warrants issued pursuant to existing laws, shall be treated as personal chattels, and may be conveyed by assignment of such widow, heirs, or legatees, or by the legal representatives of the deceased claimant. for the use of such heirs or legatees only. The provisions of the first section of the act approved March 22, 1852, to make land warrants assignable, and for other purposes, shall be so extended as to embrace land warrants issued under the act of the third March, 1855.

HALF PAY TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

An act to extend an act entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans," approved February, 3, 1858, provides for a continuation of half-pay to all those surviving widows and minor children. who have been or may be granted 5 years half-pay, by any law of the United States, viz.: to such widows during life, and to such child or children, where there is no widow, while under the age of sixteen years, to commence from the expiration of the half-pay provided for by the act of Feb. 23, 1858. In the case of the marriage, or death of any such widow, the half-pay shall go to the children of the deceased soldier, while under the age of 16. The act shall not be construed to include any person now receiving a pension for life.

TEXAS BOUNDARY LINE.

An act to authorise the President, in conjunction with the State of Texas, to run and mark the boundary line between the territories of the United States, and the State of Texas, empowers the President to appoint a suitable person or persons, who in conjunction with commissioners appointed by Texas, shall run and mark the boundary line aforesaid. Beginning at the point where the 100th deg. of long. w. from Greenwich crosses Red River, and running thence n. to the point where said 100th deg. of long. intersects the parallel of 36° 30' N. lat., and thence west with the said parallel of 36° 30' to the point where it intersects the 103d deg. of long. w. from Greenwich; and thence south with the said 103d deg. of long. to the 32d parallel of n. lat.; and thence west with the said 32d deg. of n. lat. to the Rio Grande. Proper landmarks are to be established, and $80,000 are appropriated on the part of the United States to carry out the work.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

An act making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses for 1859, appropriates as follows:

Pay of Ministers, Commissioners and their secretaries,	$410,000
Relief and protection to American Seamen abroad,	150,000
Pay of Foreign Consuls, etc.,	352,120
Total Appropriation,	$912,120

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1859, are:

Pay of officers and seamen,	$3,805,405
Provisions for officers and seamen,	941,700
Increase, repair, equipment etc., of navy,	2,850,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms,	598,000
Contingent expenses that may accrue,	397,600
Pay, clothing, etc., of marine corps,	895,578
Construction and repair of works at Navy Yards,	1,594,689
For 5 steam sloops, per act of 1857,	1,350,000
For 7 screw sloops, and 1 side-wheel steamer,	1,200,000
Various other items,	866,182
Total Naval Appropriations,	$14,489,154

The act provides for the enlistment of boys from 11 to 17 years of age, with the consent of their parents or guardians, to serve till they arrive at the age of 21 years; also that all the steamships of the United States, now building, or hereafter to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, viz.: all those of 40 guns and upward, to be called after the States of the Union; those of 20 guns and under 40, to be named after the rivers and principal towns or cities of the country. The act also further provides for the construction of 7 steam screw sloops of war, whose greatest draught shall not exceed 14 feet, to combine the heaviest armament and greatest speed compatible with their character and tonnage; and one side-wheel war steamer, whose greatest draught shall not exceed 8 feet, armed and provided for service in the China Seas.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of Government for 1859, appropriates as follows:

To continue Atlantic Coast Survey,	$250,000
To continue Pacific Coast Survey,	130,000
For Deficiency in fund for sick and disabled Seamen,	150,000
Expenses of Light-house Establishment,	672,958
Expenses of Survey of Public Lands,	362,000
Completion Washington Aqueduct,	800,000
For Capitol Extension,	750,000
Extension of General Post-Office,	100,000
Continuing Extension of Treasury Buildings,	500,000
Carried over....	$3,915,958

Brought over....	$3,915,958
Continuing Custom House, New Orleans,	250,000
Continuing Custom House, Charleston,	200,000
Completing and repairing other Custom Houses,	354,600
Completing and repairing Marine Hospitals,	200,000
Printing, binding, etc., ordered by previous Congresses,	316,000
Various other items,	450,389
Total Appropriations,	$5,686,747

The act provides for the contracting with Messrs. Gales and Seaton, for continuing the publication of the "American State Papers," down to the 4th of March, 1859.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making supplemental appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, fulfilling Indian treaties, etc., appropriates the following:

Subsistence etc., of friendly Indians in Oregon and California,	$272,600
Other Indian appropriations,	665,367
Total Appropriations,	$937,967

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

For the support of the Army for 1859, the following appropriations are made:

For the recruiting service,	$110,000
For the Pay of the Army,	3,591,784
For the Commutation of Officers' subsistence,	998,435
For the Commutation of forage for Officers' horses,	194,198
For Subsistence in kind,	1,389,652
For Clothing for Army,	1,962,708
For regular supplies, quartermaster's Department,	1,745,000
For Incidental Expenses,	500,000
For constructing barracks, etc.,	790,000
For Transportation of the Army,	3,400,000
Horses for the new Regiments,	206,209
Armament of fortifications,	300,000
Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and supplies,	250,000
Manufacture of Arms,	400,000
Various other items,	2,206,405
Total Appropriations,	$17,059,107

The bill also repeals the act for depriving sutlers of the right of lien upon any part of the soldiers' pay or to receive the soldiers' pay from the paymaster; also repeals all laws authorizing the sale of military sites which may become useless for military purposes, and said lands shall not be subject to sale or preëmption under any of the laws of the United States. Certain reservations in Florida, are exempt from this act of repeal.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The act making appropriations for the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs, appropriates $1,800,000 half-yearly, equal to $3,600,000 per annum, also repeals all laws authorizing the payment of the expenses of

collecting revenue out of accruing revenue before the same shall have been paid into the Treasury, also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue all ports of delivery, the revenue of which does not amount to $10,000 per annum.

INDIAN DEFICIENCIES.

The act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling of treaty stipulations, appropriates $889,595, of which $264,000 is for maintaining friendly relations with Indian tribes in Oregon.

OCEAN MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

The appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail by ocean steamers, and otherwise, for the year 1859 are as follows:

Transporting Mails between N. Y. and Liverpool,	$846,500
Mails to and from N. Y., to N. O., Havana and Chagres,	261,000
Mails to and from Panama, California, and Oregon,	928,350
Mails from California to Washington Territory,	122,500
Mails from New York to Havre,	230,000
Other items,	224,157
Total Ocean Mail Service,	$1,512,507

The Post-master-General may cause mails to be transported between the United States and foreign ports by steamship for the sea and United States Inland postage, if by an American vessel, and for the sea postage only by a foreign vessel, preference being given to American steamships when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

An act to authorize a loan not exceeding $20,000,000 empowers the President within 12 months from the passage of the act to borrow that amount, on the credit of the United States, payable in fifteen years. Coupon stock to be issued for the amount bearing interest, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and stock not to be sold by government at less than par.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

An act in relation to courts, and the holding of terms thereof, in the several territories in the United States, provides: That the judges of the Supreme Court in each Territory of the U. S. may hold court within their respective districts, in the counties wherein, by the laws of said Territories, courts have been or may be established, for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes, except those in which the United States is a party: *Provided*, That the expenses thereof shall be paid by the Territory, or by the counties in which said courts may be held.

INLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The act making and providing for the service of the P. O. Dep't for 1859, appropriates as follows:

Transportation of mails inland,	$10,140,590
Compensation to Post-masters,	2,825,000
Clerks in Post-Offices,	950,000
Post-Office blanks,	125,000
Stamps and Stamped Envelopes	100,000
Various other items and contingencies,	495,000
Total Appropriations,	$14,085,590

The act appropriates $8,500,000 to meet any deficiency should the revenues of the P. O. Dep't be insufficient to meet its requirements.

COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSMEN.

A joint resolution to amend the act of 1856 to regulate the Compensation of members of Congress, provides, that Congressmen be paid as follows: On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each Congressman shall receive his mileage, as now provided by law, and all his compensation from the beginning of his term, to be computed at the rate of $250 per month, and during the session, compensation at the same rate. And on the first day of the second or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law, and all compensation which has accrued during the adjournment, at the rate aforesaid, and during said session, compensation at the same rate.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

A Joint Resolution providing for the expenses of Investigating Committees of the House, appropriates $85,000 to be added to the miscellaneous item of the House Contingent fund. Another resolution appropriates $12,000 for expenses of Investigating Committees and of Judiciary Committees.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

A Joint Resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under an act of 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy,'" in respect to dropped and retired Naval officers, provides, that in case where the records of the courts of inquiry appointed under the act of Jan. 16, 1857, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserved list of the navy, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the act of Feb. 28, 1855, entitled "An Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy," he shall have authority, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, within six months from the passage of this resolution, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list, and officers so nominated and confirmed shall occupy positions on the active and reserved lists, respectively, according to rank and seniority, when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the act approved Jan. 16, 1857, on officers restored, or transferred, to the active or reserved list under that act.

DIFFICULTIES WITH PARAGUAY.

The following Resolution was adopted with reference to the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay. That for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other matters referred to in the annual message of the President, he be, and is hereby authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable, in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay.

APPROPRIATIONS—RECAPITULATION.

Invalid Pensions,	$769,500
Printing Deficiencies,	341.190
To Denmark in lieu of Sound Dues,	408,781
General Deficiencies for 1858,	9,694,210
Indian Appropriations,	1,834,498
Carried up	$13,478,124

Brought up	$13,478,194
Expenses of Military Academy,	182,799
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriations,	6,061,270
Running boundary of Texas and New Mexico,	80,000
Consular and Diplomatic expenses,	912,190
Naval Appropriations,	14,489,154
Civil Appropriations,	5,696,747
Supplemental Indian Appro'tions,	958,867
Army Appropriations,	17,059,107
For Collecting Customs Revenue,	3,000,000
Indian Deficiencies,	889,595
Inland Mail Service,	14,085,590
Ocean Mail transportation,	1,519,507
Miscellaneous items,	83,009
Total Appropriations,	$77,497,810

NOTE.—There were several acts passed making indefinite appropriations, that is, appropriations of sums not specified. We cannot estimate the amount required to satisfy the provisions of these acts.

KANSAS.

LECOMPTON AND LECOMPTON, JR.

THE following record of the action of Congress on the admission of Kansas, and of the determined efforts of the Democratic Pro-Slavery party to drag or dragoon that Territory into the Union as a Slave State, will be interesting for future reference.

The original bill, as it passed the Senate under the lead of Senator Green (March 23, 1858), was as follows:

THE LECOMPTON BILL.

A Bill for the Admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, presented in the Senate by Mr. Green, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, February 17, 1858.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, September 4, 1857, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning:

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the right of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations

which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatsoever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it is republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February 26, 1858.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The bill passed, 33 to 25, as follows:

YEAS—FOR LECOMPTON.

ALABAMA—Fitzpatrick, Clay. ARKANSAS—Sebastian, Johnson. CALIFORNIA—Gwin. DELAWARE—Bayard. FLORIDA—Mallory, Yulee. GEORGIA—Iverson, Toombs. INDIANA—Fitch, Bright. IOWA—Jones. KENTUCKY—THOMPSON. LOUISIANA—Benjamin, Slidell. MARYLAND—Pearce, KENNEDY. MISSISSIPPI—Brown. MISSOURI—Green, Polk. NEW JERSEY—Wright, Thomson. NORTH CAROLINA—Biggs. PENNSYLVANIA—Bigler. RHODE ISLAND—Allen. SOUTH CAROLINA—Evans, Hammond. TENNESSEE—Johnson. TEXAS—Henderson, HOUSTON. VIRGINIA—Mason, Hunter. Total, 33.

NAYS—AGAINST LECOMPTON.

CALIFORNIA—Broderick. CONNECTICUT—*Foster, Dixon* ILLINOIS—Douglas, *Trumbull*. IOWA—*Harlan*. KENTUCKY—CRITTENDEN—MAINE—*Fessenden, Hamlin*. MASSACHUSETTS—*Wilson, Sumner*. MICHIGAN—Stuart, *Chandler*. NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Hale, Clark*. NEW YORK—*Seward, King* OHIO—Pugh, *Wade*. RHODE ISLAND—*Simmons*. TENNESSEE—BELL. VERMONT—*Collamer, Foot*. WISCONSIN—*Durkee, Doolittle*. Total, 25.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates (Del.), Reid (N C), Davis (Ml.), *Cameron* (Pa.) Mr. Cameron paired off with Mr. Davis.

Previous to taking this vote, Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill, in substance, that the Constitution be submitted to the people at once, and, if approved, the President to admit Kansas by proclamation. If rejected, the people to call a Convention and frame a Constitution. The substitute made special provision against frauds at the election.

This substitute was lost, Yeas 24, Nays 34.

On the first of April the bill was taken up in the House and read once, when, its second reading having been objected to by Mr. Giddings, the question recurred under the rule, Shall the bill be rejected? A vote was taken and resulted, Yeas 95, Nays 137.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., offered as a substitute, with slight alterations, the bill which Mr. Crittenden had offered in the Senate. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, also offered a substitute, which was the same as the Senate bill, with the omission of the declaratory clause, "that the people shall have the right at all times to alter or amend the Constitution in such manner as they think proper," etc.

Mr. Quitman's substitute was lost—Yeas 72, Nays 160, the yeas being all from the Slave States, and Mr. Montgomery's was adopted, 120 to 112.

The Crittenden-Montgomery substitute, as it passed, was in the following words:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution framed at Lecompton on the 7th day of November last, and now pending before Congress, was fairly made, or expressed the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and as soon as such assent shall be given, and duly made known by a majority of the Commissioners herein appointed to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be

omplete and absolute. At the said election ie voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing n his ballot, as each voter may please, "for ie Constitution," or "against the Constitu- ion." Should the said Constitution be rejected t the said election by a majority of votes eing cast against it, then, and in that event, he inhabitants of said Territory are hereby uthorized and empowered to form for them- elves a Constitution and State Government by he name of the State of Kansas, according to he Federal Constitution, and to that end may lect delegates to a convention as hereinafter rovided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aid State of Kansas shall have concurrent urisdiction on the Missouri and all other rivers nd waters bordering on the said State of Kan- as, so far as the same shall form a common oundary to said State and any other State or tates now or hereafter to be formed or bound- d by the same; and said rivers and waters, nd all the navigable waters of said State, hall be common highways and forever free, s well to the inhabitants of said State as to all ther citizens of the United States, without ny tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for he purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that he elections authorized by this act may be fair nd free, the Governor and the Secretary of he Territory of Kansas, and the presiding fficers of the two branches of its Legislature, amely, the President of the Council and peaker of the House of Representatives, are ereby constituted a board of commissioners o carry into effect the provisions of this act, nd to use all the means necessary and proper o that end. Any three of them shall consti- ute a Board; and the Board shall have power nd authority, in respect to each and all of the lections hereby authorized or provided for, to esignate and establish precincts for voting, or o adopt those already established; to cause olls to be opened at such places as it may eem proper in the respective counties and lection precincts of said Territory; to appoint, s judges of election at each of the several laces of voting, three discreet and respectable ersons, any two of whom shall be competent o act; to require the sheriffs of the several ounties, by themselves or deputies, to attend he judges at each of the places of voting, for he purpose of preserving peace and good rder, or the said Board may, instead of said heriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their iscretion and in such instances as they may hoose, other fit persons for the same purpose; nd when the purpose of the election is to elect elegates to a convention to form a constitu- on, as hereinbefore provided for, the number f delegates shall be sixty, and they shall be pportioned by said board among the several ounties of said Territory, according to the umber of voters; and in making this appor- onment, the Board may join two or more ounties together to make an election or repre- entative district, where neither of the said ounties has the requisite number of voters to ntitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller to larger county having a surplus population, where it may serve to equalize the representa- tion. The elections hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be con- tinued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day of election for each of the elections hereby authorized, as the same may become necessary. The said Gov- ernor shall announce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early a one as is con- sistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said Board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner and places of each of said elections, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said Board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclama- tion, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates elected (where the election has been for delegates) to assem- ble in convention at the seat of Government of said Territory. When so assembled, the convention shall first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State. And the said convention shall accord- ingly provide for its submission to the vote of the people for approval or rejection; and if the majority of votes shall be given for the Constitution so framed as aforesaid, the Gov- ernor of the Territory shall, within twenty days after the result is known, notify the President of the United States of the same. And there- upon the President shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings whatever on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects what- ever, shall be complete and absolute.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said elections. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at either of said elections, or shall make, or cause to be made, any false, fictitious or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of either of said elections, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commis- sioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respec- tive offices; and on failure thereof, they shall

be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Kansas, when her admission as a State becomes complete and absolute, shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, till the next census be taken by the Federal Government.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit: *First*, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. *Second*, That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purposes. *Third*: That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof. *Fourth*, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt springs or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. *Fifth*, That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said States, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*. The foregoing propositions hereinbefore offered are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Sixth*: And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States in that State: *Provided however*, That nothing in this act of admission shall be so construed as to ratify or accept the ordinance attached to said Constitution; but said ordinance is hereby rejected by the Government of the United States.

The following are the Yeas and Nays:

YEAS—TO ADMIT.

CALIFORNIA—McKibbin—1.

CONNECTICUT—*Clark, Dean*—2.

ILLINOIS—*Elihu Washburne, Farnsworth, Lovejoy, Kellogg*, Morris, Harris, Shaw, Robert Smith, Sam. S. Marshall—9.

INDIANA—English, Foley, *Kilgore*, J. G. Davis, *Wilson, Colfax, Case, Pettit*—8.

IOWA—*Curtis, T. Davis*—2.

KENTUCKY—UNDERWOOD, HUMPHREY MARSHALL—2.

MAINE—*Wood, Gilman, Abbott, Morse, I. Washburne, Foster*—6.

MARYLAND—RICAUD, J. M. HARRIS, H. WINTER DAVIS—3.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Hall, Buffinton, Damrell, Comins, Burlingame, Davis, Gooch, Knapp, Thayer, Chaffee, Dawes*—11.

MICHIGAN—*Howard, Waldron, Walbridge, Leach*—4.

MISSOURI—*Blair*—1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Pike, Tappan, Cragin*—3

NEW JERSEY—*Clawson, Robbins*, Adrain—3.

NORTH CAROLINA—GILMER—1.

NEW YORK—Haskin, H. F. Clark, *Murray, Thompson, Olin, Dodd, Palmer, Spinner, Clark B. Cochrane, Morse, Matteson, Bennett, Goodwin, Hoard, Granger, Morgan, Pottle, Parker, Kelsey, Andrews, Sherman, Burroughs, Fenton*—28.

OHIO—Pendleton, Groesbeck, *Campbell, Nichols, Mott*, Cockerill, *Harlan, Stanton*, Hall, *Horton*, Cox, *Sherman, Bliss, Tompkins*, Lawrence, *Leiter, Wade, Giddings, Bingham*—19.

PENNSYLVANIA—*E. J. Morris*, Owen Jones, Hickman, *Roberts, Kunkel, Grow, Edie, Covode*, Montgomery, *Ritchie, Purviance, Stewart, Dick*, Chapman—14.

RHODE ISLAND—*Durfee, Brayton*—2.

VERMONT—*Walton, Morrill, Royce*—3.

WISCONSIN—*Potter, C. C. Washburne, Billinghurst*—3.—Total, 120.

NAYS.

ALABAMA—Stallworth, Shorter, Dowdell, Moore, Houston, Cobb, Curry—7.

ARKANSAS—Greenwood, Warren—2.

CALIFORNIA—Scott—1.

CONNECTICUT—Arnold, Bishop—2.

DELAWARE—Whiteley—1.

FLORIDA—Hawkins—1.

GEORGIA—Seward, Crawford, TRIPPE, Gartrell, Wright, Jackson, HILL, Stephens—8.

INDIANA—Niblack, Hughes, Gregg—3.
KENTUCKY—Burnett, Peyton, Talbott, Jewett, Elliott, Clay, Mason, Stevenson—8.
LOUISIANA—EUSTIS, Taylor, Davidson, Sandidge—4.
MARYLAND—Stewart, Kunkel, Bowie—3.
MISSOURI—ANDERSON, Clark, Craig, WOODSON, Phelps—5.
MISSISSIPPI—Lamar, Davis, Barksdale, Singleton, Quitman—5.
NEW JERSEY—Huyler, Wortendyke—2.
NORTH CAROLINA—Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Scales, Craige, Clingman—7.
NEW YORK—Searing, Taylor, Sickles, Kelly, Maclay, John Cochrane, Ward, Russell, Corning, Hatch—10.
OHIO—Miller, Burns—2.
PENNSYLVANIA—Florence, Landy, Phillips, Glancy Jones, Leidy, Dimmick, White, Ahl, Gillis, Reilly, Dewart—11.
SOUTH CAROLINA—McQueen, Miles, Keitt, Bonham, Boyce—5.
TENNESSEE—Watkins, MAYNARD, S. A. Smith, Savage, READY, Jones, Wright, ZOLLICOFFER, Atkins, Avery—10.
TEXAS—Bryan, Reagan—2.
VIRGINIA—Garnett, Millson, Caskie, Goode, Bocock, Powell, Smith, Faulkner, Letcher, Clemens, Jenkins, Edmundson, Hopkins—18. Total, 119.

Absent—Caruthers (Mo.)

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas.

Republicans, 92; Democrats, 22; Americans, 6. Total, 120.

Nays.

Democrats, 104; Americans, 8. Total, 112.

The bill having been returned to the Senate on the second day of April, Mr. Green moved to disagree to the House amendment, which motion was adopted, Yeas 34, Nays 22.

The following are the Nays:

Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

In the House of Representatives, on the 7th of April, Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adhere to its amendment, which motion was carried, Yeas 119, Nays 111—the vote being the same as on the adoption of the amendment, with the exception of Messrs. Marshall and Bowie, who paired off and did not vote.

On the 13th of April, the Senate voted to insist and ask for a conference committee, Yeas 30, Nays 24—the Nays being the same as the Nays on Mr. Green's motion to disagree, with the addition of Messrs. Bell and Sumner. On the following day, the House received a message from the Senate insisting on its disagreement and asking a committee of conference, when Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., moved that the House insist on its adherence on which he demanded the previous question. The call for the previous question was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. 108 to 108. Very much to the surprise of the House, Mr. English, of Indiana, who had acted with the Anti-Lecompton party up to this time, moved that the House agree to a Conference Committee, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to meet a similar committee of the Senate, and on this he called for the previous question, which was ordered. The Yeas and Nays were called, and the vote stood 108 to 108: the Speaker voting in the affirmative, Mr. English's proposition was agreed to. The Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Caskie, Clark (Mo.), Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Craig (Mo.), Craige (N. C.), Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis (Miss.), Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnet, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hall (Ohio), Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones (Tenn.), J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel (Md.), Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Orr, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw (N. C.), Shorter, Singleton, Smith (Tenn.), Smith (Va.), Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart (Md.), Talbott, Taylor (N. Y.), Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright (Ga.), Wright (Tenn.), Zollicoffer—109.

NAYS—Messrs Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark (Conn.), Clark (N. Y.), Clawson, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis (Md.), Davis (Ind.), Davis (Mass.), Davis (Iowa), Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall (Mass.) Harlan, Harris (Md.), Harris (Ill.), Haskin, Hickman, Hoard,

Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Lawrence, Letter, Lovejoy, Marshall (Ky.), Marshall (Ill.), Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris (Penn.), Morris (Ill.), Morse (Me.), Morse (N. Y.), Mott, Murray, Nichols, Palmer, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Royce, Shaw (Ill.), Sherman (Ohio), Sherman (N. Y.), Smith (Ill.), Spinner, Stanton, Stewart (Penn.), Tappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne (Ill.), Washburne (Me.), Wilson, Wood—106.

The following, not voting, had paired off:

Adrain with Huyler, Dimmick with McKibbin. Gillis with Roberts, Clark B. Cochrane with Sickles, Reilly with Thayer, Taylor (La.) with Kunkel (Pa.), Washburne (Wis.) with Arnold. Olin with Corning. Whiteley, absent.

The Committee of Conference was composed of Messrs. James S. Green (Mo.), Robert M. T. Hunter (Va.), and William H. Seward (N. Y.), of the Senate, and Messrs. William H. English (Ind.), Alex. H. Stephens (Ga.), and William A. Howard (Mich.), on the part of the House.

On the 23d of April the Committee made their report (a dodging, shuffling affair, susceptible of various interpretations,) Messrs. Seward of the Senate, and Howard of the House, dissenting. After a running fight of a week between the friends and opponents of the new dodge, on the 30th of April, the report of the Committee was adopted by both branches of Congress, and Lecompton, Jr., became a law. It is as follows:

An Act for the Admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.—Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton on the 7th day of Nov., 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which Constitution is republican; and *whereas*, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and *whereas*, the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and *whereas*, said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance, hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a Stat as herein proposed: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of Kansa be, and is hereby admitted into the Union o an equal footing with the original States, i all respects whatever, but upon this fundı mental condition precedent, namely: That th question of admission with the following propc dition, in lieu of the ordinance framed at Le compton, be submitted to a vote of the peopl of Kansas, and assented to by them or a ma jority of the voters voting at an election to b held for that purpose, namely: That the fo lowing propositions be and the same are hereb offered to the people of Kansas for acceptanc or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obl gatory on the United States and upon the sai State of Kansas, to wit: *First*, That section number sixteen and thirty-six in every towr ship of public lands in said State, or wher either of said sections or any part thereof ha been sold or otherwise disposed of, other land equivalent thereto and as contiguous as ma be, shall be granted to said State for the use c schools. *Second*, That seventy-two sections c land shall be set apart and reserved for th support of a State University, to be selecte by the Governor of said State, subject to th approval of the Commissioner of the Gener Land-Office, and to be appropriated and ap plied in such manner as the legislature of sai State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid but for no other purpose. *Third*, That te entire sections of land, to be selected by th Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions shall be granted to said State for the purpos of completing the public buildings, or for th erection of others at the seat of government under the direction of the legislature thereof *Fourth*, That all salt springs within said State not exceeding twelve in number, with six sec tions of land adjoining, or as contiguous a may be to each, shall be granted to said Stat for its use, the same to be selected by th Governor thereof, within one year after th admission of said State; and, when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, condi tions and regulations as the legislature may direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or lan the right whereof is now vested in any indivi dual or individuals, or which may hereafter b confirmed or adjudged to any individual o individuals, shall by this article be granted t said State. *Fifth*, That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Con gress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bonâ fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Sixth*, And that said State shall never

tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may be pleased, "Proposition accepted," or "Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever shall be complete and absolute; and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition: and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. And three of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of election at each of the several places of voting three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and the said governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of said election, and to direct the time [within] which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the territorial legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said election. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months and not more than three years.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices: and, on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

The vote in the Senate, on agreeing to the Conference Committee's Report, stood—yeas, 30; nays, 22; as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Clay, Davis, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Thomson (N. J.), Toombs, Wright, Yulee.

NAYS.—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

PAIRED.—Bell with Pierce, Fitch with Sumner.

ABSENT.—Clark, Bates, Henderson, Reid, Thompson (Ky.), Slidell.

In the House, on the final vote, among those who had voted against the original Lecompton Bill and who now supported the English dodge, were Gilmer, Am., of N. C., and the following Democrats, viz.: English and Foley of Ind.; Cockerill, Cox, Grossbeck, Hall, Lawrence and Pendleton, of Ohio; and Owen Jones, of Pa. Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, and Mr. Bonham of S. C., fire eaters, voted No, and the following members "paired off," viz.: Washburn (Wis.) with Arnold; Matteson with Reuben Davis; Purviance with Dimmick; Morrill with Faulkner; Horton with Hill; J. C. Kunkel with Miles Taylor; Montgomery with Warren; Thompson with Stewart (Md.); and Wood with George Taylor.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

THE following bill appropriating public lands for the establishment of agricultural schools, which was introduced by Mr. Morrill, passed the House of Representatives on the 22d of April, 1858, by a vote of 104 to 100. In the Senate it was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and will probably come up for final action in that body during this (1858-9) winter:

An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States and Territories, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, five millions nine hundred and twenty thousand (5,990,000) acres of land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to twenty thousand (20,000) acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the States are now respectively entitled.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States and Territories in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre [the value of said lands to be determined by the governor of said State], the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to those States in which there are no public lands of the value of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre land scrip to the amount of their distributive shares in acres under the provisions of this act, said scrip to be sold by said States and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to private entry.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all the expenses of management and supervision of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said land shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain sin-

over undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorised by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters as may be supposed useful—one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and to the Smithsonian Institution, and the agricultural department of the Patent Office at Washington.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at double the quantity.

The yeas and nays on the passage of this bill were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Ahl, Andrews, Bennett, Bingham, Bishop, Blair, Bliss, Bowie, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis (Md.), Davis (Mass.), Davis (Iowa), Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Robt. B Hall, Harlan, J. M. Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hoard, Howard, Huyler, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Lovejoy, McKibbin, H. Marshall, Maynard, Morgan, Morrill, E. J. Morris, F H. Morse, O. A. Morse, Murray, Olin, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pottle, Purviance, Ready, Reilly, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Russell, Seward, J. Sherman, J. W. Sherman, Sickles, Stanton, Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Wald on, Walton, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, White, Whiteley, Wilson, Wood, Wortendyke, A. R. Wright, and Zollicoffer—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Billinghurst, Bocock, Bonham, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Caskie, Chapman, J. B. Clark, Clay, Clingman, Cobb, J. Cochrane, Cockerill, Cox, J. Craig, B. Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis (Ind.). Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Grow, L. W. Hall, T. L. Harris, Hill, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Geo. W. Jones, J. G. Jones, O. Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Lawrence, Leidy, Leiter, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Miles, Miller, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Mott, Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Potter, Quitman, Reagan, Ruffin, Sandige, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, A. Shaw, H. M. Shaw, Shorter, Singleton, Wm. Smith, Spinner, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, J. A. Stewart, Talbot, Geo. Taylor, Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, Winslow, Woodson J. V. Wright—100.

PREEMPTION RIGHTS.

MR. GROW, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, proposed at the first session of the XXXVth Congress, the following important measure for the protection of settlers on the Public Domain:

A BILL to prevent the future sale of the public lands under proclamation of the President until the same shall have been surveyed for at least fifteen years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, no public lands shall be exposed to sale by proclamation of the President, until the same shall have been surveyed and the return thereof filed in the land office for at least fifteen years.

This bill, it will be seen, gives the *settlers* fifteen years, precedence over the *speculators*. On the 3d of May, 1858, Mr. Grow, moved to suspend the rules, with a view to the introduction of the above bill, which motion was voted down as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, *Adrain*, Andrews, Bennett, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Case, E. Clark, *H. F. Clark*, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, *Cox*, Cragin, *James Craig*, *Burton Craige*, Curtis, Damrell, Davis (Mass.), Davis (Iowa), Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Foster, Giddings, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, *T. L. Harris*, *Hickman*, Hoard, Horton, Howard, *G. W. Jones*, Kellogg, *Kelly*, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Lovejoy, *Mason*, Morgan, *Isaac N. Morris*, F. H. Morse, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, RICAUD, Ritchie, Royce, *A. Shaw*, J. Sherman, J. W. Sherman, Spinner, W. Stewart, Tappan, *G. Taylor*, Wade, Walbridge, Walton, C. C. Washburn, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn—74.

[Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS.]

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, J. B. Clark, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockerill, Crawford, Davidson, Davis (Ind.), Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, L. W. Hall, Hawkins, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jewett, J. G. Jones, Owen Jones, Lawrence, Leidy, *Leiter*, Letcher, McQueen, H. MARSHALL, MAYNARD, Millson, Niblack, *Nichols*, Peyton, Phelps, Powell, READY, Reagan, Reiley, Ruffin, Russell, Sandige, Savage, Scales, Seward, Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, S. A. Smith, Stallworth, Stephens, TRIPPE, UNDERWOOD, Watkins, White, WOODSON, Wortendyke, A. R. Wright, J. V. Wright, ZOLLICOFFER—78.

[Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS.]

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Ahl, Arnold, Becker, *Billinghurst*, Bonham, Bowie, *Burroughs*, *Campbell*, Caskie, Cavanaugh, *Chaffee*, Chapman, *C. B. Cochrane*, Corning, *Covode*, Currie, H. W. DAVIS, R. Davis, *Dawes*, Dimmick, *Edie*, Elliott, EUSTACE, *Farnsworth*, Faulkner, *Fenton*, Florence, *Gilman*, GILMER, *Gooch*, Groesbeck, J. M. HARRIS, Haskin, Hatch, HILL, Hopkins, Huyler, Jenkins, Keitt, *J. C. Kunkel*, J. M. Kunkel, Lamar, Landy, Maclay, S. S. Marshall, *Matteson*, McKibbin, Miller, Miles, Moore, Montgomery, *Morrill*, *E. J. Morris*, *O. A. Moore*, *Moti*, *Murray*, *Olin*, Orr, Pendleton, Phillips, *Potter*, *Purviance*, Quitman, *Robbins*, Scott, Searing, Shaw, R. Smith, W. Smith, *Stanton*, J. A. Stewart, Stevenson, Talbott, Miles Taylor, *Thayer*, *Thompson*, *Tompkins*, *Waldron*, Ward, Warren, Whiteley, *Wilson*, Winslow, *Wood*—84.

[Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS.]

KANSAS IN 1858.

OUR last sketch of Kansas affairs left that territory with the Lecompton Constitution hanging over its head. The Convention which had framed that bogus instrument declined, in spite of the pledges of the majority of the members, to submit their handiwork to the people. They allowed only a vote on the insertion or rejection of the clauses by which slave property was declared to be before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and establishing the holding of slaves as a part of the fundamental law of Kansas. The vote upon the adoption or rejection of this clause was fixed for the 21st of December, but as it was impossible to vote against slavery without at the same time voting for the Constitution, the Free-State men abstained from the polls, and the slavery clause was adopted by a vote of 6,143 for, to 569 against it. More than half the affirmative votes were returned from counties along the Missouri border, not having in all more than a thousand votes.

The choice of officers under this Lecompton Constitution, as ordered by the Convention, was to come off on the first Monday in January. There was great difference of opinion among the Free-State men how they ought to act in reference to it. The whole control of the election, the appointment of judges and presiding officers, and the final counting and declaration of the returns, was vested by the Convention in their notorious President John Calhoun, and the Free-State men had every reason to expect that any necessary amount of cheating and falsification would be resorted to, to shape the returns according to his wishes. On the other hand, there was evident danger that this bogus Constitution would be forced upon the Territory; and it seemed a pity, considering the great majority of the Free-State men, not to make an effort to secure the officers to be elected. A Free Soil Convention decided to make no nominations for State officers, but this was not satisfactory to all, and a bolting nomination was made.

Meanwhile, Governor Walker had been superseded, and Governor Denver, a commissioner of the Land Office, appointed in his place. Secretary Stanton, acting Governor in Walker's absence, called a special session of the newly elected Territorial Legislature in which the Free-State men had a majority, and they passed an act submitting the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, to be taken on the same day with the Lecompton election. At the beginning of the year, also, the Legislature, under the Topeka Constitution, many of whose members were

lso members of the Territorial Legisla-ure, met at Topeka. Their object merely ras to keep up the State organization.

At the election of the 4th of January, a najority of 10,226 votes was cast against he Lecompton Constitution. The result f the Lecompton State election long emained in doubt. It was understood hat a little over six thousand votes (a arge part of the Free-State men not oting) had been given for both sets of andidates for State officers, but accord-ng to Calhoun's figuring, the Pro-Slavery nen were chosen. It was also understood hat the Free-State men, of whom a large art had voted for members of the Legis-ature, had a decided majority in both ranches of that body; but all depended pon the returns from Leavenworth ounty, the returns for some districts of hich had been falsified on their way to alhoun, and as he kept the whole body f returns in his pocket, and refused to ertify to anybody's election till Congress ad first acted on the question by admis-ion, the matter long remained in doubt. t was generally understood that if Kansas as admitted, Calhoun would cook up the eturns so as to produce a Pro-Slavery tate government and Legislature.

In spite of this renewed and unequivo-al indication of the entire repugnance of a large majority of the people of Kansas o the Lecompton Constitution, the Presi-ent still adhered to the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union, under that Con-titution. A bill to that effect was intro-luced. Mr. Douglas falling back upon is doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, re-used to support it, and, though it passed he Senate, in spite of every exertion of executive power, it was rejected in the House. Some of the bolters were bought over; others were half bought over, so hat finally the bill passed, but only with a provision submitting the question of admission or not to a vote of the people of Kansas, who were also offered a large bribe in lands, to come in under the Lecompton Constitution, to which was added a prohibition against their coming in under any other Constitution till they had the full population of 93,340. [A full account of these Congressional proceed-ings will be found in another part of the Almanac.]

It was still further attempted to bribe or delude the people of Kansas by an issue on the part of John Calhoun, of certificates to a majority of Free-State men as mem-bers elect of both branches of the Legisla-ture.

The people of Kansas scornfully re-jected both bribes and threats, and at the election held on the 3d of August, by ten thousand majority, trampled the Lecomp-ton Constitution under their feet.

The Territorial Legislature, whose ses-sion expired by law with the month of February, had failed to meet the expec-tations of its constituents. The members had been altogether too much engrossed by private bills for banks, railroads, town-plots, etc., to have much time or thought to give to public interests. The most obnoxious of the Border Ruffian acts were repealed, and a bill was passed to call a Convention to frame a new State Constitu-tion; it was so late, however, in the session, when this bill was disposed of, as to afford Governor Denver a plausi-ble pretence for insisting that it had failed to become a law.

The Convention met, however, in April, and framed a Constitution to be submitted to Congress, which Constitution was rati-fied by the people by a large majority, though the entire vote upon it was but small, as the people doubted whether Congress, after their recent act, would consent to admit Kansas as a State, with her present population.

Meanwhile, Kansas has enjoyed an un-easy sort of quiet, not, however, without some cruel and bloody events in the region about Fort Scott, where the Border Ruffians made their final stand, and against whom the Free-State men were obliged to arm in self-defence. Indeed there can hardly be said to have been any law anywhere in the Territory. Gov-ernor Denver adopted the policy of keep-ing quiet and doing little, or nothing The infamous Lecompte still remained the chief justice of the Territory. It is true that the Free-State men had been enabled to displace by popular election the county officers and the Probate Judges, to whom the Border Ruffian Legislature had given a very wide jurisdiction, and to elect Free-State men in their places; but the moment that these Probate Courts could no longer be used for purposes of Border Ruffian oppression, Lecompte and his colleagues avowed their intention to decide against the validity of the law conferring general jurisdiction upon them, thus invalidating all the proceedings of those Courts, and throwing everything into confusion. To give Kansas an efficient government, and to wipe out the deep remaining traces of the oppression and misrule of which she has been the victim the speedy organiza-tion of a State government and her ad-mission into the Union appear to be highly necessary.

HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA.

In 1845, fourteen years ago, it became the duty of the Indiana Legislature to elect a U. S. Senator. The House was Whig by 10 majority, the Senate a tie, and Jesse D. Bright, as Lieutenant-Governor, presided over it. Although the House repeatedly invited the Senate to meet them in joint convention to elect the Senator, every one of their resolutions was lost in the Senate by the casting vote of Mr. Bright, its president. The election was thus staved off for the session; the next Legislature was "Democratic," and Mr. Bright received the vacant senatorship as his reward.

In 1855, another Senator was to be elected. In the Senate, in consequence of half of its number being hold-overs, there was 2 Democratic majority; but in the House there was 16 Anti-Nebraska majority, making 14 Republican majority on joint ballot. The House sent resolution after resolution to the Senate for a Joint Convention to elect a Senator and the numerous State officers which the Constitution and the laws required to be filled by that session of the Legislature. But the Senate, by a party vote, steadily refused to join the House, leaving the senatorial seat vacant, and the entire patronage of the State in the hands of the Democratic Governor.

Two years passed by, and, in 1856, Indiana elected her next Legislature—a majority on joint ballot, under the issue of "Buchanan and Fair Play for Kansas," being Democratic. But, as it happened, while the House had a Democratic majority, the Senate now, by the changes in the former hold-overs, had an Opposition majority of four. In giving a narrative of what subsequently occurred, it should be borne in mind that the Republicans were willing, from the first to the last, that both Senators (to fill the vacancy and for Mr. Bright's full term) should be chosen by a concurrent vote of each House, acting separately—and that they demanded as their right, only the Senator for the vacancy which they had fairly won by the 12,000 Anti-Nebraska majority of the people and 14 majority in the Legislature at the previous election, and which they had been deliberately cheated out of by their opponents.

The Constitution of Indiana requires that the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be counted in presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and the Democracy determined to use this to trap their opponents into a Joint Convention, which, as no law for electing Senators exists in Indiana, should immediately after the counting elect two gentlemen to that office. The Republicans insisted that, in the absence of law, the Constitution of the United States was the only guide in the matter. That instrument declares that Senators shall be elected by "the Legislature;" and the Constitution of Indiana defines the Legislature to be the Senate and the House, and requires all acts of legislation by them to be assented to by a majority of the entire membership of each, acting separately.

From the official report, and the official copies of the journals of both branches of the Legislature appended to Senate Report No. 275 (Vol. 2, Reports U. S. Senate 1857–'8), we find the following facts:

On the 12th of January, 1857, the House sent to the Senate a resolution inviting them to be present in their hall at half past 2 P.M., "*to open and publish the returns of the election.*"

The Republican Senators offered to concur, with a proviso that, as soon as the counting and swearing in was over, the joint meeting should be adjourned *sine die*. But while this was pending, and before any vote was taken on the invitation of the House, and *thirty-five minutes before the time* designated in the resolution, Lieutenant-Governor Willard, who was presiding, and who was also the Governor elect, vacated his seat, and followed by a minority of the Senate, repaired to the Representative Hall, leaving the Senate still in session. Arrived there, this sham Joint Convention opened, the Speaker of the House in the chair. After counting the votes, one of the Democratic Senators was, without any motion, or any vote, called upon to preside. He took his seat, and *without any proposition from any member whatever, or any vote* being taken, adjourned the Joint Convention till Monday, the 2d of February, *without stating any reason or pretext for its reassembling.*

It becoming evident that a fraudulent election of Senators was about to be attempted (all persuasions to seduce the majority of the Senate into a Joint Con-

ention having failed), the Senate, on ıe 29th of January, *four days before* the me at which the unauthorized Conven- on was to meet, adopted a solemn pro- ıst against it by a vote, by ayes and oes, of 27 to 20, declaring that they had iven no assent to any Joint Convention ır any purpose whatever—that any pre- ınded assemblage of that sort would be legal and fraudulent—and branding in dvance any attempt to thus elect Sena- ors as insulting to the Senate and dis- raceful to the State.

This formal and solemn protest, thus dopted by 27 out of the 50 State Senators, aggered the conspirators; and when ıe 2d of February arrived, although the ew Lieutenant-Governor, with a minority f the Senate, again repaired to the epresentative Hall, leaving the Senate ill in session and going on with their usiness, nothing whatever was done or ttempted; but the presiding officer, *ithout any motion or any vote, and without ating any object whatever*, declared the oint Convention *again* adjourned till the llowing Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the 4th of February, ıe pretended Joint Convention again ssembled—(and it should be borne in ind that the affidavits of the Secretaries f the Senate set forth the fact that the enate was *never even invited by the House meet them in Joint Convention for the urpose of electing Senators* from the first ay of the session till the last)—when, *ithout any motion or resolution* by any ember of this illegal assemblage, *the ieutenant-Governor instructed them "to roceed to choose United States Senators by viva voce vote."* Whereupon 23 Sena- rs (out of 50) voted for Bright and itch—one Senator, who was present, oking on, refused to vote—60 out of the 0 Representatives (it requires by the ate Constitution two-thirds of the whole umber of members to make a quorum r transacting business in either branch) oted for the same candidates, and two her Representatives voted for Geo. G. unn and R. W. Thompson. The Lieu- nant-Governor declared Bright and tch elected; and *again*, without any otion or vote, adjourned the Joint Con- ntion till February 11th. The inten- on was, at that time, to go on and oose the State officers, whose election ey had prevented two years before; but ding that the incumbents, though of eir own party, would not consent, with- t a legal contest, to be ousted by any ch bogus election, the Joint Convention, hen the 11th of February arrived, was adjourned *sine die*, and the patronage again left in the hands of the Governor for the ensuing two years.

The Senate, having protested against this fraud on the 29th of January, *in advance* of its commission, *again repudiated it the day after its alleged consummation.* On the 5th of February, 27 Senators out of the 50, signed and placed on their Journals a Protest, a copy of which they sent to the U. S. Senate, declaring that their body had not participated in the election, was in session when it was pretended to have occurred, and most solemnly protesting against the recognition of this fraud. With these papers, came up also a petition to the U. S. Senate, signed by 27 Senators and 36 Representatives, remonstrating against this fraudulent election, which was not participated in by a quorum of either branch—declaring this alleged Joint Convention unauthorized by any law of the State, by any resolution adopted by the Legislature, or by any provision of the State or National Constitution, and that to affirm it would destroy the existence of the Senate of Indiana as an independent branch of the legislative department of the State. And to make their argument unanswerable, the sworn affidavit of 26 Senators accompanied these protests, each of them solemnly declaring that they did not participate in this so-called Joint Convention, but were, at the very hour of its alleged assembling, sitting in their seats in the Senate, in open session.

Thus it will be seen that this case differs from the Harlan or Iowa case most materially. In that election, *both branches had agreed to the Joint Convention*, and had voted repeatedly but ineffectually for Senator; but finding at last that a Republican was about to be elected, a majority of the Senate, being Democrats, absented themselves; and although Mr. Harlan had a clear majority of the whole Legislature, the Democrats in the U. S. Senate turned him out of his seat. *After* this decision, the above high-handed and disgraceful outrage was carried through in Indiana in the very teeth of the Harlan decision. And the same U. S. Senate, after staving it off for over a year, with the usurpers meanwhile in their seats, voting Lecompton, Appropriation bills, etc., ratify it at last, in the expiring hours of the last session, by seven majority.

The sitting members at the regular session of 1857—at the extra session—and again at the last regular session—insisted that they must have more testimony than the records afforded. And finally, on

Feb. 16, 1858, a resolution passed, giving them 90 days to take it in, before any judge, by giving notice thereof to the protestants. But after this long delay on this pretext, *they did not give a single notice under the resolution*, and the only evidence they proffered was *ex parte* affidavits of political friends, taken when no cross-examination was allowed. The Republicans, however, gave notice, and proved by Gov. Willard himself, by Wm. Sheets, ex-Sec'y of State, and O. H. Smith, ex-U. S. Senator, that *no Joint Convention to count gubernatorial votes* had ever even attempted to adjourn over for the transaction of other business; and the two latter witnesses, who had known the usage in Indiana for electing U. S. Senators for 30 years past, testified that there never had been a precedent or a parallel for this. As one reason for retaining these Senators in their seats was that there were no contestants claiming them, the Indiana Legislature, now in session and fresh from the people, having passed in each branch, by decisive majorities, a resolution denouncing the pretended election as fraudulent, unconstitutional and void, propose to elect two others, legally and regularly, and to instruct them to demand the two seats in the U. S. Senate, which belong to the sovereign State of Indiana, but to which that body, in spite of the above protests, saw fit to elect and install these fraudulent claimants.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

Mormonism is thirty-one years old, but its true history is yet to be written. A movement which was, at first, derided as a weak and absurd imposture, in ten years became formidable enough to be driven from State to State by exasperated and relentless mobs. A people bound together by a new, strange, and mysterious faith, which set them apart from the rest of the body politic, of which, nevertheless, they were still a part, enjoying the privileges and asserting the rights of citizenship, could hardly fail to become both feared and hated as they increased in numbers, and threatened to exercise a potent influence in political affairs. That they meant to gain and use such influence was the charge which, in those early days, was made against them, and the alleged provocation of the persecution to which they were subjected. But whether deserving or not of condemnation on this score, it is certain that they were called upon to endure as much suffering as if they had been the disciples of the purest, most harmless, and most beneficent religion, proclaiming only peace on earth and good will to man.

But when, fourteen years ago, the brothers Hyram, the Patriarch, and Joseph, the Prophet, were shot at Nauvoo by a mob, in the cell of a jail, like vermin in a trap, and their followers were soon after driven out upon a desperate flight into the western wilderness; then, it was thought, the end had come to a mischievous heresy. But a stronger man than the Prophet Joseph was left to guide and govern his followers. Brigham Young, who had stood high in the confidence and esteem of his murdered chief, and was already eminent in the church, put aside all who contested with him the leadership of the Saints, and was elected Seer. Possessed of a rough eloquence, of persuasive manners, of great shrewdness, untiring energy and remarkable executive ability, he led the people, surrounded by enemies, robbed of their possessions, and driven from their homes, to a temporary settlement at Council Bluffs.

In the course of the next season, the "Lion of the Lord," as the Mormons called their new Prophet, marshalled his followers for that long and perilous flight through a wilderness of a thousand miles that lay between the confines of civilisation and the home he had chosen for them in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. This terrible

journey of an army of men, women and children, encumbered with household stuff, beset with foes without in the Indians of the plains, weakened by pestilence and fever within, and suffering, sometimes starving, for want of food, was marked, from its beginning to its end, with the graves of the pilgrims. But the indomitable will of their leader, his unbounded influence over his followers, their unswerving belief that they were the chosen people of the Lord, and perhaps the conviction, enforced by years of persecution, that behind them, among their civilized countrymen, they should never find rest for the soles of their feet, sustained them through their long and painful journey, till at length they looked down from the summit of a mountain upon the gleaming beach of the Great Salt Lake, in the valley of which they were to find a resting-place.

In those early days, both before and for some years after they fled beyond the confines of civilization, the worst feature of their faith was rather suspected than known. They were believed to be fanatics, holding tenets at variance with the dogmas of Christianity and the historical truths of the Bible, and to be blindly obedient to the guidance of designing leaders. Polygamy had, indeed, been revealed to the Seer as the true relation of woman to man as early as 1843, but the revelation had not yet been made known to the "Saints," and was not till about ten years later. But they were suspected both of the theory and practice of a plurality of wives, and though it was repeatedly denied by their elders and missionaries, the belief obtained that an attempt was to be made to establish among us, as part of a social and religious scheme, a system so abhorrent to the received morality of Christendom. The belief was at least prophetic; in 1853, polygamy was openly announced and defended as the Peculiar Institution of the people of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

In the meantime, that people, with an industry and sobriety which, whatever else may be said of them, they certainly possess in an eminent degree, were subduing the soil, reclaiming the wilderness, breaking nature to harness, clothing the Great Valley with towns and cities, and covering it with farms. A prosperous commonwealth, sufficient to itself, gradually increasing in wealth and power, and rapidly adding to its numbers from the world without, particularly from Europe, grew up in that middle land between the confines of civilization on the Atlantic and Pacific. And when the gold-fields of California were opened to that vast tide of emigration that flowed over them from the East, the Mormon settlement became a sort of half-way resting-place to those who went to the Pacific coast by the overland route. The Mormon influence over the Indians, through the peaceful relations they had cultivated with them, probably made that route a far safer one than it would have otherwise been. But it was not long before some of these emigrants complained that in the Mormons themselves they found an enemy almost as dangerous as the savages. They alleged that they were defrauded in trade, plundered of their goods, robbed of their cattle, and, in various ways, harassed on their toilsome journey. Such charges, however, the Mormons met with an indignant denial. They affirmed that the emigrants were the aggressors; that they mocked at Mormonism, insulting Mormon wives and outraging Mormon husbands; that they turned their cattle into Mormon fields, helped themselves, without pay, to Mormon produce; laughed at the Mormon judges, before whom they were arraigned, escaping the penalty of their misdeeds by defiance or by flight; and, in short, conducted themselves always as if among a people toward whom they were under no obligation of observing any relation of fair dealing or good fellowship. And this representation was fully confirmed by Lieut. Gunnison, who was very familiar, for a considerable period, with the affairs of the Territory. Such accusations, however, had their effect, and did much to awaken the early feeling of hostility against the "Saints," and which they had fled to the wilderness to escape. The death afterward of Lieut. Gunnison still further increased the popular enmity. This officer was one of the surveying party under Capt. Stansbury, and published a book upon the Mormons, after his return to the States, which, it was said, was not acceptable to the people of Utah. On a subsequent surveying tour in their territory, he and most of his party were treacherously murdered by the Indians. It was asserted that the murder was connived at by Young, or that, at least, he might have prevented it. The mere suggestion of such a crime found ready believers, and but little credence was given to the emphatic denial of the Mormons, who declared that the murder was committed at a time and place where it was impossible for them to have interfered, and that, moreover, the motive, on

their part, for such a deed, was wanting, inasmuch as they had none but friendly relations with Mr. Gunnison, and that so far from being offended at his book, they were grateful to him for having justly portrayed their sufferings and persecutions, and for not having traduced their morals and manners.

In 1850, Utah was recognized by the Federal Government as a Territory of the United States, and Brigham Young was appointed Governor by Mr. Fillmore. The appointment was renewed under Pierce's Administration, Col. Steptoe, of the U. S. army, to whom the office was tendered, declining it, and uniting, while at Salt Lake City, with the leading Mormons in a memorial, praying that the head of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young, might continue to be the civil head of the Territory also. The colony continued to flourish, more and more, year by year, and its people, as they grew prosperous, grew also more confident in their own strength, and firmer in the assertion of their rights. The history we have glanced at is enough to account for a state of feeling and of opinion between the Mormons and the rest of the country, which might, at any moment, by aggression on one side, or resentment on the other, give rise to the most vindictive and bitter hostility. Petty causes of jealousy had, in the course of years, been constantly arising, till at length, the serious crimination of the Mormons by Judge Drummond and other U. S. officials, who asserted that they were driven from the Territory by Mormon outrages, and that Brigham Young and his followers were in open resistance and defiance of the U. S. government; brought about a crisis in the affairs of the Territory which had to be speedily, and ought to have been wisely met. With the charges of Judge Drummond the public is familiar. How many of them are true it is difficult to say; but in justice to the Mormons, it should be stated that they contradict and have answered them all; and only one of them, the burning of the library and records of the U. S. Court, has seemed worthy of specification by Mr. Buchanan in any of his messages upon Utah; and this, since Gov. Cumming entered into possession of his office, has been ascertained to be entirely without foundation. But true or false, it was these charges which were made the pretexts for the expedition of 1857 against Utah.

In June, 1857, Gen. Harney was appointed to the command of the troops who were to accompany Mr. Cumming, the new Governor appointed in Brigha Young's place. The army was ordered act as a *posse comitatus* to assist the Go ernor, if necessary, in establishing his ov authority, and in enforcing obedience the laws. In his annual message to Co gress, six months later, the President s forth the considerations which influenc the Executive in sending out this exp dition. It was not easy to reconcile th message with the steps which had be taken from the time of the appointme of Gen. Harney to the opening of Co gress; and still more difficult is it to gi to it any creditable explanation in t light of subsequent events. In it t President assumes that while Brigha Young was legally the Governor of Uta he also was the head of the Mormo church, and "professed to govern i members and dispose of their proper by direct inspiration and authority fro the Almighty." On the other hand, t people believed "with a fanatical spir that he was governor of the Territory b divine appointment, and obeyed his com mands as if these were direct revelatio from heaven." But Mr. Buchanan is car ful to say, "with the religious opinion of the Mormons, as [so] *long as they r mained opinions*, however deplorable i themselves and revolting to the mor and religious sentiments of all Christe dom, I had no right to interfere." Ac tions, not opinions, he declares, are th "legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction c the civil magistrate," and he accordingl so instructed Gov. Cumming, hoping tha no necessity would arise to resort t military force. The sight of troops, h felt, would be quite enough to frighte the Mormons into good behavior. Bu that obstinate people would not be s alarmed as he expected, while, in th meantime, their opinions had harden into action, and they had already com mitted acts of rebellion which, in th opinion of the President, was a resul "long contemplated" by Brigham Young This incipient rebellion, this "long con templated result," existed, as the Pres dent had already said, because the fanati cism of the Mormons, and their blind unquestioning faith in their leader, ha betrayed them into a position as foolish a it was treasonable. In such a rebellio he could have no alternative but to inte fere with "religious opinions," whic were no longer abstract opinions merely but the basis on which rested "actions" of the most reprehensible character. Th very purpose of the expedition, and th instructions to Gov. Cumming, there

fore, inconsistent with each other, and it was impossible to blind the eyes of the Mormons to so palpable a fact. They also believed in actions, and judged of President Buchanan's intentions rather by what he did than what he said, and governed themselves accordingly.

After the appointment of General Harney to take command of the expedition, the administration were persuaded, apparently, that there was more immediate necessity for troops in Kansas than in Utah, as the delay in getting the army beyond that Territory is, on any other supposition, inexplicable. It was, indeed, openly charged upon the Federal government that one of the objects of the Utah war was to afford an excuse for keeping an army in Kansas during a critical period in her affairs, and to provide fat contracts wherewith to control votes. But however this may be, it is certain that if there was any necessity at all for the expedition against the Mormons, the dilatoriness with which the preparations were made for it, and the delays which occurred before the troops were on their march, gave strong reason for supposing that more than Mormonism was meant to be subdued, if occasion called for it. It was a month after the appointment of Harney, before even an officer of the army was sent forward to secure a location for a camp, and make purchases of fuel and forage for the troops when they should reach Utah. Two months passed away and the expedition had still to be begun, when Gen. Harney was superseded by Colonel Johnston, who was ordered to make arrangements "to set out from Fort Leavenworth at as early a date as practicable." Yet the President said in the message—to which we must necessarily look as the authority for the motives which prompted the Executive to send an army to Utah—that there "no longer remained any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young;" that "in such a condition of affairs in the Territory," the chief Executive magistrate "could not mistake the path of duty," which was "to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws;" and certainly if such was the condition of affairs, the steps taken to fulfill the duty of a parent government to so rebellious a province, were singularly deliberate. It is not easy to escape the reflection that either the Utah expedition was a contractor's job, or that the government is pitiably imbecile in the punishment of treason.

In September, Capt. Van Vliet, the officer sent forward to provide for the coming army, returned and reported the result of his mission. On arriving at Great Salt Lake City, he had sought and obtained an interview with Governor Young, to whom he made known, in accordance with his orders, the purport of his visit, and the approach of the United States troops. Governor Young replied that the Mormons had "been persecuted, murdered, and robbed in Missouri and Illinois, both by the mob and State authorities, and that now the United States were about to pursue the same course; and that therefore he and the people of Utah had determined to resist all persecution at the commencement, and that the *troops now on the march for Utah should not enter the Great Salt Lake Valley;*" and, adds Capt. Van Vliet, "as he uttered these words, all those present concurred most heartily in what he said." In subsequent interviews, "the same determination to resist to the death the entrance of the troops into the valley was expressed by Governor Young and those about him." And when, in reply to these expressions of determined hostility, Capt. Van Vliet assured the Mormons, that though they might prevent the small military force then approaching from getting through the narrow defiles and rugged passes of the mountains, the U. S. Government would, the next season, send troops enough to overcome all opposition; the answer was invariably the same: "We are aware that such will be the case; but when these troops arrive they will find Utah a desert; every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have three years' provisions on hand, which we will 'cache,' and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government." That these were no idle threats, Capt. Van Vliet was convinced. He believed, not only that the Mormons would resist the advance of the army, but that that resistance, owing to the smallness of the force, the lateness of the season, and the nature of the country, would be successful. He thought, however, that they would not resort to actual hostilities till the last moment, but their plan of operations would be a system of harassment, by burning the grass, cutting up the roads, and stampeding the animals, till the severity of winter should put a stop to the hostile invasion.

For such a reception of their new Governor and his *posse comitatus*, the Mormons felt that they had ample justification. What that justification was, it is proper to state; for however erroneous

we may consider Mormon religion, and however detestable Mormon morality, they should not be debarred of that privilege which is accorded to all criminals. Utah, they reasoned, is a Territory of the United States, and Brigham Young its Governor, under an appointment from Washington. He had never, he declared, received any official notice of the recall of that appointment, and was bound, therefore, as it was his right, to continue to fulfill the duties of his office, and defend his people. The charges of incivism which were made against them, and which they repudiated, they contend, rested upon general report, originated with corrupt officials, and had never been brought to the test of judicial examination. To such an examination, they affirmed, they were ready and anxious to submit, and that they would be glad to meet their accusers face to face. But as the Government of the United States chose to pursue another course with them, to judge them first and try them afterward, they were determined, warned by the experience of former years in Missouri and Illinois, to defend their homes so long as any hope remained of doing so successfully, and when overcome by superior numbers, to flee to some more hospitable land, and a juster government, and to leave behind them a country desolated, and towns and cities spoiled. In the proclamation made in September to the people of Utah, by Governor Young, he said: "We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and justices, to judges, governors, and presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted, and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered, and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness, and that protection among hostile savages, which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization." The statement is forcible, and, unfortunately, as relates the past, too true. He announces, therefore, in consideration of all these things, and the issue thus forced upon them, that they are compelled to resort to the "great first law of self-preservation," and as Governor of the Territory, forbids the entrance upon it of any armed force, and proclaims martial law.

In a letter of Capt. Van Vliet's to the Secretary of War, two months later, that officer says "that Governor Young informed me that he had no objection to the troops themselves entering the Territory; but if they allowed them to do so, it would be opening the door for the entrance of the rabble from the frontiers, who would, as in former times, persecute and annoy them;" * and to prevent this they, the Mormons, had determined to oppose all interference of the government in the affairs of their Territory." That Young was desirous of a peaceful issue of the difficulty between his people and the government of the United States can hardly now be doubted, and that the government was aware that such was all along his wish seems, at least, not improbable. "On the 21st of September," writes Col. Alexander, under date of October 9th, at Camp Winfield, "I met Capt. Van Vliet returning from Salt Lake City, and was informed by him that although the Mormons, or rather Governor Young, were determined to oppose the entrance into the city, yet he was assured that no armed resistance would be attempted if he went no further than Fort Bridger or Fort Supply. I was still further convinced of this by the circumstance that a train of more than one hundred contractor's wagons had been parked for nearly three weeks on Ham's fork without defence, and had been unmolested, although they contained provisions and supplies which would have been of great use to the Mormons." And as if in confirmation of this statement, Governor Young, on the 29th of September, in his first letter to "the officer commanding the forces now invading Utah Territory," warning him not to proceed with that invasion, says: "Should you deem this impracticable" (to retire immediately) "and prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity of your present encampment, Black fork, or Green River, you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, quartermaster-general of the Territory, and leave in the spring, as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march." The proposition was, of course, an absurd one, not to be thought of for a moment by a soldier, nor is it at all likely that Governor Young supposed it would be acceded

* That this apprehension was not unfounded, is evident from a letter from Salt Lake City in The Tribune of Dec. 16, 1858, describing the conduct and character of several hundred teamsters which the army had brought into Utah.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep.	Dem.	President, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am.	Fill.
	Morrill.	Smith.	From.	Buch.		
Androscoggin..	3245	2259....	3388	1059		186
Aroostook	911	1166....	837	795		81
Cumberland ...	7607	6785....	8211	5206		605
Franklin	2397	2013....	2129	1338		31
Hancock	3627	2722....	3067	2142		161
Kennebec	5827	3987....	7920	2487		340
Lincoln	4458	4529....	4936	3808		322
Oxford	4345	3765....	4864	3116		26
Penobscot	6595	5303....	7861	3703		341
Piscataquis....	1544	1146....	1734	915		97
Sagadahoc.....	1853	1118....	2056	934		397
Somerset	3671	3243....	4283	1935		417
Waldo.....	4798	4205....	5159	3138		114
Washington ...	3665	3397....	3299	2867		64
York	6219	6182....	6636	5664		154
Total.....	60762	51820....	67179	39080		3325

Morrill's majority, 8942; Fremont's plu., 28099.

Congress, 1858.

Districts.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Major.
I.....Somes 10410;	Drew.....	9965—	455
II.....Perry 12051;	Hastings...10039—		1999
III.....French 8994;	Johnson ...	8931—	63
IV.....Morse.....10563;	Gile	6990—	3562
V.....Washburne..10300;	Wiley	8184—	2116
VI.....Foster 8297;	Bradbury..	7804—	493

Legislature.

Senate..Republicans, 30; Democrats, 1.
House...Republicans, 105; Democrats, 45.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep.	Dem.	President. 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am.
	Haile.	Cote.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Belknap.....	2045	2177....	2062	2230	21
Carroll	2060	2029....	2185	2511	17
Cheshire.....	3578	2126....	3910	2209	56
Coos.....	1189	1280....	1200	1308	2
Grafton	4798	4406....	5029	4630	39
Hillsborough ..	6297	5069....	7081	5335	85
Merrimac.....	4961	4582....	4949	4730	43
Rockingham ..	5599	4780....	5914	4915	111
Strafford	3331	2331....	3466	2683	20
Sullivan	2298	1964....	2449	2007	28
Total.....	36076	30884....	38345	32789	422

Haile's maj., 5192; Fremont's plurality, 5556.
The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches.

VERMONT.

Congress, 1858. Gov., 1858. President, 1856.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Am.
I.	Walton.	Eastman.	Hall.	Keyes.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Addison....	2027	426.	2186	464	5362	334	68
Bennington.	1736	789.	2021	1183.	2120	786	70
Rutland....	3157	857.	3269	1033.	4798	831	85
Washington.	2696	1475.	2950	1675.	3821	1359	5
Total...	9615	3677.	10326	4355.	14101	3309	178

Walton over Eastman, 6038; Hall over Keyes, 5971; Fremont over Buchanan, 10792.

II.	Morrill.	Chase.	Hall.	Keyes.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Caledonia..	2115	1164.	2155	1209.	2540	1061	23
Orange	2998	1794.	2980	1947.	3207	1364	61
Windham ...	2722	887.	2759	1009.	4068	742	47
Windsor....	3741	961.	3683	1213.	5706	1278	66
Total...11576		4806.	11577	5378.	15521	4440	197

Morrill over Chase, 6770; Hall over Keyes, 6199; Fremont over Buchanan, 11081.

III.	Royce.	Bing'm.	Hall.	Keyes.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Chittenden .	1885	673.	2067	723.	2844	668	73
Essex	418	572.	528	389.	622	274	4
Franklin ...	1914	998.	1965	1145.	2454	870	65
Grand Isle .	291	166.	276	218.	405	92	9
Lamoille ...	1238	389.	1236	523.	1607	402	13
Orleans	1672	682.	1483	807.	2007	494	6
Total....7418		3280.	7557	3805.	9939	2820	170

Royce over Bingham, 4138; Hall over Keyes, 3752; Fremont over Buchanan, 7119.

Total State 29460 13538. 29561 10569 545

Hall over Keyes, 15022; From. over Buch., 28992.

Other State Officers.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Abol.
Lt. Gov.	Martin..29596;	Lyman..13629;	Putnam. 153
Treasurer.	Bates ..29652;	Th'rston.13542;	Hanks..113

Legislature.

Senate.Republicans, 29; Democrat, 1.
House..Rep., 190; Dem., 38; Abolition, 1; Whig, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep.	Dem.	Am.	President, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am.
	Banks.	Beach.	Lawrence.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Barnstable	1282	566	287...	2667	703	309
Berkshire	3715	2783	456...	5344	2749	577
Bristol	5093	2144	695...	8845	2465	936
Dukes	185	177	66...	317	161	122
Essex	9440	4039	1942...	15885	4577	2512
Franklin	2894	1324	66...	4445	1266	260
Hampden	3531	2776	354...	5533	2730	551
Hampshire....	3375	755	147...	5166	832	277
Middlesex	11621	7175	2334...	17222	7705	4096
Nantucket	280	142	9...	583	126	73
Norfolk.....	5197	3527	1694...	8402	3697	2570
Plymouth.....	4302	1997	683...	7228	1772	1498
Suffolk.....	7259	6861	2095...	8582	5853	4548
Worcester	10526	4432	1256...	17971	4604	1129
Total	66700	38298	12064..	108190	39240	19626

Banks over Beach, 30402; Fremont over Buchanan, 68950.

Congress—1858.

Dists.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Americans.	
I.—Eliot	4854	Bates.....1749	Scattering	58
II.—Buffinton.	7585	Wilson....2941	Scattering	11
III.—Adams ..	6524	Austin....3880	Cobb.....1462	
IV.—Rice.....	4507	Waldron..3511	Thompson	1396
V.—Burling'e.	6214	Heard....5823	Scattering	39
VI.—Alley	5587	Loring....2116	Lord.....	3017
VII.—Gooch....	7129	Welch....3868	Baker....	810
VIII.—Train....	6196	Butler....3514	Temple...	576
IX.—Thayer...	7280	Wood	2962	Scattering	31
X.—Delano....	6847	Osgood...	3276	Trafton...	508
XI.—Dawes....	7631	Plunket...	4911	Scattering	7

Legislature.

Senate. Repub'ns, 37; Democrats, 3; Amer'ns, 0.
House..Repub'ns, 197, Democrats, 29; Amer'ns. 10.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep.	Dem.	President, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am.
	Dyer	Potter.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Bristol.....	390	145	 603	337	218
Kent.....	770	259	1280	566	15
Newport	1198	539	1286	750	659
Providence ...	4667	1897	6908	4432	331
Washington....	909	752	1443	595	452
Total.....	7934	3572	...11467	6680	1675

Dyer's maj., 4362; Fremont over Buchanan, 4787.

Legislature—1858.

Senate.....Republicans, 30; Democrats, 2.
House.....Republicans, 67; Democrats, 4.

NEW YORK.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep. Morgan.	Dem. Parker.	Am. Bur'wa.	Abol. Smith.	Secretary of State, '57. Rep. Clapp.	Dem. Tucker.	Am. Putnam.	Governor, '56. Rep. King.	Dem. Parker.	Am. Brooks.	President, '56. Rep. Frem't.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Albany	5612	9118	3422	105	3800	7552	4188	4478	7909	5655	5018	7751	5301
Allegany	4288	1894	621	836	3960	1707	361	6386	1655	987	6545	1640	856
Broome	3531	2573	367	83	2812	2219	593	4227	2142	833	4297	2106	791
Cattaraugus	4309	2825	356	227	3438	2214	409	5060	1786	1064	5168	1793	978
Cayuga	5952	2838	729	134	4443	2154	1006	6954	1793	2091	7035	1818	1923
Chautauque	5479	2129	1395	167	4193	1737	1227	6301	1857	2142	7037	1847	2017
Chemung	2369	2333	148	29	1901	2122	286	2571	1853	706	2664	1789	766
Chenango	4461	3558	588	72	3726	2949	506	5300	2487	1205	5458	2406	1670
Clinton	2098	2383	523	56	1549	2012	605	2543	2179	1388	2659	2134	1311
Columbia	3960	3459	750	6	2904	2981	1218	3707	3100	2005	3818	3020	1961
Cortland	2717	1656	267	227	2182	1220	290	3510	1233	658	3596	1181	628
Delaware	3855	2868	1072	185	2513	2295	1061	4068	2586	1981	4367	2107	2009
Dutchess	5518	5007	718	87	3860	4180	778	5329	4181	2023	5513	4039	2013
Erie	7956	7907	4322	31	5878	6909	3034	6663	7711	5552	6901	7536	5520
Essex	2275	1457	655	129	1838	1288	714	2837	1184	1011	2904	1173	956
Franklin	1621	2141	782	56	889	1674	790	1360	1602	1260	1469	1600	1145
Fulton	2090	1689	464	49	1600	1343	467	2543	1398	1066	3593	1374	1054
Genesee	2838	1408	584	26	2296	1135	858	3530	1409	1216	3620	1434	1100
Greene	2218	2940	542	24	1297	2402	627	1931	2541	1555	2164	2346	1533
Hamilton	131	365	10	8	75	360	61	142	364	112	149	260	117
Herkimer	4568	2606	452	73	3171	1971	654	4969	1627	1355	5074	1650	1230
Jefferson	6899	4595	547	204	5757	4492	571	8077	3640	1090	8249	3496	1058
Kings	8170	13520	3008	72	4525	12431	4615	7024	14287	5777	7846	14174	8647
Lewis	2567	1881	38	126	1858	1498	81	2963	1224	495	3124	1114	418
Livingston	3162	1976	1025	72	2341	1649	1200	3468	1652	2132	3597	1652	1979
Madison	4445	2472	614	635	3968	2022	457	6144	1933	958	6312	1851	865
Monroe	7417	5224	1144	31	4927	4520	1531	7380	4755	3197	7584	4683	3070
Montgomery	2834	2262	575	20	2224	1562	1108	3011	1493	1744	3076	1485	1713
New York	21602	41055	6991	81	13415	37815	8440	14994	41384	21423	17771	41913	19922
Niagara	3317	2235	1255	64	2589	1852	1395	3356	1882	2025	3906	1864	1966
Oneida	10728	7993	886	150	7572	6686	463	10953	6573	1746	11172	6366	1601
Onondaga	6400	6219	711	103	6208	5203	798	9750	4367	1994	10071	4227	1724
Ontario	3872	2232	1406	88	2871	1672	1277	4411	1665	2283	4521	1642	2189
Orange	5840	4306	1011	6	2917	3603	1025	4204	3961	2209	4274	3948	2172
Orleans	2579	1190	976	49	2309	1084	1040	3065	1015	1502	3098	1052	1412
Oswego	6436	4842	455	325	5295	4070	603	8004	3696	1391	8246	3683	1175
Otsego	5383	4541	355	70	4523	4535	218	6215	3683	1310	6373	3595	1229
Putnam	861	1352	62		558	1069	129	951	1120	477	963	1096	479
Queens	1779	3085	1058	10	836	2700	1289	2113	2361	2304	1886	2394	2521
Rensselaer	5066	5499	3028	60	3016	4772	3263	4711	4467	4913	5153	4415	4548
Richmond	686	1883	380		452	1335	533	731	1548	957	736	1550	946
Rockland	606	1368	524		326	1156	606	648	1533	937	608	1526	937
Saratoga	4163	3691	1281	45	3064	2787	1890	4510	2541	2685	4524	2446	2581
Schenectady	1493	1326	832	8	1312	983	789	1652	805	1258	1714	787	1213
Schoharie	2036	3403	726	109	1670	2871	740	2178	2968	1700	2376	2837	1630
Schuyler	2003	1448	271	22	1725	1179	289	2336	1002	641	2542	981	461
Seneca	1864	1886	1028	10	1369	1480	969	2097	1651	1311	2163	1625	1265
Steuben	6083	4258	1012	73	3914	3187	1088	7119	3297	2116	7270	3217	2034
St. Lawrence	7691	2618	484	169	5707	2203	117	9582	1964	1422	9698	1950	1332
Suffolk	2144	2107	589	9	1151	1805	655	2338	2081	1951	2393	2045	1980
Sullivan	1344	1914	1563	7	726	1434	1511	1589	1655	2068	1690	1583	2037
Tioga	2822	2628	237	24	2330	2012	123	3256	2205	464	3331	2154	435
Tompkins	3389	1969	745	89	2966	1570	867	3900	1511	1470	4019	1430	1470
Ulster	2942	4724	3270	4	1666	4192	2734	2803	4185	4739	2932	4080	4703
Warren	1730	1444	526	97	1333	1119	650	2055	1071	818	2202	1006	735
Washington	4498	2511	1170	110	3463	1735	1100	5025	1583	2059	5174	1632	1848
Wayne	4731	2636	862	150	3718	2230	1044	5809	2033	1568	5776	1999	1448
Westchester	4266	5447	1423	9	2572	4536	1718	4175	4703	3750	4450	4600	3641
Wyoming	3235	1952	350	64	2423	1364	271	3942	1969	642	4066	1911	571
Yates	2479	1263	147	6	1796	932	163	2957	941	389	2994	915	351
Total	347953	290613	60880	5470	177425	195482	66882	264400	198616	130870	276004	195878	124604

Morgan over Parker, 17440. Tucker over Clapp, 18057. King over Parker, 65784. Fremont over Buchanan, 80126.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Americans.*	*Abolitionists.*
Lieut.-Governor	R. Campbell...250,831	J. J. Taylor...229,796	N. S. Benton...62,336	S. A. Beers...2187
Canal Commis'ner	H. Gardner...249,933	S. B. Piper...229,848	J. R. Thompe'n.60,919	J. C. Har'gton.1801
Prison Inspector	J. T. Everest...245,151	E.L. Doun'lly.226,992	W. A. Russell..60,409	S. T. Fyler...1690

Constitutional Convention...For Convention....135,266; Against Convention....144,526.

LEGISLATURE. { Senate.....Republicans, 16; Democrats 12; Americans, 3; Ind. Rep., 1.
{ Assembly..Republicans and Americans, 99; Democrats, 29.

The Senators, with the exception of those from the XIth and XXXIst Districts, were elected in 1857. In the last named district, Erastus S. Prosser, Union Opposition, was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wadsworth, Dem., and in the former, Henry C. Wetmore was elected by the Republicans and Americans, to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of Senator Mandeville as postmaster. Mr. Mandeville insists that he did not accept the appointment, and is, therefore, still a Senator.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep. Morrill.	Dem. Smith.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Androscoggin..	3245	2250....	3388	1099	186
Aroostook	911	1166....	837	795	8
Cumberland ...	7007	6785....	8211	5556	606
Franklin	2397	2013....	2529	1358	21
Hancock	3627	2722....	3667	2142	161
Kennebec	5827	3987....	7320	2437	340
Lincoln	4458	4529....	4935	3008	392
Oxford	4345	5765....	4364	3116	28
Penobscot	6595	5303....	7861	3783	341
Piscataquis....	1544	1146....	1734	915	97
Sagadahoc.....	1863	1118....	2956	954	397
Somerset	3671	3243....	4283	1926	417
Waldo.....	4798	4205....	5159	3138	114
Washington	3665	3397....	3299	2857	64
York	6219	6182....	6636	5054	154
Total.....	60763	51820....	67179	39080	3325

Morrill's majority, 8942; Fremont's plu., 28099.

Congress, 1856.

Districts.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Majority.
I.....Somes 10410	Drew.....	9955—	455
II.....Perry 12031	Hastings...10033—		1999
III.....French 8994	Johnson ...	8931—	63
IV.....Morse.....10553	Gile	6990—	3562
V.....Washburne..10800	Wiley	8184—	2116
VI.....Foster 8397	Bradbury..	7804—	493

Legislature.

Senate..Republicans, 30; Democrats, 1.
House...Republicans, 103; Democrats, 48.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep. Haile.	Dem. Cote.	President. 1856. Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Belknap.....	2045	2177....	2062	2220	21
Carroll	2080	2020....	2185	2511	17
Cheshire.....	3578	2126....	3910	2209	56
Coos.....	1189	1280....	1300	1508	2
Grafton	4798	4406....	5029	4620	39
Hillsborough ..	6297	5069....	7081	5328	85
Merrimac.....	4861	4692....	4949	4730	43
Rockingham ..	5599	4780....	5914	4915	111
Strafford	3331	2381....	3666	2683	20
Sullivan	2298	1954....	2449	2007	28
Total.....	36076	30684....	38345	32789	422

Haile's maj., 5192; Fremont's plurality, 5556.

The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches.

VERMONT.

Congress, 1858. Gov., 1858. President. 1856.

Districts.	Rep. Walton.	Dem. Eastman.	Rep. Hall.	Dem. Keyes.	Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
I.							
Addison....	2027	426.	2186	464.	3362	334	66
Bennington.	1736	789.	2021	1183.	2120	785	70
Rutland....	3157	867.	3369	1033.	4796	831	85
Washington.	2695	1475.	2850	1675.	3821	1359	5
Total...	9615	3577.	10526	4355.	14101	3309	178

Walton over Eastman, 6038; Hall over Keyes, 5971; Fremont over Buchanan, 10792.

II.	Morrill.	Chase.	Hall.	Keyes.	Frem.	Buch.	Fill.
Caledonia..	2115	1164.	2165	1309.	2540	1061	23
Orange	2998	1794.	2980	1947.	3307	1564	61
Windham ..	2723	887.	2759	1009.	4068	742	47
Windsor....	3741	961.	3683	1213.	5706	1273	66
Total...11576		4806.	11577	5378.	15521	4440	197

Morrill over Chase, 6770; Hall over Keyes, 6199; Fremont over Buchanan, 11081.

III.	Royce.	Bing'm.	Hall.	Keyes.	Frem.	Buch.	Fill.
Chittenden .	1885	673.	2067	723.	2844	666	73
Essex	418	272.	528	389.	622	274	4
Franklin ...	1914	998.	1955	1145.	3454	870	65
Grand Isle .	291	166.	278	218.	405	92	9
Lamoille...	1236	390.	1236	523.	1607	402	13
Orleans	1672	632.	1483	807.	2007	494	6
Total....7418		3230.	7557	3805.	9939	2830	170

Royce over Bingham, 4188; Hall over Keyes, 3752; Fremont over Buchanan, 7119.

Total State 29460 13538. 29661 10569 545

Hall over Keyes, 15922; Frem. over Buch., 28992.

Other State Officers.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Abol.
Lt. Gov.	Martin..29696	Lyman..13529	Putnam.183
Treasurer.	Bates ..29652	Th'rston.13542	Hanks..115

Legislature.

Senate.Republicans, 29; Democrat, 1.
House..Rep., 190; Dem., 38; Abolition, 1; Whig, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep. Banks.	Dem. Am. Lawrence.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Barnstable	1282	566 287...	2067	703	309
Berkshire	3715	2783 456...	5344	2749	577
Bristol	5093	2144 695...	8845	2465	936
Dukes	185	177 66...	317	161	122
Essex	9440	4039 1942...	15885	4577	2512
Franklin	2894	1324 66...	4445	1266	260
Hampden	3531	2776 354...	5533	2730	631
Hampshire....	3375	755 147...	5166	832	277
Middlesex	11621	7175 2334...	17222	7705	4096
Nantucket	280	142 9...	553	126	73
Norfolk.....	5197	3527 1694...	8402	3697	2570
Plymouth.....	4302	2597 683...	7228	1772	1496
Suffolk	7269	6861 2095...	8582	5853	4548
Worcester	10626	4432 1256...	17971	4604	1129
Total	68700	38298 12084...	106190	39240	19628

Banks over Beach, 30402; Fremont over Buchanan, 66960.

Congress—1858.

Dists.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Americans.	
I.—Eliot	4854	Bates.....1749	Scattering	58
II.—Buffinton.	7385	Wilson....2941	Scattering	11
III.—Adams ..	6524	Austin....3880	Cobb.....1462	
IV.—Rice.....	4507	Waldron..3511	Thompson	1396
V.—Burling'e.	6214	Heard.... 5823	Scattering	39
VI.—Alley	5587	Loring....2116	Lord.....	3017
VII.—Gooch....	7129	Welch....	5868	Baker.... 810
VIII.—Train....	6196	Butler....	3514	Temple... 576
IX.—Thayer...	7280	Wood	2962	Scattering 31
X.—Delano....	6847	Osgood...	3276	Trafton... 508
XI.—Dawes....	7631	Plunket...	4911	Scattering 7

Legislature.

Senate. Repub'ns, 37; Democrats, 3; Amer'ns, 0.
House..Repub'ns, 197, Democrats, 29; Amer'ns, 10.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep. Dyer	Dem. Potter.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Bristol.....	380	145	....	603	337	218
Kent.....	770	229	....	1280	566	15
Newport.....	1198	539	....	1288	750	659
Providence ...	4667	1897	....	6908	4432	531
Washington...	909	732	....	1443	595	452
Total.....	7934	3572	...11467		6680	1675

Dyer's maj., 4362; Fremont over Buchanan, 4787.

Legislature—1858.

Senate.....Republicans, 30; Democrats, 2.
House.....Republicans, 67; Democrats, 4.

NEW YORK.

	Governor, 1858.				Secretary of State, '57.			Governor, '56.			President, '56.		
Counties.	*Rep.* Morgan.	*Dem.* Parker.	*Am.* Bar'w'a.	*Abol.* Smith.	*Rep.* Clapp.	*Dem.* Tucker.	*Am.* Putnam.	*Rep.* King.	*Dem.* Parker.	*Am.* Brooks.	*Rep.* Frem't.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Albany	5612	9118	3422	105	5900	7552	4188	4478	7909	5656	8016	7751	5301
Allegany	4288	1894	621	535	3960	1707	561	6386	1655	987	6545	1640	856
Broome	3533	2573	867	53	2812	2319	592	4322	2142	833	4297	2106	791
Cattaraugus	4909	2935	956	227	3433	2214	409	5050	1786	1064	6166	1793	978
Cayuga	5902	2858	729	134	4443	2154	1006	6954	1793	2091	7085	1818	1923
Chautauque	5479	2139	1395	167	4193	1737	1237	6901	1867	2142	7087	1847	2017
Chemung	2569	2533	148	29	1901	2122	286	2571	1853	796	2864	1789	766
Chenango	4461	3558	388	72	3726	2949	506	5309	2487	1205	5458	2406	1070
Clinton	2998	2383	523	56	1549	2012	605	2543	2179	1388	2659	2134	1311
Columbia	3860	3469	750	8	2904	2981	1218	5707	3100	2006	3818	3020	1961
Cortland	2717	1656	267	227	2182	1220	280	3510	1233	658	3596	1181	628
Delaware	5855	2868	1072	145	2543	2295	1061	4068	2386	1981	4367	2107	2009
Dutchess	5518	5007	718	87	3860	4180	778	5529	4181	2023	5512	4039	2013
Erie	7956	7907	4322	31	5878	6909	3034	6662	7711	5552	6901	7536	5520
Essex	2275	1457	655	129	1838	1268	714	2837	1184	1011	2904	1173	956
Franklin	1621	2141	782	56	889	1674	790	1360	1602	1260	1469	1600	1145
Fulton	2090	1689	464	69	1600	1343	467	2543	1398	1066	1593	1374	1084
Genesee	2838	1408	584	25	2296	1135	868	3530	1409	1216	3620	1434	1100
Greene	2218	2940	542	24	1297	2402	627	1931	2541	1566	2164	2346	1533
Hamilton	131	365	10	8	75	360	61	142	264	112	149	250	117
Herkimer	4568	2606	452	73	3171	1971	654	4969	1627	1358	5074	1650	1230
Jefferson	6599	4595	847	204	5757	4492	571	8077	3640	1090	8249	3496	1068
Kings	8170	13520	3008	72	4525	12431	4615	7024	14287	8777	7846	14174	8647
Lewis	2057	1881	88	126	1838	1498	81	2962	1224	495	3124	1114	418
Livingston	3163	1976	1025	72	2341	1649	1200	3458	1652	2132	3597	1652	1979
Madison	4448	2472	614	636	3068	2022	467	6144	1933	968	6312	1861	865
Monroe	7417	5224	1144	51	4927	4520	1531	7380	4795	3197	7684	4683	3070
Montgomery	2834	2202	575	20	2224	1563	1106	3011	1693	1744	3076	1495	1713
New York	31802	41055	6991	51	15415	37818	6440	16994	41384	21423	17711	41913	19922
Niagara	3317	2235	1265	64	2599	1852	1396	3856	1882	2025	3906	1864	1966
Oneida	10728	7993	586	150	7572	6626	463	10852	6573	1746	11172	6386	1601
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Richmond	686	1883	380	....	452	1335	533	731	1548	957	736	1550	946
Rockland	606	1368	524	....	326	1156	606	648	1538	937	668	1526	937
Saratoga	4163	3691	1281	45	3064	2787	1890	4510	2641	2695	4524	2446	2581
Schenectady	1440	1326	832	8	1312	983	789	1662	805	1258	1714	787	1213
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Prison Inspector	J. T. Everest..245,151	E.L.Donn'lly..226,992	W. A. Russell.60,409	S. T. Fyler ...1690
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NEW YORK.

CONGRESS, 1858.

Districts.	*Rep.* †Carter.	*Dem.* Searing.	*Ind.D.*
I.			
Kings*	1042	852	
Queens.....	2295	2225	
Richmond ..	1182	1761	
Suffolk	2612	1511	
Total ...	8123	7239	

Carter's maj., 783.

II.	†Humphrey.	Taylor.	Litchf'd.
Brooklyn ..	6475	4578	6661

Backhouse, *Am.*, 974.
Humphrey over Litchfield, 894.

III.	†Wil'mson.	Sickles.	Walb'e.	
N. Y. Wd.	1.	224	710	741
"	2.	292	163	62
"	3.	249	195	261
"	5.	934	949	732
"	8.	1316	1172	1068
Total ...		3015	3177	2874

Sickles over Williamson, 162.

IV.	Brennan.	Step'ns.	Barr.
Ward 4	363	720	874
" 6	799	880	1026
" 10	725	452	831
" 14	408	930	1218
Total ...	2290	2671	3949

Farmer, *Dem.*, 710; Husted, *Am.*, 306; Scattering, 54.
Barr over Stephens, 1278.

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Am.*
V.	†Hamilton.	Maclay.	Dean.
Ward 7	1228	2527	320
" 13	803	1680	548
Williamsb'h	2951	1573	153
Total ...	4982	5780	821

Scattering, 54.
Maclay over Hamilton, 798.

VI.	†McCurdy.	J. Cochrane.	
Ward 11	1311	3127	
" 15	1940	1030	
" 17	2269	3170	
Total ...	5520	7336	

John Cochrane's maj., 1816.

VII.	†Briggs.	Ward.	
Ward 9	3318	1754	
" 16	2702	2018	
" 20	2286	2819	
Total ...	8306	6591	

Briggs' maj., 1715.

VIII.	†Clark.	Herrick.	
Ward 12	1146	792	
" 18	2717	1589	
" 19	1154	1110	
" 21	2227	1419	
" 22	1791	1458	
Total ...	9035	6538	

Clark's maj., 2097.

IX.	†Haskin.	Kemble.	And'ws.	
Putnam	865	1381		7
Rockland ...	866	1359		256
Westchester.	5908	4884		285
Total ...	7637	7624		546

Haskin over Kemble, 13.

X.	Van Wyck.	Niven.	Friend.	
Orange	4338	4023		722
Sullivan	2343	1509		865
Total ...	6681	5532		1587

Van Wyck over Niven, 1149.

Districts.	*Rep.* †Kenyon.	*Dem.* Strong.	*Am.*
XI.			
Greene	3567	3188	
Ulster	4599	4911	
Total ...	8166	8097	

Kenyon's maj., 99.

XII.	†Beale.	McClellan.	
Columbia...	4517	3410	
Dutchess....	6326	4975	
Total ...	10740	8385	

Beale's maj., 2355.

XIII.	†Otis.	Seymour.	
Rensselaer..	3397	3254	

Otis's majority, 3013.

XIV.	†Reynolds.	Corning.	Liv'st'n.	
Albany.....	9671	8371		260

Reynolds over Corning, 1200.

XV.	McKean.	Odell.	
Hamilton	179	339	
Saratoga....	4643	4223	
Warren.....	2020	1607	
Washington.	4886	3549	
Total ...	11428	9698	

McKean's maj., 1630

XVI.	Palmer.	Waldo.	Watson.	
Clinton	2995	2506		327
Essex.....	2357	1610		531
Franklin	1706	2161		731
Total ...	7058	6079		1589

Palmer over Waldo, 979.

XVII.	Spinner.	Goodrich.	
Herkimer ..	4750	2748	
St. Lawrence	7832	2989	
Total ..	12582	5737	
Spinner's maj., 6845.			

XVIII.	†C. B. Cochr's.	Goodyear.	
Fulton.....	2610	1661	
Montgomery	3054	2293	
Schenectady	1956	1481	
Schoharie...	2261	3886	
Total ...	10581	9320	

Clark B. Cochrane's maj., 1261.

XIX.	Graham.	Parker.	
Delaware ..	4314	3487	
Otsego.....	5667	4655	
Total ...	9981	8142	

Graham's maj., 1839.

XX.	Conkling.	Root.	
Oneida	11084	8251	

Conkling's maj., 2833.

XXI.	Duell.	Sanda.	
Broome.....	3561	2778	
Chenango...	4511	3665	
Cortland ...	2859	1708	
Total...	10951	8147	

Duell's maj., 2804.

XXII.	Loe.	Tyler.	Perry.	
Madison	4850	3544		611
Oswego.....	6600	4881		454
Total ...	11450	7425		1065

Lee over Tyler, 4025.

XXIII.	Hoard.	Lyon.	
Jefferson	6628	5090	
Lewis	2334	2057	
Total ...	9162	7177	

Hoard's maj., 1985.

XXIV.	Sedgwick.	Taylor.	Noxon.	
Onondaga ..	8478	6357		648

Sedgwick over Taylor, 2211.

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Am.*
XXV.	Butterfield.	Griswold.	Sisson.
Cayuga.....	6052	2786	755
Wayne	4808	2803	876
Total ...	10860	5589	1631

Butterfield over Griswold, 5269.

XXVI.	Pottle.	Ogden.	
Ontario	4086	3575	
Seneca	2048	2388	
Yates	2452	1440	
Total ...	8986	7173	

Pottle's maj., 1425.

XXVII.	Wells.	Arnot.	Lesr'ce.	
Chemung...	2315	2309		0
Schuyler ...	1832	2149		25
Tioga.....	2855	2547		0
Tompkins ..	3529	1982		625
Total ..	10131	9788		670

Wells over Arnot, 343.

XXVIII.	Irvine.	Bradley.	Dan'ton.	
Livingston..	3242	2389		653
Steuben.....	6140	4289		998
Total ...	9382	6678		1651

Irvine over Bradley, 2814.

XXIX.	Ely.	Trimmer.	Angle.	
Monroe	7276	5114		1398

Ely over Trimmer, 2162.

XXX.	Frank.	Skinner.	Black.	
Allegany	4587	1968		960
Genesee	2789	1401		635
Wyoming ..	2791	1986		679
Total ...	9917	5355		2264

Frank over Skinner, 4562.

XXXI.	Burroughs.	Trott.	White.	
Niagara	3577	2200		1256
Orleans.....	2716	1176		876
Total ...	6093	3376		2132

Burroughs over Trott, 2717.

XXXII.	†Spaulding.	Hatch.	
Erie.....	12427	7539	

Spaulding's maj., 4888.

XXXIII.	Fenton.	Jenks.	John'n.	
Cattaraugus.	4354	2681		516
Chautauque.	5664	2030		1370
Total ...	10018	4711		1886

Fenton over Jenks, 5307.

* Except Brooklyn. † Union of Op.

N. Y. CITY—Comptroller.

Union Op. Tam. D. Ant. T. D.

Wards.	Haws.	Purser.	Russell.
I.....	440	495	693
II.....	241	111	91
III.....	266	187	129
IV.....	482	1364	230
V.....	1297	685	239
VI.....	398	868	783
VII.....	1551	989	701
VIII.....	1823	649	515
IX.....	2518	780	676
X.....	1621	705	205
XI.....	1619	1019	432
XII.....	983	925	283
XIII.....	1369	910	525
XIV.....	825	908	714
XV.....	2142	285	572
XVI.....	2657	802	717
XVII.....	2785	1426	760
XVIII.....	2461	997	658
XIX.....	963	668	564
XX.....	2676	1402	1161
XXI.....	2263	1131	477
XXII.....	1668	511	1436
Total	35686	18127	12114

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Vote for Governor by towns.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Rep. Dem. Am. Abo.

Towns. W'ds.	Morgan.	Parker.	Barrows.	Sankl. &c.
Albany,..1...	127	919	166	1
" 2...	159	428	213	1
" 3...	307	394	156	5
" 4...	318	316	134	4
" 5...	144	187	58	2
" 6...	247	278	123	2
" 7...	157	349	148	4
" 8...	383	759	216	4
" 9...	493	643	218	1
" 10...	804	670	330	8
Total Alb..	2919	5443	1762	32
Berne.....	318	256	49	24
Bethlehem ...	171	405	313	
Coeymans	154	340	99	
Guilderland ..	190	241	179	
Knox.....	106	127	84	
New Scotland.	322	351	139	8
Rensselerville.	196	380	60	35
Watervliet ...1012		1450	660	5
Westerlo	342	214	87	6
Total.....	5612	9118	3422	105

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Angelica.....	248	79	10	31
Almond	149	74	100	10
Alfred.....	112	42	10	106
Alma.....	22	54	7	4
Allen	126	16	8	21
Andover.....	161	87	9	12
Amity.....	214	77	18	59
Belfast	237	80	61	8
Birdsall	59	38	5	26
Bolivar.....	99	56	8	12
Burns	108	34	7	6
Clarksville...	130	24	3	5
Centerville...	152	39	1	1
Canaseaga....	180	166	21	7
Cuba	229	141	42	2
Friendship ...	149	110	74	49
Genesee.....	166	34	1	13
Grove	52	65	1	1
Granger	131	29	7	2
Hume.....	292	83	10	13
Independence.	163	70	7	4
New Hudson..	136	27	28	1
Rushford.....	292	84		6
Scio	147	142	27	6
West Almond..	121	53	3	17
Wellsville	126	84	113	29
Wirt.....	162	60	4	51
Willing.....	82	39	16	14
Ward.....	53	35	25	10
Total.....	4288	1894	621	526

BROOME COUNTY.

Binghamton..	689	643	69	12
Chenango.....	203	116	15	
Port Crane....	131	94	14	1
Barker	165	85	16	
Conklin	187	226	16	
Colesville.....	369	268	22	15
Lisle	308	78	6	15
Maine.....	221	106	4	
Nanticoke	78	68	1	
Sandford	276	257	2	1
Triangle.....	219	86	29	1
Union	247	213	25	7
Vestal	145	133	89	
Windsor.....	298	195	69	3
Total.....	3531	2573	867	58

Morgan over Parker, 958.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur's.	Sm'h
Allegany.....	161	125	52	1
Ashford	190	116	30	
Bucktooth....	49	90	2	4
Carrolton	32	87		2
Coldspring ...	56	71		1
Conewango....	162	122	7	
Dayton	136	73	7	7
East Otto.....	135	54	22	30
Ellicottville ..	180	175	31	18
Farmersville..	205	69		1
Franklinville.	177	165	2	
Freedom	218	80	4	8
Great Valley..	123	121	15	8
Hinsdale	161	98	22	1
Humphrey....	78	74		
Ischua.....	104	106		1
Leon.....	172	79	12	12
Little Valley..	84	86	21	24
Lyndon	131	47	8	4
Machias	165	83	6	
Mansfield.....	129	51	17	14
Napoli.....	139	76	9	21
New Albion ..	203	83	11	17
Olean	172	216	16	
Otto.....	143	48	17	8
Perrysburgh..	190	78	8	1
Persia.....	86	123	30	4
Portville	156	79	2	
Randolph.....	124	162	8	50
South Valley..	72	45		
Yorkshire.....	186	111	15	
Total.....	4309	2825	362	227

Morgan over Parker, 1484.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn.. 1...	274	108	48	6
" 2...	196	104	48	1
" 3...	172	131	30	1
" 4...	229	194	46	
Total Aub...	871	537	172	8
Aurelius	260	141	87	
Brutus.....	245	149	73	3
Cato.....	329	94	12	
Conquest	157	177	9	3
Fleming	157	57	9	
Genoa	405	68	4	7
Ira	194	160	33	
Ledyard	286	89	7	4
Locke	136	76	23	
Ments	401	317	107	74
Moravia.....	254	111	88	3
Niles	259	164	1	
Owasco.....	160	70	5	2
Scipio	236	74	10	3
Sempronius ...	176	46	15	2
Sennett.....	210	95	25	2
Springport	256	75	68	
Sterling	306	189	1	20
Summer Hill..	183	60	15	2
Venice.....	265	65	16	
Victory.....	236	119	9	1
Total.....	6952	2842	739	134

Morgan over Parker, 3110.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Arkwright	133	21	34	1
Busti	228	63	52	16
Carroll	260	42	4	1
Charlotte	170	104	56	
Chautauque ..	259	130	47	3
Cherry Creek.	108	87	7	14
Clymer	111	24	2	4
Ellery	256	89	15	
Ellicott.....	481	111	153	5
Ellington.....	238	55	5	27
French Creek.	52	48	22	
Gerry	211	14	6	13
Hanover	395	144	173	5
Harmony	466	97	37	13
Kiantone	51	23	27	1

	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur's.	Sm'h
Mina	98	46	16	1
Poland	181	55	7	5
Pomfret	457	464	302	31
Portland.....	149	88	60	4
Ripley.....	151	57	22	
Sherman	172	47	8	5
Sheridan	121	55	107	2
Stockton	206	55	59	4
Villenovia	143	42	43	
Westfield.....	566	200	46	5
Total 5479		2129	1895	167

Morgan over Parker, 3360.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Baldwin	58	129		
Big Flats	184	138		
Chemung.....	221	201	1	
Catlin	152	116	1	
Elmira	654	660	72	18
Erin	101	159		1
Horseheads...	256	803	4	1
Southport.....	343	422	19	6
Veteran	312	209	49	2
Van Etten	88	196	2	
Total 2369		2533	148	28

Parker over Morgan, 164.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Afton.....	216	157	12	1
Bainbridge	206	94	26	2
Columbus	234	56	4	2
Coventry	196	180	11	1
German	93	92		
Guilford	315	229	5	
Greene	330	317	97	2
Lincklaen.....	122	49	15	19
McDonough ..	139	173		
New Berlin....	236	218	2	8
North Norwich	127	113	7	
Norwich.....	324	445	51	22
Otselic	186	128	27	3
Oxford	372	323	34	1
Pharsalia.....	86	169	1	
Pitcher	137	138	1	
Preston.....	98	105	21	1
Plymouth	206	133	22	2
Sherburne	370	190	3	6
Smithville	123	149	49	1
Smyrna.....	241	101		2
Total.....4466		3558	388	73

Morgan over Parker, 908.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ancram	158	200		
Austerlitz.....	144	95	8	
Canaan	260	105	4	
Chatham	367	293	58	
Claverack.....	338	303	24	
Clermont	18	92	76	
Copake	146	182	1	
Gallatin	141	131	16	
Germantown ..	138	39	43	
Ghent	224	151	40	
Greenport	58	122	79	
Hillsdale.....	236	206		
Hudson.. 1...	108	126	40	
" 2...	127	144	27	
" 3...	200	95	56	
" 4...	162	159	39	
Total Hud...	597	524	162	
Kinderhook...	845	305	51	
Livingston....	130	134	113	
New Lebanon.	207	157	6	
Stockport.....	132	68	45	
Stuyvesant.....	122	172	20	
Taghkanic.....	109	198	14	
Total 3860		3469	780	8

Morgan over Parker, 401.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

CLINTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Rep. Morgan.	Dem. Parker.	Am. Bur'n.	Abo. Sm'th
Itona	108	79	0	2
nsable	190	153	114	2
eskmantown	172	126	66	3
lack Brook..	154	160	11	
hamplain....	286	200	8	1
hazy	209	153	8	18
linton	15	218		
annemora...	50	43	15	
lenburgh...	139	95	20	14
ooers	341	209	10	
eru	258	165	102	1
lattsburg....	419	421	38	14
aranac	82	164	126	
huyler Falls	198	146	14	1
Total	2698	2383	523	56

Morgan over Parker, 315.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

incinnatus...	131	118	23
ortland ville .	494	282	29
reetown	114	48	18
arford	87	36	
omer	471	196	127
apeer	76	65	
arathon	146	118	
reble	139	136	
cott	162	61	
olon	101	109	
aylor	131	82	
ruxton	377	191	28
irgil	195	133	42
Fillet	93	79	
Total	2717	1654	267	227

Morgan over Parker, 1063.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

ndes	178	50	256	2
ovina	135	39	31	5
olchester	236	125	75	
avenport	130	200	83	15
elhi	359	191	32	32
ranklin	415	203	42	9
amden	279	73	33	15
ancock	186	235	37	
arpersfield ..	66	98	70	1
ortright	129	106	111	6
asonville	224	149	5	
eredith	154	83	37	56
iddletown	253	191	39	
oxbury	178	231	51	2
amford	142	128	89	
idney	185	186	13	
ompkins	329	288	41	1
alton	277	205	43	2
Total	3855	2781	1087	145

Morgan over Parker, 1074.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

amenia	238	127	
beekman	227	72	8
linton	241	193	2
over	241	192	3
ast Fishkill..	163	296	21
ishkill	544	450	269
yde Park	201	200	48
a Grange	198	270	
ilan	170	161	8
orth East	181	200	
awling	179	168	1
ine Plains	149	154	
leasant Val'y	210	235	13
oughkeepsie.	212	280	80
" City 1.	328	314	64
" " 2.	226	100	29
" " 3.	299	208	89
" " 4.	263	130	33
Total Pough.	1126	812	184

	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur'n.	Sm'th
Redhook	190	356	70	
Rhinebeck	532	273	52	
Stanford	269	234		
Union Vale	207	145		
Washington	245	258		
Total	5508	5097	718	87

Morgan's plurality, 501.

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden	139	155	125	
Amherst	98	294	188	1
Aurora	244	123	259	1
Boston	72	171	41	
Brant	68	99	46	4
Buffalo Wd. 1.	253	675	126	2
" 2.	418	306	370	4
" 3.	229	266	183	1
" 4.	466	415	162	2
" 5.	361	377	202	5
" 6.	452	454	49	
" 7.	564	563	26	
" 8.	152	335	201	
" 9.	335	246	293	2
" 10.	335	276	263	
" 11.	244	142	108	
" 12.	213	184	93	
" 13.	111	93	24	
Total Buf.	4163	4332	2100	16
Cheektowaga	75	110	119	
Clarence	283	84	94	
Colden	156	123	30	
Collins	238	91	64	
Concord	299	148	134	2
Eden	127	199	113	
Elma	206	90	54	
Evans	195	160	101	
East Hamburg	170	119	85	
Grand Island	27	67	37	
Hamburg	91	226	137	
Holland	108	136	58	
Lancaster	190	264	131	
Marilla	108	150	81	2
Newstead	308	120	88	1
North Collins	174	86	22	4
Sardinia	141	113	129	
Tonawanda	75	237	79	
Wales	159	111	70	
West Seneca	42	109	37	
Total	7856	7907	4322	31

Morgan over Parker, 49.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Chesterfield	99	182	144	2
Crownpoint	404	78	7	1
Elisabethtown	154	74	23	9
Essex	80	83	98	
Jay	196	130	69	3
Keene	70	28	2	45
Lewis	144	123	56	7
Minerva	54	64		1
Moriah	234	224	42	2
Newcomb	15	7		
North Elba	2	18		42
North Hudson	17	16	10	3
St. Armand	25	19	11	2
Schroon	106	136	29	1
Ticonderoga	243	112	8	
Westport	168	83	69	
Willsborough	123	66	54	
Wilmington	84	12	33	8
Total	2275	1457	655	129

Morgan over Parker, 818.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bangor	222	127	90
Belmont	96	81	44
Bombay	111	103	7
Brandon	48	48	26
Burke	67	225	84
Chateaugay	159	334	88
Constable	51	109	93
Dickinson	215	63	

	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur'n.	Sm'th
Duane	9	24	7	
Fort Covington	117	171	113	
Franklin	60	74	1	
Harrietstown	27	25	2	
Malone	345	384	196	
Moira	127	170	5	
Westville	27	125	56	
Total	1621	2141	772	56

Parker's plurality, 520.

FULTON COUNTY.

Bleecker	28	133		
Broadalbin	276	170	54	6
Caroga	50	55	5	1
Ephrata	102	191	68	2
Johnstown	807	401	266	35
Mayfield	349	131	11	6
Northampton	103	241	27	1
Oppenheim	168	189	14	8
Perth	135	71	16	
Stratford	72	107	8	10
Total	2090	1689	464	69

Morgan over Parker, 401.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alabama	218	63	15	1
Alexander	238	59	10	3
Batavia	378	259	130	16
Bergen	169	88	61	1
Bethany	167	88	39	1
Byron	162	51	44	1
Darien	188	104	66	
Elba	142	80	72	1
Le Roy	424	239	42	
Oakfield	131	44	46	
Pavilion	165	114	28	
Pembroke	276	152	27	1
Stafford	180	67	4	1
Total	2838	1408	584	26

Morgan over Parker, 1430.

GREENE COUNTY.

Ashland	116	118	4
Athens	218	192	59
Cairo	239	252	24
Catskill	490	449	130
Coxsackie	319	272	18
Durham	261	243	3
Greenville	171	174	38
Halcott	28	56	11
Hunter	38	204	45
Jewett	64	120	11
Lexington	20	264	42
N. Baltimore	116	234	35
Prattsville	40	162	39
Windham	101	200	83
Total	2218	2940	543	24

Parker over Morgan 722.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Columbia	273	66	84	
Danube	215	32	54	1
Fairfield	240	108	2	1
Frankfort	335	174	35	1
German Flats	416	281	79	6
Herkimer	291	252	4	1
Little Falls	422	458	81	20
Litchfield	171	83	24	4
Manheim	212	130	12	11
Newport	334	95		5
Norway	152	69	14	
Ohio	108	78	6	
Russia	304	106	1	4
Salisbury	282	160		15
Schuyler	225	101	2	
Stark	207	99	15	1
Warren	181	171	49	6
Winfield	195	75		1
Wilmurt	25	18		
Total	4598	2556	462	73

Morgan over Parker, 2012.

NEW YORK.—*Continued.*

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Morg.	Parker.	Bur's.	Sm.
Arietta	3	11		1
Gilman	11	1		
Hope	31	149	5	
Lake Pleasant	20	46	1	
Long Lake	5	24		6
Morehouse	10	35		
Wells	61	99	4	
Total	131	365	10	8

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams	474	166	13	17
Alexandria	332	289	26	9
Antwerp	396	201	12	3
Brownville	383	144	43	30
Cape Vincent	138	263	124	1
Champion	234	159	2	25
Clayton	317	317	18	24
Ellisburgh	663	361	8	33
Henderson	270	127	29	1
Hounsfield	239	216	51	11
Lorraine	145	150	4	1
Le Ray	417	218	1	
Lyme	244	213		5
Orleans	307	187	29	18
Pamelia	276	183	14	2
Philadelphia	178	149	26	1
Rodman	249	96	1	3
Rutland	281	146	3	2
Theresa	283	178	1	
Watertown	723	505	128	12
Wilna	308	296	18	1
Worth	47	42		5
Total	6398	4595	547	204

KINGS COUNTY.

1st Ward, I.	326	342	61	3
" II.	163	736	74	1
" III.	709	392	183	4
" IV.	627	609	264	4
" V.	293	1447	123	
" VI.	634	1053	266	5
" VII.	339	766	136	1
" VIII.	173	403	55	1
" IX.	332	875	82	2
" X.	818	1239	234	1
" XI.	989	1408	431	7
" XII.	94	484	31	
" XIII.	893	854	266	12
" XIV.	317	929	100	5
" XV.	339	533	130	4
" XVI.	424	640	54	13
" XVII.	205	398	143	5
" XVIII.	116	168	45	
" XIX.	261	212	44	2
Total	7963	12888	2740	70
New Lots	38	200	69	
Flatlands	10	86	86	
Gravesend	35	47	38	2
New Utrecht	49	194	17	
Flatbush	45	115	56	
Total	8160	13520	3006	72

LEWIS COUNTY.

Croghan	53	122		16
Denmark	355	143		32
Diana	99	87	1	
Greig	152	151		4
Harrisburgh	187	51		2
High Market	55	125		
Lewis	52	83		4
Leyden	175	152	5	
Lowville	291	108	2	10
Martinsburgh	345	112		33
Montague	42	57		1
New Bremen	65	123		2
Osceola	48	51		
Pinckney	119	127		1
Turin	230	86	29	7

Towns.	Morg.	Par'r.	Bur's.	Sm.
Watson	106	95		12
West Turin	183	190	1	2
Total	3557	1868	38	126

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Avon	134	128	123	
Conesus	145	53	54	
Caledonia	109	59	22	
Geneseo	206	156	84	
Groveland	53	92	57	3
Livonia	299	60	35	11
Leicester	131	180	21	4
Lima	227	113	37	7
Mt. Morris	251	324	136	21
N. Dansville	264	224	131	1
Nunda	266	101	94	1
Ossian	124	108	3	
Portage	134	65	25	
Sparta	95	114	34	1
Springwater	296	98	56	10
West Sparta	101	58	71	
York	267	63	41	13
Total	3162	1976	1025	73

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield	473	279	11	9
Cazenovia	454	301	44	65
De Ruyter	245	64	71	12
Eaton	391	246	25	27
Fenner	153	68	38	41
Georgetown	206	47		15
Hamilton	532	160	49	34
Lebanon	252	46	3	35
Lenox	643	563	51	130
Madison	256	118	10	44
Nelson	192	135	24	35
Smithfield	110	42	1	118
Stockbridge	208	134		39
Sullivan	306	277	287	31
Total	4445	2480	614	636

MONROE COUNTY.

Rochester	3072	2634	416	
Brighton	251	188	31	
Clarkson	229	180	22	
Chili	149	63	91	
Gates	170	59	70	
Greece	266	300	7	
Henrietta	246	116		
Irondequoit	147	166	17	
Mendon	201	183	64	
Ogden	214	183	43	
Parma	342	98	20	
Penfield	240	138	6	
Perinton	272	101	63	
Pittsford	151	147	31	
Riga	172	87	33	
Rush	110	77	37	
Sweden	406	185	130	
Union	264	65	32	
Webster	241	137	8	
Wheatland	227	165	23	
Total	7450	5224	1144	31

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Amsterdam	434	264	81	9
Canajoharie	355	179	184	2
Charleston	205	104	48	
Florida	224	284	78	1
Glen	292	198	114	
Minden	474	314	91	2
Mohawk	301	214	75	4
Palatine	249	201	79	
Root	201	282	77	
St. Johnsville	99	222	38	2
Total	2834	2262	865	20

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Cambria	220	75	52	5
Hartland	287	124	151	4
Lockport	810	607	406	57
Lewiston	218	191	89	2

Towns.	Mor.	Par'r.	Bur.	Sm.
Newfane	206	156	75	1
Niagara	226	260	103	
Pendleton	103	97	83	
Porter	166	89	41	1
Royalton	345	288	106	3
Somerset	222	81	51	9
Wheatfield	128	208	47	
Wilson	255	106	102	3
Total	3347	2231	1255	65

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Ward 1	240	1357	60	2
2	181	258	97	1
3	218	423	58	1
4	369	1872	51	
5	725	1543	328	4
6	282	2265	27	1
7	1107	2392	357	
8	1028	2032	491	3
9	2071	1980	1124	3
10	910	1404	288	3
11	930	2956	573	2
12	532	1196	225	
13	764	1705	324	5
14	421	2529	58	
15	1533	1170	397	1
16	1771	3188	604	1
17	1664	3417	516	6
18	1598	2413	426	3
19	739	1427	113	5
20	1873	2931	486	2
21	1317	1999	412	6
22	1309	1859	122	1
Total	21805	41055	6991	54

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Annsville	249	294	33	7
Augusta	246	161	2	15
Ava	127	107	2	
Boonville	558	256	55	
Bridgewater	153	109	1	3
Camden	445	267	13	1
Deerfield	216	201	14	1
Florence	142	323	41	16
Floyd	133	154	9	4
Kirkland	436	336	28	
Lee	333	274	7	7
Marcy	164	119	12	1
Marshall	219	168	14	2
New Hartford	548	178	2	4
Paris	469	226	14	1
Remsen	314	155	4	
Rome	980	930	89	9
Sangerfield	257	216	22	
Steuben	217	72	1	
Trenton	520	172	4	11
Utica	1834	1745	132	10
Vernon	366	183	53	6
Verona	648	298	50	32
Vienna	376	259	3	4
Western	251	261	1	1
Westmoreland	432	201	25	2
Whitestown	457	249	39	10
Total	10728	7993	586	180

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Camillus	297	251	9	2
Cicero	421	216	9	
Clay	371	125	90	
De Witt	306	240	20	1
Elbridge	325	414	43	22
Fabius	208	153	4	1
Geddes	211	153	1	2
La Fayette	263	187	14	4
Lysander	550	272	66	1
Manlius	606	431	43	1
Marcellus	324	145	10	1
Onondaga	561	381	25	1
Otisco	191	122	1	
Pompey	463	298	1	1
Salina	215	194	42	1
Skaneateles	410	309	4	14
Spafford	211	97	42	1

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Towns.	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur's.	Sm'h
Syracuse	1880	1904	262	60
Tully	210	98		2
Van Buren	352	229	25	4
Total	8400	6219	711	163

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Bristol	221	42	72	1
Canadice	87	20	40	17
Canandaigua	538	291	320	3
E. Bloomfield	206	67	84	1
Farmington	187	56	57	12
Gorham	250	94	127	3
Hopewell	146	36	134	1
Manchester	260	284	52	2
Naples	268	40	90	5
Phelps	438	494	104	4
Richmond	141	83	26	12
Seneca	642	595	112	22
S. Bristol	108	25	89	1
Victor	208	123	61	1
W. Bloomfield	172	32	48	3
Total	3872	2252	1466	88

ORANGE COUNTY.

Blm'g Grove	133	139	9	1
Chester	75	110	69	
Cornwall	85	242	164	
Crawford	141	181	17	
Deerpark	516	566	91	
Goshen	209	267	83	
Greenville	62	134	1	
Hamptonburgh	57	125	6	
Minisink	77	141	6	
Monroe	579	236	15	
Montgomery	365	276	18	2
Mount Hope	164	146	4	
Newburgh	535	778	337	2
New Windsor	94	156	53	
Wallkill	579	469	79	
Warwick	414	401	26	1
Wayawanda	168	161	34	
Total	3840	4306	1011	6

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Barre	529	232	354	17
Carlton	360	49	102	3
Clarendon	132	80	102	3
Gaines	268	93	81	9
Kendall	175	84	40	6
Murray	195	199	53	4
Ridgeway	467	220	98	5
Shelby	298	153	65	2
Yates	225	80	81	
Total	2579	1190	976	49

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Albion	190	150	6	5
Amboy	74	136	5	
Boylston	86	46		
Constantia	275	213	5	7
Granby	340	234	23	29
Hannibal	392	204	25	27
Hastings	334	270	2	6
Mexico	587	189	13	5
New Haven	289	64	21	12
Orwell	97	89	5	11
Oswego	249	195	45	9
Oswego city	959	1190	144	57
Parish	125	125	4	25
Palermo	276	91	19	13
Redfield	80	87		
Richland	388	253	12	11
Schroeppel	234	290	76	16
Sandy Creek	306	122	3	15
Scriba	321	221	21	32
Volney	637	452	15	43
West Monroe	111	115	5	3
Williamstown	86	116	6	
Total	6436	4842	455	328

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Towns.	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur's.	Sm'h
Burlington	225	160		2
Butternuts	327	107	18	
Cherry Valley	207	191	32	4
Decatur	88	50	54	
Edmeston	214	167		19
Exeter	242	84		5
Hartwick	223	226	29	4
Laurens	275	185		7
Maryland	203	213	24	2
Middlefield	248	284	32	1
Milford	233	244	9	
Morris	275	180	9	3
New Lisbon	155	198	4	
Oneonta	289	195		6
Otego	228	229	3	1
Otsego	436	425	39	6
Pittsfield	187	142	1	3
Plainfield	189	89		2
Richfield	199	77	53	
Roseboom	199	146	3	1
Springfield	194	249	9	1
Unadilla	201	316	17	1
Westford	174	162	7	2
Worcester	172	222	12	
Total	5383	4541	355	70

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Carmel	201	197	1
Kent	100	158	2
Patterson	152	106	8
Phillipstown	199	528	43
Putnam Valley	64	189	4
South East	145	174	4
Total	861	1352	62

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Newtown	259	563	164	
Flushing	247	676	126	
Jamaica	205	386	125	
N. Hempstead	235	288	42	1
Hempstead	436	683	523	
Oysterbay	397	489	78	9
Total	1779	3085	1058	10

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Berlin	161	143	91	
Brunswick	161	237	196	
East Greenb'h	85	113	46	
Grafton	88	99	182	
Greenbush	136	297	138	
Hoosick	372	264	120	
Lansingburg	432	292	186	
Nassau	401	165	26	
N. Greenbush	43	118	141	
Petersburg	106	168	58	
Pittstown	362	133	266	
Poestenkill	120	230	34	
Sandlake	224	168	98	
Schaghticoke	190	142	227	
Schodack	263	329	57	
Stephentown	305	170	11	
Troy	1627	2440	1152	
Total	5076	5499	3028	60

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton	390	718	103	1
Northfield	87	321	156	1
Southfield	97	550	44	
Westfield	112	294	77	
Total	686	1883	380	2

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Clarkstown	59	398	96
Haverstraw	229	334	175
Orangetown	199	415	161
Ramapo	122	229	102
Total	600	1366	524

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Towns.	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur's.	Sm'h
Ballston	147	185	52	6
Charlton	105	115	79	5
Clifton Park	244	205	94	
Corinth	200	81	4	1
Day	70	119	17	
Edinburgh	183	119	10	
Galway	246	237	25	1
Greenfield	361	153	88	1
Hadley	98	68	11	6
Halfmoon	206	233	99	
Malta	147	112	23	1
Milton	368	335	123	20
Moreau	160	104	63	
Northumberl'd	131	138	61	
Providence	191	128	1	
Saratoga	253	257	182	1
Star Springs	539	567	66	
Stillwater	225	189	84	1
Waterford	110	263	195	2
Wilton	179	83	24	
Total	4163	3691	1301	45

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Duanesburgh	316	293	19	1
Glenville	250	178	180	
Niskayima	49	70	60	
Princetown	114	76	13	
Rotterdam	195	228	123	
Schenectady	560	481	446	7
Total	1434	1326	832	8

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Blenheim	78	138	31	
Broome	163	154	64	11
Carlisle	178	191	8	
Cobleskill	150	264	57	5
Conesville	88	149	5	9
Esperance	142	100	28	1
Fulton	100	368	41	13
Gibbon	215	160	10	5
Jefferson	156	121	29	
Middleburgh	194	400	45	35
Richmondville	84	235	61	1
Schoharie	132	264	145	20
Seward	97	207	46	
Sharon	205	301	14	
Summit	91	205	48	4
Wright	93	146	94	5
Total	2036	3403	726	109

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Catharine	441	183	117	7
Cayuta	39	98	4	
Dix	256	315	42	5
Hector	645	287	94	4
Orange	233	223	2	3
Reading	198	109	4	2
Tyrone	191	233	8	1
Total	2003	1448	271	22

SENECA COUNTY.

Covert	220	162	75	
Lodi	131	172	38	1
Ovid	191	157	125	
Romulus	110	175	101	1
Varick	126	118	89	2
Fayette	211	256	135	
Waterloo	238	268	147	
Seneca Falls	569	351	280	5
Junius	153	103	3	1
Tyre	125	125	36	
Total	1864	1886	1028	10

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Addison	293	167	143	1
Avoca	207	122	23	9
Bath	640	418	56	18
Bradford	114	131	3	
Caton	167	90	6	
Cameron	185	62	22	

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Towns.	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur'n	Sm'th
Campbell	178	62	21	1
Canisteo	236	155	23	1
Cohocton	222	157	4	
Corning	485	422	131	
Dansville	195	180		
Erwin	132	90	67	
Fremont	129	108	3	
Greenwood	107	114	4	
Hartsville	124	67	6	1
Hornby	149	83	31	
Hornellsville	366	307	40	4
Howard	237	129	63	
Jasper	220	97	2	3
Lindley	116	45	9	
Prattsburgh	231	164	56	9
Pulteney	164	134	13	3
Rathbone	127	94	19	
Thurston	98	45	19	
Troupsburgh	223	114	12	9
Urbana	116	153	101	4
Wayland	196	168	9	2
Wayne	74	79	23	
West Union	63	96	4	6
Wheeler	68	106	46	2
Woodhull	241	93	54	
Total	6083	4298	1012	73

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Brasher	187	56		1
Colton	57	51	53	1
Canton	498	310	78	8
De Kalb	303	76	6	8
Depeyster	149	35	3	
Edwards	147	93		2
Fine	58	16		1
Fowler	194	120	4	2
Gouverneur	348	92	8	6
Hammond	206	34		1
Hermon	194	89		1
Hopkinton	173	25	21	
Lawrence	301	73		13
Lisbon	476	90	16	7
Louisville	136	40	17	
Morrisown	316	174	1	
Macomb	127	55	3	
Madrid	461	192	45	5
Massena	206	69	10	4
Norfolk	190	78	53	2
Oswegatchie	730	354	107	1
Potsdam	789	220	20	22
Parishville	333	44	11	6
Pierpont	260	27	10	
Pitcairn	56	25	5	
Rossie	142	101		4
Russell	183	120	3	31
Stockholm	467	65	10	43
Total	7691	2618	484	169

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Brookhaven	332	471	178	1
Easthampton	155	160	22	
Huntington	270	435	135	3
Islip	119	198	49	4
Riverhead	264	160	19	
Shelter Island	8	10	15	
Smithtown	57	71	22	
Southampton	489	278	53	
Southold	450	315	96	1
Total	2144	2107	589	9

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Bethel	100	179	157	1
Cochecton	67	228	68	
Callicoon	29	207	67	
Fallsburgh	149	149	207	
Forestburgh	20	78	61	
Fremont	71	56	70	3
Highland	29	68	64	
Liberty	145	184	218	
Lumberland	37	72	7	
Mamakating	331	159	154	

Towns.	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur'n	Sm'th
Neversink	155	150	41	
Rockland	47	57	126	
Thompson	154	213	305	1
Tusten	30	77	19	
Total	1344	1916	1579	5

TIOGA COUNTY.

Barton	294	379	22	2
Berkshire	125	63	44	
Candor	345	449	44	2
Newark	274	135	11	
Nichols	239	145	10	
Owego	834	771	79	7
Richford	135	114	5	4
Spencer	210	201	7	
Tioga	266	375	15	9
Total	2822	2628	237	24

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Caroline	206	134	33	3
Danby	254	68	86	6
Dryden	639	288	64	48
Enfield	204	137	49	1
Groton	518	184	4	9
Ithaca	498	459	357	10
Lansing	350	207	10	
Newfield	270	202	74	1
Ulysses	360	220	69	2
Total	3389	1969	745	80

ULSTER COUNTY.

Denning	44	56	27	
Esopus	94	212	273	
Gardiner	56	205	147	
Hurley	47	93	174	
Kingston	478	911	611	
Lloyd	135	115	161	
Marbletown	82	185	362	
Marlborough	144	167	85	
New Paltz	133	157	104	
Olive	98	231	187	
Plattekill	93	89	195	
Rochester	148	356	142	
Rosendale	94	152	196	
Saugerties	415	721	230	
Shandaken	60	230	82	
Shawangunk	150	275	99	
Wawarsing	617	460	151	
Woodstock	74	110	104	
Total	2942	4734	3270	4

* WARREN COUNTY.

Bolton	136	74	10	
Caldwell	50	70	83	
Chester	289	146	74	
Hague	43	93	10	
Horicon	156	75	3	
Johnsburgh	199	193	6	
Luserne	158	31	23	
Queensburg	389	389	317	
Stony Creek	93	77	3	
Thurman	171	64	6	
Warrensburgh	106	226	15	
Total	1781	1443	549	47

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Argyle	392	111	120	2
Cambridge	265	146	43	1
Dresden	53	69	6	
Easton	291	73	61	19
Fort Ann	285	193	128	33
Fort Edward	232	209	68	
Granville	403	198	20	
Greenwich	492	194	42	26
Hampton	84	56	15	
Hartford	263	66	104	1
Hebron	316	57	98	10
Jackson	196	119	19	1
Kingsbury	325	288	70	7

* Vote for Assemblyman.—Governor vote not received.

Towns.	Morgan.	Park'r.	Bur'n	Sm'th
Putnam	79	5	19	
Salem	328	215	79	7
White Creek	242	199	82	2
Whitehall	252	273	235	1
Total	4498	2511	1170	110

WAYNE COUNTY.

Arcadia	425	213	207	
Butler	250	132	4	
Galen	545	245	83	
Huron	187	110	61	
Lyons	474	350	87	
Macedon	258	134	64	
Marion	296	52	13	
Ontario	302	107	34	
Palmyra	402	256	74	
Rose	213	107	36	
Savannah	185	107	16	
Sodus	493	322	35	
Walworth	164	73	14	
Williamson	258	165	11	
Wolcott	278	259	34	
Total	4730	2637	862	150

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford	208	171	126	5
Cortlandt	413	506	305	
East Chester	175	319	61	
Greenburgh	355	489	128	
Harrison	53	58	14	
Lewisboro'	114	74	36	
Mamaroneck	39	51	25	
Morrisania	333	504	57	
Mt. Pleasant	168	317	117	1
Newcastle	134	126	26	3
New Rochelle	92	257	50	
Northcastle	130	166	67	
North Salem	155	85	11	
Ossining	316	427	103	
Poundridge	123	91	35	
Pelham	10	45	23	
Rye	184	231	54	
Scarsdale	19	24	6	
Somers	75	100	10	
Westchester	127	213	80	
West Farms	335	338	18	
Whiteplains	116	138	23	
Yonkers	423	514	27	
Yorktown	160	213	46	
Total	4286	5457	1428	9

WYOMING COUNTY.

Attica	276	192	7	
Bennington	199	189	23	
Castile	271	120	4	1
China	157	162	42	37
Covington	141	45	13	3
Eagle	170	45	6	1
Gainesville	198	108	14	7
Genesee Falls	97	72	7	
Java	143	215	21	1
Middlebury	236	69	44	
Orangeville	154	66	7	
Perry	332	90	26	3
Pike	271	82	13	
Sheldon	123	234	24	1
Warsaw	342	136	82	10
Wethersfield	114	127	16	2
Total	3204	1952	350	66

YATES COUNTY.

Barrington	189	78	57	
Benton	252	86	35	1
Italy	196	74	3	
Jerusalem	263	180	3	1
Middlesex	179	40		1
Milo	491	269	40	3
Potter	308	107		
Starkey	299	207	1	
Torrey	133	142	8	
Total	2479	1283	147	6

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Judge Sup. Ct., '58. Opp. Read.	Dem. Porter.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem't.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Adams	2220	2246	1120	2637	1249
Allegheny	10057	6508	13671	9052	1488
Armstrong	2356	2003	2963	2680	158
Beaver	1861	1152	2658	1906	256
Bedford	1811	2007	306	2456	1936
Berks	5024	9654	1057	11573	3256
Blair	2714	1679	445	2989	2450
Bradford	4652	1086	6938	2314	101
Bucks	5205	5171	5042	6617	761
Butler	2534	1984	3401	2648	67
Cambria	1671	2100	804	2967	968
Carbon	1467	1263	692	1866	465
Centre	2364	2060	590	2895	1962
Chester	7371	4742	8308	6333	1448
Clarion	1366	2185	788	2760	980
Clearfield	994	1514	718	1978	604
Clinton	1240	1367	618	1485	682
Columbia	1458	1902	1239	2899	219
Crawford	3070	2114	5360	3391	45
Cumberland	2501	2811	1472	3427	1579
Dauphin	3344	2185	1615	3094	2439
Delaware	2818	1604	1590	2005	1010
Elk	363	519	275	575	52
Erie	3233	1921	5156	2584	289
Fayette	2205	2527	2089	3864	1174
Forest	77	70	New County.		
Franklin	3585	3060	2446	3469	1233
Fulton	565	730	142	970	566
Greene	842	1941	1321	2747	286
Huntingdon	2079	1300	926	2164	1645
Indiana	3027	1440	3612	1762	263
Jefferson	1257	1163	1063	1463	515
Juniata	1216	1215	490	1365	747
Lancaster	9925	6096	6608	5731	4592
Lawrence	1923	601	3065	1220	98
Lebanon	2657	1508	2414	2511	437
Lehigh	2917	3102	3237	4426	122
Luzerne	4747	4496	4850	6791	866
Lycoming	2223	2239	934	3324	1770
McKean	773	546	812	526	47
Mercer	2825	2130	3686	2399	118
Mifflin	1466	1122	216	1491	1050
Monroe	599	1434	560	2275	69
Montgomery	5576	5525	2845	7134	2265
Montour	813	779	666	1271	149
Northampton	2225	3041	1168	5260	1838
Northumberland	1634	2460	566	3059	1340
Perry	1791	1658	521	2135	1407
Philadelphia	33995	26867	7993	38222	24084
Pike	176	497	270	862	15
Potter	983	498	1264	667	6
Schuylkill	5703	5494	2188	7036	2682
Somerset	2475	1585	1458	1763	1405
Snyder	1402	1035	443	1256	1064
Susquehanna	3121	1964	3851	2548	51
Sullivan	307	483	309	538	48
Tioga	3024	1449	4541	1386	27
Union	1285	748	1429	1092	186
Venango	1902	1145	2041	2157	73
Warren	1605	1097	2091	1231	49
Washington	3906	3657	4237	4288	255
Wayne	1763	2121	2259	2331	113
Westmoreland	5783	4405	4091	5172	299
Wyoming	844	951	1188	1171	74
York	3942	4529	511	6876	4301
Total	198117	171180	147963	230772	82202

Read's maj., 26987; Buchanan's do., 607.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1858.

Fraser, *Opp.*, 196626; Frost, *Dem.*, 170336; *Opposition* majority, 26290.

Districts.	Congress, 1858. Union. Ryan.	Dem. Flor'ce.	A.L.D. Neb'g'r.	Congress, 1856. Union. Knight.	Dem. Flor'ce.
I.					
Ward 1	1527	1451	546	1955	1571
" 2	1431	1414	861	1946	2294
" 3	878	1027	354	1067	1466
Districts.	Union. Ryan.	Dem. Flor'ce.	A.L.D. Neb'g'r.	Union. Knight.	Dem. Flor'ce.
Ward 4	720	1357	366	875	2038
" 5 (part)	312	449	86	374	499
" 7	1574	1116	167	1539	1627
Total	6492	6823	2442	7275	9495

Florence over Ryan, 331; do. over Knight, 2220.

Districts.	II. Morris.	Martin.		Morris.	Mar'll.
Ward 5 (part)	613	637		761	926
" 6	926	817		1162	1413
" 8	1134	878		1264	1223
" 9	1162	996		1265	1263
" 10	1518	802		1959	1198
Total	5853	4030		6411	6018

Maj. for Morris, 1823; do. in 1856, 393.

Districts.	III. Verree.	Landy.	*Mead.	Millw'd.	L'ady.
Ward 11	987	872	3	923	1421
" 12	1132	851	0	1179	1283
" 16	1284	1126	1	1287	1412
" 17	934	1236	8	940	1818
" 18	1667	973	7	1712	1118
" 19 (part)	973	696	33	712	881
Total	6977	5834	52	6753	7933

Verree over Landy, 1143; Landy over Millward, 1180.

Districts.	IV. Millward.	Phillips.	*Broom.	*For'st.	Phil'ps.
Ward 13	1691	846	13	1296	1292
" 14	1940	864	23	1522	1444
" 15	1976	1328	16	960	1562
" 19 (part)	506	750	32	576	961
" 20	1320	1129	5	1240	1800
" 21 (part)	320	240	2	169	347
" 23 (part)	405	316	0	227	396
" 24	1091	978	162	770	1387
Total	9749	6451	253	6560	9279

Millw'd over Phil., 3298; Phil. over Forrest, 2719.

Districts.	V. Wood.	Jones.		Mulvany.	Jones.
Ward 21 (part)	923	660		715	793
" 22	1543	777		1240	978
" 23 (part)	1203	768		1199	1255
Montgomery Co.	6032	5004		4907	6648
Total	9701	7209		7961	9674

Wood's maj. 2492; Jones' do. 1713.

Districts.	VI. Broomall.	Manley.	Hick'n.	Bowen.	Hick'n.
Chester	2588	4021	5765	5969	6055
Delaware	2288	1164	1021	1882	1969
Total	4676	5185	6786	7851	8024

Hickman over Manley, 1601; do. over Bowen, 173.

Districts.	VII. Longnecker.	Roberts.		Bradshaw.	Chap'n.
Bucks	5235	5122		5591	6278
Lehigh	3089	2964		3198	4043
Total	8324	8076		8789	10321

Maj. for Longnecker, 248; do. for Chapman, 1532.

Districts.	VIII. Schwartz.	Jones.		Yoder.	Jones.
Berks	7321	7302		8947	9951

Maj. for Schwartz, 19; do. for Jones in '56 6004.

Districts.	IX. Stevens.	Hopkins.		Roberts.	Heister.
Lancaster	9513	6341		10001	8530

Maj. for Stevens, 3172; do. for Roberts, 1681.

Districts.	X. Killinger.	Weidle.		Kunkel.	Eyer.
Dauphin	3256	2231		3453	2903
Lebanon	2712	1490		2780	2397
Union	1318	787		1506	1012
N'umberla'd(pt.)	160	27		186	87
Snyder	1452	1054		1334	1151
Total	8897	5589		9227	7360

Maj. for Killinger, 3308; do. for Kunkel, 1867.

Districts.	XI. Campbell.	Dewart.	Cake.	Camp'll.	Dew't.
Northumberland	1602	1825	579	1615	2760
Schuylkill	5551	3035	2562	4803	6209
Total	7153	4860	3141	6418	8969

Campbell over Dewart, 2766; Dewart over Campbell, 2541.

* Americans.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Districts.	*Union.* Scranton.	*Dem.* McReynolds.	*Union.* Smith.	*Dem.* Mont'y.
XII.				
Columbia	1907	1442	1234	2640
Luzerne	6193	3262	4976	5509
Montour	990	854	856	1045
Wyoming	953	808	891	1258
Total	10023	6186	7957	10442

Maj. for Scranton, 3837; do. for Montgomery, 2785.

	Shoemaker.	Dimmick.	E.S.Dim'k.	W.H.D.
XIII.				
Carbon	1598	1126	928	1691
Monroe	788	1261	541	2024
Northampton	2275	2992	1274	4671
Pike	179	491	267	791
Wayne	1791	2139	2065	2158
Total	6566	8009	5065	11235

Maj. for W. H. Dimmick, 1443; do. in 1856, 6170.

	Grow.	Parkhurst.	†Grow.	Sherw'd.
XIV.				
Bradford	4774	920	6062	1978
Susquehanna	3180	1859	3510	2296
Tioga	3211	580	3733	1087
Total	11165	3359	13325	5361

Maj. for Grow, 7806; do. in 1856, 7964.

	Hale.	White.	Irwin.	White.
XV.				
Centre	2551	1911	2421	2708
Clinton	1370	1294	1214	1446
Lycoming	2484	2028	2766	3119
Mifflin	1471	1139	1377	1559
Sullivan	314	469	346	495
Potter	1046	486	1124	675
Total	9236	7349	9450	9980

Maj. for Hale, 1889; do. for White, 530.

	Junkin.	Fisher.	Todd.	Abl.
XVI.				
Cumberland	2560	2768	3089	3027
Perry	1948	1458	1984	2040
York	4138	4349	4597	6124
Total	8646	8600	9670	11191

Maj. for Junkin, 46; do. for Abl, 1521.

	McPherson.	Reilly.	Pumroy.	Reilly.
XVII.				
Adams	2295	2169	2268	2309
Bedford	1859	1974	2174	2297
Franklin	3884	3980	3325	3308
Fulton	575	713	673	935
Juniata	1235	1168	1275	1315
Total	9848	9961	9715	10224

Maj. for McPherson, 267; do. for Reilly, 509.

	Blair.	Pershing.	Edie.	Persh'g.
XVIII.				
Blair	2798	1557	2620	1959
Cambria	1700	2273	1474	2623
Huntingdon	2115	1261	2194	1965
Somerset	2201	1578	2504	1780
Total	9114	6679	8792	8308

Maj. for Blair, 2435; do. for Edie, 284.

	Covode.	Foster.	Covode.	McKin'y
XIX.				
Armstrong	2425	2001	2820	2307
Indiana	3035	1835	3340	1468
Westmoreland	3797	4529	4249	4929
Total	9257	8165	10409	8724

Maj. for Covode, 1092; do. in 1856, 1655.

	Knight.	Montgom'y.	Knight.	Montg'y.
XX.				
Fayette	1275	3299	2265	3410
Greene	731	2156	1651	2894
Washington	3702	3799	4495	4253
Total	5708	9254	9411	10256

Maj. for Montgomery, 3456; do. in 1856, 845.

	McKnight.	Binning'm.	†Purvi's.	Gibson.
XXII.				
Allegheny (part)	2935	217	2748	2271
Butler	2503	285	3092	2585
Total	5438	502	5840	4854

Williams, Anti-Tax, 3983.

McK. over Wms. 1535; Purviance over Gibson, 1986.

	Moorhead.	Burke.	†Ritchie.	McCue's.
XXI.				
Allegheny (part)	6539	4879	7674	5944

Maj. for Moorhead, 1660; do. for Ritchie, 1730.

	Stewart.	McGuffin.	Stewart.	Cun'g'm.
XXIII.				
Beaver	1871	1126	2576	1801
Lawrence	1951	615	2695	1121
Mercer	2899	2056	3481	2545
Total	6721	3777	8562	5467

Majority for Stewart, 2944; do. in 1856, 3095.

	Hall.	Gillis.	Myers.	Gillis.
XXIV.				
Clarion	1568	2019	1674	2594
Clearfield	1028	1445	1211	1831
Elk	395	479	389	488
Forrest	No return.		No return.	
Jefferson	1571	1049	1472	1315
McKean	835	479	819	412
Venango	1953	1671	1984	1968
Warren	1765	969	1715	1174
Total	8905	8111	9114	9785

Maj. for Hall, 794; do. for Gillis, 671.

	Babbitt.	Marshall.	†Dick.	McFad'n
XXV.				
Crawford	3140	2033	4709	2633
Erie	3220	2080	4235	1582
Total	6360	4115	8944	4215

Maj. for Babbitt, 2247; do. for Dick, 4729.

† Ran exclusively as Republicans.

LEGISLATURE—1858-9.

SENATE..Opposition.... 16; Democrats.... 17.
HOUSE...Opposition.... 68; Democrats.... 32.

FLORIDA.

Counties.	Cong., 1858. *Fnd.-D.* Westcott	*Dem.* Hawkins.	Gov., 1856. *Am.* W'ker.	*Dem.* Perry.	Pres., '56. *Am.* Fill.	*Dem.* Buch.
Alachua	141	349..	189	336..	142	361
Calhoun	53	89..		m 12..	50	71
Columbia	529	389..	449	433..	460	483
Dade	No return.		No return.		No return.	
Duval	345	295..	498	270..	434	341
Escambia	78	304..	234	229..	234	249
Franklin	11	220..	108	156..	96	177
Gadsden	244	411..	398	554..	300	328
Hamilton	144	233..	226	186..	157	180
Hernando			m 35..		40	101
Hillsboro'	185	73..		m161..	173	366
Holmes			119	35..	87	76
Jackson	223	462..	471	407..	467	481
Jefferson	80	432..	176	354..	145	390
Leon	126	362..	368	404..	294	413
Lafayette	188	64..				
Levy	82	100..	79	68..	55	69
Liberty			83	93..	63	89
Madison	278	317..	585	423..	360	454
Manatee			12m		31	28
Marion	193	254..	267	353..	210	328
Monroe	22	158..	61	212..	54	232
Nassau	65	237..	78	104..	70	158
Orange			45	54..	33	51
Putnam				m 17..	25	70
Santa Rosa	96	331..	203	207..	354	200
St. John	68	180..	64	196..	76	196
St. Lucia	No return.		No return.		No return.	
Taylor	147	75..				
Sumter			81	82..	49	100
Volusia			16m		41	92
Wakulla	42	105..	194	168..	149	169
Walton			13m		143	129
Washington			m 46..		72	185
Total*	4070	6465..	607	5407..	4633	6368

Hawkins' maj., 2395; Perry's do., 490; Buchanan's do., 1525.

LEGISLATURE—1858-9.

SENATE.....Democrats, 15; Opposition, 6.
HOUSE.....Democrats, 35; Opposition, 16.

* Totals for Congress correct—returns by counties imperfect.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	Gov., 1858. Ind. McRae.	Dem. Ellis.	Am. Gilmer.	Gov., 1856. Dem. Bragg.	Am. Fill.	Pres., 1856. Dem. Buch.
Alamance	616	825..	645	916..	452	714
Alexander	350	430..	411	466..	322	314
Anson	774	825..	772	834..	723	311
Ashe	683	809..	708	734..	617	851
Beaufort	780	885..	833	539..	796	525
Bertie	521	459..	545	470..	511	453
Bladen	329	683..	451	608..	367	463
Brunswick	435	536..	468	404..	384	364
Burke	621	625..	459	823..	311	378
Buncombe	701	980..	786	969..	731	778
Cabarrus	582	481..	665	426..	594	365
Caldwell	500	571..	425	438..	574	354
Camden	454	112..	474	107..	474	89
Carteret	261	423..	502	493..	389	453
Caswell	184	996..	211	1130..	212	917
Catawba	181	990..	158	968..	168	653
Chatham	1113	1077..	1062	1166..	787	761
Cherokee	616	551..	574	632..	522	
Chowan	184	307..	230	291..	212	255
Cleveland	207	1104..	138	1109..	71	796
Columbus	291	689..	306	589..	212	527
Craven	559	759..	535	784..	475	595
Cumberland	652	854..	928	1575..	767	1257
Currituck	142	638..	146	556..	128	538
Davidson	1064	971..	1199	823..	964	634
Davie	567	432..	586	353..	477	279
Duplin	132	1257..	155	1113..	117	1173
Edgecomb	108	871..	189	1563..	151	1531
Forsyth	634	882..	926	1080..	772	1043
Franklin	372	825..	334	744..	255	793
Gaston	99	845..	133	759..	53	597
Gates	393	402..	392	459..	305	388
Granville	783	1083..	994	1225..	756	1060
Greene	151	528..	289	432..	218	375
Guilford	1819	409..	2059	571..	1515	413
Halifax	401	712..	584	736..	509	683
Harnett	201	639..		New County.		
Hayward	215	527..	254	537..	191	413
Henderson	672	526..	647	665..	406	434
Hertford	525	909..	393	535..	375	501
Hyde	412	421..	501	532..	398	248
Iredell	1256	884..	1349	951..	1241	802
Jackson	99	587..	112	570..	65	404
Johnston	728	819..	817	1056..	619	968
Jones	182	238..	180	261..	187	211
Lenoir	274	462..	263	447..	264	424
Lincoln	222	601..	222	614..	226	514
Macon	357	565..	396	367..	308	247
Madison	231	499..	247	576..	182	460
Martin	150	646..	340	706..	311	725
Mecklenburg	455	998..	623	1024..	573	1031
McDowell	368	429..	395	536..	274	380
Montgomery	581	323..	725	211..	546	108
Moore	666	658..	677	733..	489	440
Nash	321	798..	93	1107..	61	1008
New Hanover	407	1410..	570	1522..	577	1472
Northampton	365	648..	428	695..	466	621
Onslow	141	777..	108	771..	145	683
Orange	1037	1012..	1045	1119..	747	909
Pasquotank	435	824..	502	330..	532	299
Perquimans	320	500..	348	304..	346	254
Person	196	636..	384	678..	279	548
Pitt	723	733..	716	775..	570	730
Polk	93	205..	No return.		124	155
Randolph	1230	492..	1231	561..	1025	336
Richmond	535	258..	565	246..	500	176
Robeson	552	759..	669	773..	566	673
Rockingham	832	1127..	439	1168..	399	1001
Rowan	852	1226..	905	885..	865	779
Rutherford	689	600..	781	1070..	412	575
Sampson	485	1041..	497	990..	558	927
Stanly	331	139..	797	166..	731	108
Stokes	396	788..	498	769..	331	668
Surry	484	798..	579	877..	362	705
Tyrrell	141	217..	309	124..	277	92
Union	304	824..	273	835..	236	655
Wake	779	1659..	1124	1693..	789	1472
Warren	108	872..	101	819..	78	841
Watauga	366	246..	392	257..	368	148
Washington	200	288..	377	261..	364	236
Wayne	164	1236..	274	1332..	206	1172
Wilkes	1081	562..	1264	609..	992	330
Wilson	108	880..		New County.		
Yadkin	757	757..	888	633..	694	483
Yancy	199	863..	320	810..	206	616
Total	39965	56222..	44909	57555..	36886	48246

Ellis's maj., 16257; Bragg's do., 12596; Buchanan's do., 11360.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Opposition.... 18; Democrats.... 32.
HOUSE...Opposition.... 38; Democrats.... 81.

CONGRESS.—A special election in the VIIIth District to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, resulted in the choice of John B. Vance, *Am.*, over Avery, *Dem.*, by 2049 maj. Clingman's maj. in 1857 was 4914.

NEW JERSEY.

Districts.	Congress, 1858. Opp. Nixon.	Dem. Walker.	Am. Jones.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem't.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
I. Atlantic	788	529	148...	547	684	160
Camden	1630	1150	1756...	817	1766	2088
Cape May	499	233	411....	177	312	497
Cumberland	1961	1193	415....	642	1574	1231
Gloucester	1385	795	702....	639	986	1380
Salem	2130	1442	507....	432	1769	1516
Total	8393	5342	5739...	3254	7091	6872

Nixon over Walker, 3051; Buch. over Fill., 219.

	Stratton.	Wall.		From.	Buch.	Fill.
II. Burlington	4847	2963		3149	3682	1584
Mercer	3219	2679		2155	2857	1054
Monmouth	2196	2678		1003	3319	1815
Ocean	1209	450		 892	660	304
Total	11471	8767		7199	10518	4767

Stratton over Wall, 2704; Buch. over From., 3319.

	*Adrain.	Paterson.		From.	Buch.	Fill
III. Hunterdon	2537	2947		1554	3496	1106
Middlesex	3347	3483		1209	2468	1988
Somerset	1639	1707		1295	1846	709
Warren	2410	2118		1596	2877	446
Total	9713	9255		5654	10687	4249

Adrain over Pat., 458; Buch. over From., 5033.

	*Riggs.	Hayler.		From.	Buch.	Fill.
IV. Bergen	886	1516	....	436	1548	797
Morris	3060	2646		2310	3008	696
Passaic	2112	1881		1422	1618	964
Sussex	2789	2111		1601	3054	31
Total	8837	8154		5769	9228	2478

Riggs over Huyler, 683; Buch. over From., 3459.

	Pennington.	Wortendyke.		From.	Buch.	Fill.
V. Essex	7479	5683		4760	6845	4338
Hudson	2657	2958		1702	2574	1411
Union	1505	1441		.... New County.		
Total	11641	9982		6462	9419	5749

Pennington over Wort., 1659; Buch. over From., 2957.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

CONG., '58...Opp., 45001; Dem., 41500; Am., 3793
PRES., '56...From., 28338; Buch., 46943; Fill., 24115

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Democrats, 12; Opposition, 8.
HOUSE.....Democrats, 24; Opposition, 36.

* Anti-Lecompton Dem., supported by the Opposition.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Governor. Opp. Bankmaster.	Dem. Burton.	Cong., 1858. Opp. Morris.	Dem. Whit'ey.	Pres., 1856. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Kent	1857	2124	1824	2062	1530	2089
New Castle	3457	3416	3389	3482	2635	3577
Sussex	2240	2318	2239	2334	2030	2344
Total	7554	7758	7452	7868	6175	8004

Burton's maj., 204; Whiteley's do., 416; Buchanan's do., 1829.

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Rep. Wisner.	Dem. Stuart.	President, 1856. Rep. Fram't.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Allegan	1275	1229	1526	1027	29
Alpena	20	15	New County.		
Bay	140	270	New County.		
Barry	1310	1063	1495	872	49
Berrien	1973	1989	1926	1540	152
Branch	2223	1216	2606	1322	14
Calhoun	3086	2111	3495	2151	122
Cass	1638	1594	1703	1165	41
Cheboygan		79	No return.		
Chippewa	44	39	No return.		
Clinton	1231	1092	1358	1034	14
Eaton	1602	1211	1888	1228	15
Emmet		132	No return.		
Genesee	1609	1702	2655	1538	110
Gd. Traverse	209	246	157	243	2
Gratiot	360	192	598	186	
Hillsdale	2879	1431	3446	1408	87
Houghton	46	110	201	308	1
Huron	No return.		No return.		
Ingham	1917	1677	1849	1534	25
Ionia	1873	1149	2092	1154	22
Iosco	18	4	New County.		
Jackson	2752	225-	2996	2118	46
Kalamazoo	2475	1582	2703	1620	50
Kent	3112	2313	2951	2516	93
Lapeer	1261	996	1579	995	31
Lenawee	4023	2837	4489	2779	167
Livingston	1740	1865	1765	1711	18
Mackinac	18	118	No return.		
Macomb	1790	1639	2210	1846	80
Manistee	9	26	No return.		
Manitou	14	69	No return.		
Marquette	169	90	79	77	20
Mason	72	39	32	12	
Midland	247	55	169	43	2
Monroe	1790	1712	1777	1703	34
Montcalm	454	309	414	265	7
Newaygo	369	238	No return.		
Oakland	3408	3337	4105	3276	71
Oceana	68	167	83	21	
Ontonagon	119	109	No return.		
Ottawa	1091	1195	1392	998	39
Saginaw	789	1069	1042	1222	17
Sanilac	700	301	803	201	1
Schoolcraft	No return.		No return.		
Shiawassee	1137	1040	1804	1105	36
St. Clair	1732	1647	1907	1521	21
St. Joseph	2103	1613	2324	1476	12
Tuscola	439	308	442	242	4
Van Buren	1559	1130	1710	1031	34
Washtenaw	3313	2993	3570	2833	109
Wayne	5106	6107	5250	5777	206
Total	65201	56067	71762	52136	1660

Wisner's maj., 9134; From't over Buchanan, 19626.

Districts.	Congress, 1858. Cong. Rep	Dem.	1856. Rep. Howard.	Dem. Cooper.	Gov., 1856. Rep. Howard.	Dem. Loth'p.	Bing'm.	Felch.
I								
Jackson	2721	2282	3024	2150	2971	2194		
Livingston	1751	1852	1763	1723	1727	1759		
Washtenaw	3333	2975	3618	2907	3538	2960		
Wayne	5243	6014	5253	6006	5160	6041		
Total	13043	13123	13658	12791	13396	12974		

Cooper's maj., 75; Howard's do. in '56, 867; Bingham's do., 422.

II.	Waldron.	Stacy.	Waldron.	Barry.	Bing'm.	Felch.
Branch	2217	1219	2615	1346	2604	1356
Cass	1664	1367	1720	1188	1699	1210
Hillsdale	2871	1580	3500	1401	3453	1462
Lenawee	3991	2857	4519	2823	4496	2963
Monroe	1790	1708	1783	1726	1767	1743
St. Joseph	2120	1606	2330	1480	2301	1513
Total	14663	10137	16467	10064	16302	10237

Waldron's maj., 4515; do. in '56, 6403; Bingham's do., 6065.

III.	Kellogg.	Church.	Walb'ge.	Lit'j'n.	Bing'm.	Felch.
Allegan	1278	1231	1514	1100	1831	1092
Barry	1818	1066	1894	910	1498	913
Berrien	1989	1954	1943	1894	1941	1634
Calhoun	3101	2091	3542	2202	3500	2246
Clinton	1233	1096	1355	1057	1340	1086
Eaton	1611	1206	1869	1271	1853	1288
Gratiot	366	191	391	157	387	138
Ionia	1875	1173	2000	1181	1983	1192
Kalamazoo	2480	1567	2814	1648	2807	1667
Kent	3111	2786	2972	2573	2946	2596
Mason	79	32	32	12	32	12
Montcalm	460	306	453	276	406	282
Newaygo	317	217	No return.		No return.	
Oceana	68	167	83	21	83	21
Ottawa	1097	1190	1398	1008	1393	1012
Van Buren	1567	1175	1715	1056	1706	1069
Total	21950	17438	23560	16046	23403	16228

Kellogg's maj., 4512; Walbridge's do., 7504; Bingham's do., 7175.

IV.	Leech.	Davis.	Leech.	Peek.	Bing'm.	Felch.
Alpena	20	15	New Co.		New Co.	
Bay	139	272	New Co.		New Co.	
Cheboygan		79	No return.		No return.	
Chippewa	44	39	No return.		No return.	
Emmet		132	No return.		No return.	
Genesee	1801	1563	2651	1619	2663	1614
Gd. Traverse	224	229	149	244	152	245
Houghton	16	152	132	430	193	405
Ingham	1923	1674	1852	1552	1844	1565
Iosco	20	41	New Co.		New Co.	
Lapeer	1256	995	1567	1057	1564	1048
Mackinac	18	116	No return.		No return.	
Macoomb	1811	1632	2217	1861	2205	1872
Manistee	8	8	No return.		No return.	
Manitou	14	69	No return.		No return.	
Marquette	165	94	No return.		78	98
Midland	256	40	168	31	172	43
Oakland	3418	3378	4100	3364	4060	3391
Ontonagon	110	119	No return.		No return.	
Saginaw	843	1028	1034	1262	1037	1247
Sanilac	699	301	801	201	805	202
Shiawassee	1155	1038	1297	1159	1297	1111
St. Clair	1746	1628	1804	1542	1796	1548
Tuscola	449	304	426	272	435	262
Total	16135	14916	18248	14624	18301	14646

Leech's maj., 1219; do. in '56, 3724; Bingham's do., 3655.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Congress, '58	Repub'ns. 65786	Demo'ts. 55614	10172
Lieut.-Gov	Fairfield. 65065	Munro 55907	9158
Sec. State	Isbell 65876	King 55735	10141
Treasurer	McKin'y 65825	Kanter 55192	10633
Aud. General	Case 65499	Adams 55356	10143
Att'y Gen.	Howard. 65006	Suther'd. 55035	10971
Sup. Pub. Inst.	Gregory. 65811	Jacokes 51848	13963
Com. L'd Office	Sanborn 65696	Ball 55847	9849
Bd. Educat'n	Baxter 65812	Moore 55847	9965
Congress, '56	Repub'ns. 71923	Demo'ts. 53425	18498
Gov'nor, '56	Bing'm 71402	Felch 54085	17317

LEGISLATURE—1859-60.

Senate....Republicans, 22; Democrats, 10.
House....Republicans, 46; Democrats, 33.

MINNESOTA.

An election for members of the Legislature of this new State was held in October, 1858, which resulted as follows:

Senate....Republicans, 18; Democrats, 19.
House....Republicans, 49; Democrats, 31.

The Legislature elected the year previous was Democratic in both branches, and stood:

Senate....Republicans, 17; Democrats, 20.
House....Republicans, 37; Democrats, 43.

MISSOURI.

CONGRESS, 1858. SCHOOL SUP., '58. PRES., '56.

Districts.	Rep. Am.	Dem. Am.	Dem. Am.	Dem. Am.	Dem.
I.	Blair.	Buck.	Barrett.	Provines.	Starke.
St. Louis	6631	6668	7057	9943	7129
II.	Hender'n.	Ander'n.	Provines.	Starke.	Fill.
Andrain	412	599	503	568	565
Boone	481	1356	1181	890	1329
Calloway	367	1696	1046	1011	1095
Lincoln	462	1038	73	1131	572
Marion	956	1068	411	833	1321
Monroe	526	1240	226	487	1012
Montgomery	441	601	395	418	603
Pike	1122	1233	491	1212	1131
Ralls	573	592	429	407	534
St. Charles	659	902	72	1439	583
Warren	290	577	22	117	378
Total	6089	10902	4859	8613	9123
III.	John B. Clark,		Provines.	Starke.	Fill.
Adair	Dem., elect-			18	263
Carroll	ed without		71	760	399
Charlton	opposition.		138	744	440
Clark			714	918	721
Grundy			115	573	350
Howard			382	948	796
Knox			215	634	391
Lewis			395	962	643
Linn			498	509	583
Livingston			90	926	430
Mercer				568	417
Macon			47	1389	435
Putnam				591	257
Randolph			643	864	606
Schuyler				806	287
Shelby			105	294	432
Scotland			15	860	565
Sullivan				981	260
Total			3379	13465	7884
IV.	Adams.	Craig.	Provines.	Starke.	Fill.
Andrew	898	1021	310	685	628
Atchison	165	511		374	132
Buchanan	730	1997	119	2443	768
Caldwell	270	588	94	814	237
Clay	993	826	755	870	756
Clinton	504	545	483	638	406
Daviess	507	843	17	457	380
De Kalb	195	512	109	456	172
Gentry	464	1266	28	1673	396
Harrison	594	862	13	848	318
Holt	460	550	63	916	240
Nodaway	162	586	80	477	163
Platte	1128	1412	680	945	1040
Ray	1056	891	656	713	744
Total	7824	12439	3547	11606	6200
V.	Reid.	Wood'n.	Provines.	Starke.	Fill.
Benton	502	253	42	652	159
Cass	449	617	83	588	596
Cole	744	116	492	776	289
Cooper	727	863	189	1065	787
Henry	221	762	437	464	402
Jackson	1447	1075	593	1504	894
Johnson	515	850	650	751	844
Lafayette	840	986	471	274	1295
Miller	450	176	11	411	108
Moniteau	391	649	6	400	387
Morgan	266	268	6	376	227
Pettis	207	455	135	427	432
Saline	669	482	696	836	883
Total	6947	7942	3768	8514	7241

Smith, Bed., 2088.

Woodson over Reid, 995; Starke's maj., 4745; Fillmore's do., 180.

* Contested.

VI.	Richardson.	Phelps.	Provines.	Starke.	Fill.	Buch.
Bates	10	826	20	655	355	406
Barton	59	193	with Jasper.		53	64
Barry	232	687	9	519	148	488
Camden	241	242	132	201	210	269
Cedar	220	628	2	95	168	691
Dade	213	652	204	492	333	415
Dallas	462	272	201	126	152	454
Gasconade	541	245	12	493	120	405
Greene	1135	1029	1073	980	1403	1025
Hickory	168	350		68	120	333
Howell	156	97	9	178	New Co.	
Jasper	544	434	325	277	294	393
Laclede	355	378	262	511	125	521
Lawrence	508	566	318	358	358	574
Maries	36	472	21	409	67	346
McDonald	153	346	39	191	61	298
Newton	410	779	116	257	256	535
Oregon	137	189	17	125	57	324
Osage	427	451	123	464	319	415
Ozark & Doug's	240	573	77	186	51	149
Polk	672	630	635	597	412	663
Pulaski	118	265	20	93	68	268
St. Clair	114	721	20	594	210	347
Stone	118	173	88	158	3	137
Taney	206	486	165	428	84	368
Texas	124	573	4	432	91	479
Vernon	41	409		237	172	302
Webster	526	579	452	552	189	468
Wright	84	389	35	289	64	267
Total	8050	13424	4579	9795	5438	10827
VII.	Zeigler.	Noell.	Provines.	Starke.	Fill.	Buch.
Bollinger	136	528		175	199	419
Butler	98	211		409	34	143
Cape Girard'n	734	548	332	228	664	598
Crawford	150	423	4	7	460	434
Dent	52	468			77	396
Dunklin	333	58		159	101	147
Franklin	1012	767	360	209	531	846
Iron	363	174	124	80	New Co.	
Jefferson	364	620		999	523	587
Madison	81	564		9	365	418
Mississippi	128	577	5	226	317	327
New Madrid	227	527		8	295	234
Pemiscot	55	268		71	111	119
Perry	150	789	4	534	207	666
Phelps	71	498	20	353	New Co.	
Reynolds	173	157		251	82	114
Ripley	66	411		400	41	506
Scott	286	982	128	298	845	322
Shannon	12	197		170	14	40
St. Genevieve	278	597	30	369	603	356
St. Francois	349	606	8	270	401	541
Stoddard	217	472		98	151	515
Washington	278	702	4	164	457	575
Wayne	200	498		79	100	287
Total	5808	10404	1019	8366	5803	8107

Noell's maj., 4596; Starke's, 4237; Buch'a., 2304.

Total State..... 30694 64278 48623 57964

Starke's maj., 35384; Buchanan's do., 9441.

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1858. Buckingham. Rep.	Pratt. Dem.	Scatt'g.	PRESIDENT, 1856. Frem. Rep.	Buch. Dem.	Am. Fill.
Fairfield	5455	5277	0	6233	5859	928
Hartford	7200	7150	71	8416	7057	309
Litchfield	4495	4065	1	5481	3986	150
Middlesex	2480	2682	15	2857	2964	133
New Haven	6910	6768	127	7976	7315	604
New London	4600	5006	67	5402	3953	550
Tolland	2113	1886	4	2407	1953	56
Windham	3045	2113	0	3013	2248	56
Total	36298	33549	285	42715	34965	2815

Buck'm over Pratt, 2749; Frem. over Buch'n, 7730.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Republicans.. 15; Democrats.... 6.

HOUSE...Republicans..143; Democrats.... 90.

OHIO.

CONGRESS, SUP. JU'S, GO. PRESID'T, 1856.

Districts.	*Rep. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*	*Am.*
I.	Day. Pend'n.	Peck. Bartley.	Fres't.	Buch. Fill.
Ham'n(pt.)	6785 7131.	16826 14151.	9345	12051 5059

Pendleton's maj., 346; Peck's do., 1175; Buchanan's plurality, 3766.

II.	Gurley.	Gross'k.	Peck.	Bart'y.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Ham'n(pt.)	8084	7263.			(In 1st district.)		

Majority for Gurley, 791.

III.	Camp'l.	Vall'm.	Peck.	Bart'y.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Butler	2686	3699.	2542	3725.	2301	3309	296
M'ntgom'y	4642	4602.	4550	4640.	4058	4265	391
Preble	2478	1642.	2468	1642.	2249	1551	273
Total..	9715	9903.	9560	10005.	8588	9555	960

Vallandigham's maj. 188; Bartley's do., 845; Buchanan's plurality, 767.

IV.	Nichols.	Allen.	Peck.	Bart'y.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Allen	1449	1631.	1422	1522.	1415	1508	94
Auglaise..	823	1540.	794	1567.	912	1604	88
Darke	2170	2191.	2205	2180.	2086	1968	209
Mercer	870	1121.	849	1159.	629	1159	114
Miami	2964	1861.	2943	1884.	3171	1988	159
Shelby	1395	1564.	1385	1379.	1356	1446	127
Total..	9871	9658.	9298	9681.	9569	9958	791

Allen's maj., 187; Bartley's do., 283; Buchanan's plurality, 124.

V.	Ashley.	Mungen.	Peck.	Bart'y.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Defiance ..	824	1005.	828	1012.	821	895	58
Fulton	1197	833.	1173	869.	1098	772	64
Hancock ..	1807	2010.	1822	2021.	1773	1944	57
Henry	530	697.	522	703.	587	655	22
Lucas	1746	1557.	1768	1581.	1639	1866	486
Paulding..	466	252.	465	287.	497	170	5
Putnam ...	770	996.	761	999.	790	1116	4
Van Wert.	726	766.	719	773.	758	789	32
Williams..	1097	980.	1086	996.	1327	1022	49
Wood	1369	910.	1360	935.	1319	935	143
Total..	10852	9986.	10504	10116.	10809	10164	880

William A. Hunter received 69 votes for Congress.

Ashley's plur., 546; Peck's maj., 388; Fremont's plurality, 445.

VI.	Clark.	How'd.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Adams	1173	1202.	1170	1211.	1407	1790	378
Brown	1588	2364.	1559	2393.	1785	2700	429
Clermont..	2895	2328.	2908	2406.	2188	2241	751
Highland .	1765	1848.	1798	1853.	1810	2140	894
Total..	8922	7792.	6925	7863.	7190	9871	2381

W. E. Arthur received 394 votes for Congress.

Howard's plurality, 870; Bartley's maj., 938; Buchanan's plurality, 2181.

VII.	Corwin.	Blair.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Clinton ...	1207	1068.	1207	1062.	2117	1170	240
Fayette	1215	761.	1236	786.	1209	880	373
Greene....	2369	1104.	2463	1103.	3082	1465	214
Madison....	1155	657.	1092	709.	997	466	475
Warren	2420	1415.	2475	1434.	2668	1776	344
Total..	8966	5020.	9073	5114.	10043	6947	1646

Corwin's maj., 3546; Peck's do., 3959; Fremont's plurality, 4096.

VIII.	Stanton.	Hub'd.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Champ'ign	1676	1275.	1666	1259.	1995	1711	320
Clark	2110	1169.	2106	1175.	2641	1539	168
Delaware.	2010	1436.	1911	1500.	2567	1649	250
Logan	1760	1176.	1724	1217.	2095	1328	267
Union	1170	872.	1148	899.	1481	1055	263
Total..	8716	5928.	8552	6050.	10527	7282	1248

Stanton's maj., 2788; Peck's do., 2502; Fremont's plurality, 3245.

IX.	Carey.	Hall.	Peck	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Crawford .	1875	2014.	1866	2789.	1695	2154	52
Hardin ...	1054	771.	1014	811.	1091	982	82
Marion ..	1371	1200.	1330	1251.	1597	1275	4
Ottawa....	325	509.	327	572.	454	477	1
Sandusky .	1287	1516.	1287	1500.	1548	1599	45
Seneca....	2327	2165.	2236	2285.	2565	2605	108
Wyandotte	1414	962.	1286.	1141	1247	1278	108
Total..	9804	9197.	8941	9759.	9967	10270	575

Carey's maj., 107; Peck's do., 818; Buchanan's plurality, 513.

X.	Trimble.	Miller.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Gallia.....	1528	1346.	1522	1559.	610	1541	1206
Jackson ..	1264	1062.	1243	1076.	988	1368	416
Lawrence.	1432	1092.	1458	1103.	743	1160	902
Pike	1726	1113.	728	1151.	523	1175	575
Ross	2772	3561.	2713	2083.	2436	2681	580
Scioto....	1870	1489.	1912	1470.	546	1634	1521
Total..	10562	8643.	9556	8822.	5796	9564	4809

Trimble's maj., 1939; Peck's do., 734; Buchanan's plurality, 3668.

XI.	Van Vorhes.	Martin.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch	Fill.
Athens....	2143	1803.	2105	1564.	2399	1350	154
Fairfield ..	1714	2948.	1738	2969.	1700	3233	711
Hocking ..	1115	1324.	1109	1402.	1092	1454	115
Meigs	1961	1363.	1932	1371.	1998	1603	344
Perry	1455	1677.	1480	1694.	1386	1847	492
Vinton	1068	1118.	1074	1113.	933	1174	51
Total..	9446	9723.	9408	9903.	9406	10661	1867

Martin's maj., 277; Bartley's do., 495; Buchanan's plurality, 1255.

XII.	Case.	Cox.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Franklin ..	3903	4132.	3775	4336.	5488	5791	574
Licking ..	3172	3571.	3141	3506.	3027	3571	417
Pickaway.	1838	2067.	1839	2117.	1724	2066	382
Total..	8913	9660.	8755	9961.	8239	9228	1373

Cox's maj., 647; Bartley's do., 1206; Buchanan's plurality, 989.

XIII.	Sherman.	Patr'k.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Erie	2010	1338.	1972	1388.	2258	1577	72
Huron	3009	1494.	2966	1535.	3468	1709	54
Morrow ...	1874	1605.	1826	1654.	2031	1667	101
Richland..	2533	2668.	2430	2762.	2726	2909	53
Total..	9426	7095.	9194	7339.	10483	7862	282

Sherman's maj., 2331; Peck's do., 1855; Fremont's plurality, 3821.

XIV.	Spink.	Jeffries.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill
Ashland ..	1651	1849.	1649	1842.	1913	2089	36
Lorain....	2200	1308.	2198	1328.	3604	1420	54
Medina....	2153	1404.	2138	1431.	2635	1572	22
Wayne....	2684	2767.	2775	2828.	2904	2918	47
Total..	9438	7518.	9360	7429.	11055	7999	160

Spink's maj., 2120; Peck's do., 1931; Fremont's plurality, 3056.

XV.	Helmick.	Buns.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill
Coshocton.	2044	2336.	2061	2363.	2162	2231	51
Holmes....	1289	1798.	1241	1803.	1295	2103	4
Knox	2745	2215.	2694	2400.	2735	2437	12
Tuscara'as.	2891	2568.	2737	2619.	3007	2566	11
Total..	9849	8719.	8833	9275.	9189	9477	20

Helmick's maj., 230; Bartley's do., 642; Buchanan's plurality, 288.

XVI.	Tomkins.	Mon'y.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill
Morgan ..	1895	1422.	1930	1423.	2125	1689	20
Musking'm	3437	3242.	3495	3244.	3172	3391	109
Wash'gton	2345	2191.	2385	2155.	2785	2251	28
Total..	7677	6855.	7810	6822.	8080	7331	157

Jonathan Swank, *Ind.*, received 49 votes for Congress.

Tompkins plurality, 822; Peck's maj., 988; Fremont's plurality, 760.

XVII.	Theaker.	Spriggs.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill
Belmont ..	2804	2468.	2780	2329.	1617	2810	178
Guernsey .	2145	1720.	2115	1733.	2262	1822	21
Monroe	911	2122.	694	2142.	1016	2812	41
Noble	1451	911.	1368	1497.	1603	1357	18
Total..	7311	7219.	7107	7460.	6628	8801	258

Theaker's maj., 92; Bartley's do., 373; Buchanan's plurality, 2063.

OHIO—(*Continued.*)

XVIII.	*Rep.* Edger'n.	*Dem.* Ranney.	*Rep.* Peck.	*Dem.* Bartley.	*Rep.* Fre.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Portage ...	2505	2055.	2571	1986.	2983	2072	6
Starke	3080	3287.	3067	3280.	3770	3633	29
Summit ...	2599	1820.	2733	1758.	3135	1746	74
Total..	8184	7162	8391	7008.	9988	7451	109

Edgerton's maj., 1022; Peck's do., 1388; Fremont's plurality, 2487.

XIX.	Wade.	Gray.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Cuyahoga.	4977	3633.	5084	3723.	6360	4446	296
Geauga ...	1864	514.	1863	533.	2694	575	55
Lake.....	1726	461.	1726	461.	2371	628	39
Total..	8557	4597.	8673	4717.	11425	5649	393

Kelly, *Ind.*, received 99 votes for Congress.

Wade's plurality, 3960; Peck's maj., 3956; Fremont's plurality, 5776.

XX.	Hutchins.	Tod.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Ashtabula.	3132	834.	3405	864.	5108	975	252
Mahoning.	2263	2043.	2272	2097.	2328	1957	29
Trumbull.	2936	1664.	3098	1623.	4049	1920	18
Total..	8321	4541.	8775	4514.	11480	4852	299

Richmond, *Ind.*, received 356 and Giddings 32 votes for Congress.

Hutchins' plurality, 3780; Peck's maj., 4261; Fremont's plurality, 6648.

XXI.	Bingham.	Mass.	Peck.	Bartley.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Carroll, ...	1536	1266.	1575	1242.	1750	1256	87
Columbi'na	3069	2069.	3066	2081.	3816	2497	96
Harrison ..	1949	1300.	1925	1342.	2060	1473	110
Jefferson .	2329	1942.	2365	1949.	2494	1991	259
Total ..	8883	6577.	8921	6614.	9750	7216	552

Bingham's maj., 2306; Peck's do., 2307; Fremont's plurality, 2634.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1858.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Sup. Judge....	Peck..182953;	Bartley..163608—	20844
Att'y Gen.....	Wolc't 183986;	Ward...162137—	20648
Comptroller...	Thrall..183213;	Gibson .161838—	21375
B'd Pub. W'ks.	Martin.183111;	Hend'n .161815—	21296
President, '56..	Fremont, 187497;	Buchanan, 170574;	Fillmore, 28121.

The LEGISLATURE (elected in 1857 for two years) is Democratic in both branches.

ARKANSAS.

The people of this State elected Congressmen, Members of the Legislature, and certain Judicial Officers in 1858. But the voters so strongly adhere to what is facetiously termed "Democratic," that the details of their elections have ceased to possess any general interest. For Congress in the First District, Mr. Thomas C. Hindman, the regular Democratic candidate, received 18,256 votes to 2353 for Crosby, Independent.

In the Second District, Albert Rust, regular Democrat, received 16,302 votes to 3104 for J. A. Jones, and 3462 for Thos. S. Drew, Independent candidates.

Two years ago the vote of the State for Congress stood: In the First District for Greenwood, Dem., 15,309; Thompson, Am., 6161. Majority for Greenwood, 9238. In the Second District, Mr. Warren, Dem., received 11,835; Fowler, Am., 8701. Majority for Warren, 3134. For President, Mr. Buchanan's vote in the State was 21,910; Mr. Fillmore's 10,787. Majority for Buchanan, 11,123.

The LEGISLATURE is strongly Democratic.

TENNESSEE.

The only general elections held in this State during the year 1858, were for a Judge of the Supreme Court, and to ascertain the sense of the people relative to a proposed Convention to amend the State Constitution. The people seem to have taken very little interest in the election, as less than one-fifth of the voters voted on the occasion. The vote for Judge, which does not appear to have been a party contest, resulted as follows: Wright, 12,867; Walker, 6885. Majority for Wright, 5982.

The call for a Constitution was voted down very emphatically, the returns footing up for a Convention, 4210; against a Convention, 23,563. Majority against a Convention, 19,353.

TEXAS.

An election was held in this State in 1858 for Chief-Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Comptroller. The only office contested was that of Associate-Justice, the regular Democratic candidate being Constantine W. Buckley, who was defeated by James H. Bell, Independent Democrat, after an animated contest, by 420 majority. The remainder of the Democratic ticket, elected without opposition, was as follows:

Chief-Justice.....Royal T. Wheeler.
Attorney-General.Malcolm D. Graham.
State Treasurer...O. H. Randolph.
Comptroller .....Clement R. Johns.

KANSAS.

"An Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," better known as the English bill, was submitted to a vote of the People of that Territory, on the first Monday in August, 1858, with the following result:

Counties.	Proposition Accepted.	Proposition Rejected.	Total.	For State Majority.
Atchinson.....	260	316	576	256
Anderson.....	4	313	317	309
Allen.....	23	268	291	245
Brown	35	243	278	208
Breckenridge	4	93	97	89
Bourbon.....	57	429	486	372
Calhoun	33	250	283	216
Coffey.....	16	440	456	424
Doniphan	421	927	1348	506
Davis	27	123	150	96
Douglas	40	1785	1825	1745
Dorn	9	0	9	*9
Franklin	6	376	382	370
Hunter	0	23	23	23
Johnson	154	424	578	270
Jefferson	26	178	204	152
Leavenworth	456	2203	2659	1747
Lykins	99	440	539	341
Linn	43	423	466	379
Maiedon.....	0	156	156	156
McGee	6	14	20	6
Nemaha.....	12	227	239	215
Pottowatomie.....	8	236	244	228
Riley.....	22	258	280	236
Richardson	1	72	73	71
Shawnee	41	748	789	707
Wise	6	35	41	29
Total	1788	11301	13089	9513

Majority against proposition, 9513.

Three precincts, rejected for informality on the part of the returning officers, gave 3 for accepting proposition, and 197 against it.

* Majority for accepting proposition.

INDIANA.

Districts.	Cong., 1858. Rep.	Dem.	Sec. St'e, '58. Rep.	Dem.	Pres., 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am.
I.	*Hervey.	Nibl'k.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Daviess	734	1033.	696	1016.	26	1115	939
Dubois	191	1117.	109	1076.	21	1191	236
Gibson	1072	1021.	737	945.	565	1286	766
Knox	1043	1206.	969	1208.	557	1513	535
Martin	441	865.	363	789.	76	769	350
Pike	569	612.	456	654.	80	772	574
Posey	1290	1309.	641	1678.	306	1819	625
Spencer	1310	907.	799	1044.	235	1260	806
Vanderb'gh	1846	1163.	1068	1411.	372	1880	840
Warrick	542	1097.	357	1193.	107	1506	480
Total	8946	10839.	6214	11014.	2145	13110	6163

Niblack's maj, 1393; McClure's do., 4800; Buchanan over Fillmore, 6957.

II.	Wilson.	English.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Clark	1129	1446.	1130	1505.	492	1950	1074
Crawford	553	716.	541	719.	24	735	509
Floyd	1535	1429.	1534	1467.	228	1767	1262
Harrison	1367	1493.	1340	1530.	873	1681	623
Orange	611	994.	558	994.	49	1207	606
Perry	601	985.	566	976.	96	1066	632
Scott	556	706.	557	755.	278	698	264
Washington	1102	1522.	1074	1535.	851	1778	691
Total	7454	9295.	7079	9481.	2371	10677	5661

English's maj., 1869; McClure's do., 2402; Buchanan over Fillmore, 8216.

III.	Dunn.	Hughes.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Barth'mew	1340	1227.	1332	1329.	1292	1844	142
Brown	253	548.	239	698.	148	681	90
Jackson	778	1249.	767	1535.	299	1700	516
Jefferson	2378	1491.	2251	1668.	2314	1936	425
Jennings	1323	943.	1319	1041.	1293	1159	172
Lawrence	1095	880.	1057	1065.	480	1126	660
Monroe	1075	964.	1057	1035.	498	1191	392
Switzerland	1121	1083.	1129	1069.	228	1121	1040
Total	9363	8585.	9131	9460.	5552	10758	3457

Carr, *A. L. Dem.*, for Congress, 1432.

Dunn over Hughes, 978; McClure's maj., 329; Buchanan over Fremont, 4206.

IV.	Hackleman.	Hol'n.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Dearborn	1472	2335.	1486	2363.	1573	2619	297
Decatur	1672	1444.	1668	1444.	1718	1639	61
Franklin	1254	2135.	1252	2135.	1457	2259	41
Ohio	424	492.	425	476.	104	505	379
Ripley	1381	1464.	1365	1422.	1425	1661	184
Rush	1643	1555.	1644	1587.	1644	1685	83
Total	7846	9425.	7840	9427.	7901	10366	1045

Holman's maj., 1569; McClure's do., 1587; Buchanan over Fremont 2467

V.	Kilgore.	Devlin.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill
Delaware	1293	718.	1227	826.	1736	992	32
Fayette	1069	933.	1071	938.	1189	1002	40
Henry	1956	912.	2017	913.	2741	1229	49
Randolph	1572	1053.	1620	1037.	2042	1253	59
Union	743	640.	750	641.	763	710	19
Wayne	2750	1665.	2686	1632.	3688	1958	100
Total	9383	6921.	9571	6987.	12159	7144	299

Kilgore's maj., 2462; Peelle's do., 2584; Fremont over Buchanan, 5115.

VI.	Porter.	Ray.	Peelle.	McClure.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Hancock	875	1040.	846	1073.	962	1343	24
Hendricks	1662	1174.	1648	1190.	1680	1378	74
Johnson	1114	1415.	1073	1456.	1095	1508	153
Marion	3686	3054.	3718	3201.	3696	3738	205
Morgan	1590	1402.	1566	1404.	1573	1528	68
Shelby	1579	1631.	1533	1722.	1510	2075	142
Total	10776	9716.	10383	10045.	10516	11570	666

Porter's maj., 1060; Peelle's do., 338; Buchanan over Fremont, 1154.

VII.	*Davis.	Scar't.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Clay	842	709.	877	750.	365	1108	296
Greene	1266	1112.	806	1005.	379	1129	533
Owen	1190	759.	815	935.	48	1289	686
Parke	1795	507.	1536	865.	1494	1293	192
Putnam	1880	1666.	1729	1746.	1345	1882	423
Sullivan	1122	1100.	443	1538.	287	1650	897
Vermillion	907	515.	810	664.	866	894	80
Vigo	1961	1226.	1642	1487.	1165	1808	868
Total	10963	7884.	8858	8990.	6389	10923	3980

Davis' maj., 2309; McClure's do., 632; Buchanan over Fremont, 4565.

VIII.	Wilson.	Blake.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Boone	1500	1380.	1487	1389.	1299	1493	81
Carroll	1385	1382.	1377	1388.	1261	1344	22
Clinton	1184	1346.	1186	1369.	1261	1364	54
Fountain	1580	1626.	1580	1625.	1606	1668	36
Montgom'ry	1936	1939.	1964	1901.	1910	2068	142
Tippecanoe	2441	2021.	2460	2012.	2778	2207	46
Warren	1002	643.	1024	620.	1167	767	76
Total	11028	10387.	11078	10384.	11282	10951	436

Wilson's maj., 641; Peelle's do., 694; Fremont over Buchanan, 331.

IX.	Colfax.	Walk'r.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Benton	279	204.	276	209.	315	217	8
Cass	1527	1477.	1499	1500.	1504	1539	40
Fulton	893	927.	899	949.	823	895	9
Jasper	643	483.	631	490.	633	548	63
Lake	1063	550.	1045	562.	923	546	3
Laporte	2789	2224.	2706	2242.	2532	2229	65
Marshall	1216	1122.	1216	1126.	927	1039	0
Miami	1551	1519.	1528	1546.	1390	1513	38
Porter	1146	1025.	1116	1052.	847	614	10
Pulaski	420	562.	408	561.	341	567	27
St. Joseph	2067	1586.	2024	1681.	1812	1509	6
Starke	144	185.	145	185.	112	155	7
White	809	756.	783	774.	703	746	42
Total	14541	12610.	14244	12817.	12861	11857	298

Colfax's maj., 1931; Peelle's do., 1427; Fremont over Buchanan, 1004.

X.	Case.	Daw'n.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Allen	1949	2707.	1790	2901.	1593	3211	145
De Kalb	1047	1157.	1053	1148.	1097	1247	75
Elkhart	1971	1649.	1967	1647	1971	1651	18
Kosciusco	1584	1057.	1573	1064.	1662	1075	13
La Grange	1062	460.	1064	462.	1408	640	6
Noble	1278	1080.	1222	1152.	1267	1198	48
Steuben	1113	441.	1093	458.	1215	553	19
Whitley	776	866.	744	902.	797	851	57
Total	10780	9417.	10506	9734.	10998	10426	381

Case over Dawson, 1363; Peelle over McClure, 772; Fremont over Buchanan, 572.

XI.	Pettit.	Coff'h.	Peelle.	McCl'e.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Adams	474	842	402	847.	413	847	69
Blackford	251	379.	231	388.	238	404	47
Grant	1297	978.	1281	981.	1395	1055	99
Hamilton	1471	1003.	1472	1001.	1748	1185	38
Howard	1009	622.	986	633.	1057	686	33
Huntington	1218	1395.	1264	1359.	1212	1181	58
Jay	847	772.	832	782.	883	890	54
Madison	1209	1451.	1197	1453.	1309	1603	54
Tipton	505	627	630	626.	546	738	14
Wabash	1797	1126.	1803	1122.	1785	1096	108
Wells	670	848.	656	867.	726	931	16
Total	10748	10038	10653	10059.	11332	10686	594

Pettit over Coffroth, 710; Peelle over McClure, 694 Fremont over Buchanan, 746.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj*
Sec. State	Peelle 104828;	McClure 107409—	2581
Auditor	Lange 105193;	Dodd 107242—	1749
Treasurer	Harper 105416;	Cum'g'm 107634—	2218
Att'y Gen	Otto 105757;	McDon'd 107291—	1534
Sup. Pub. Ins.	Young 105014;	Rugg 107910—	2896
President	Fre't. 94475;	Buch. 118670;	Fill.. 22359

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Rep., 25; Dem., 22, Anti-Lec., 3.

HOUSE....Rep., 50; Dem., 46; Anti-Lec., 4.

* Anti-Lecompton Democrat.

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	TREASURER, 1858. Rep. Miller.	Doug. Fondey.	D. Dough'ty.	Buch. From.	PRESIDENT, 1856. D. Buch.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Am.	Fill.
Adams	2986	3408	78	2226		3311		663
Alexander	31	308	192	15		401		230
Bond	716	720	1	153		607		609
Boone	1705	287	5	1748		343		27
Brown	574	862	37	169		903		435
Bureau	2588	603	777	2903		1234		48
Calhoun	172	513	0	70		391		153
Carroll	1138	273	38	1161		237		155
Cass	745	1057	9	303		914		438
Champaign	1306	889	37	732		550		226
Christian	587	923	13	239		884		209
Clark	1071	1413	0	709		1318		339
Clay	421	703	4	29		731		340
Clinton	962	893	14	161		840		362
Coles	1823	1584	9	783		1178		796
Cook	10119	8312	296	9020		5680		342
Crawford	647	933	1	477		961		244
Cumberland	482	742	0	246		641		235
De Kalb	2078	613	44	2254		381		75
De Witt	1025	768	252	623		679		378
Du Page	1278	502	18	1387		542		2
Edgar	1431	1436	5	952		1342		508
Edwards	362	230	20	176		283		310
Effingham	207	796	0	90		784		163
Fayette	580	834	4	68		947		799
Franklin	9	974	110	5		1051		251
Fulton	2990	3238	6	2021		2724		898
Gallatin	236	535	206	24		764		425
Greene	765	1512	1	245		1565		719
Grundy	1018	702	6	923		618		5
Hamilton	11	1133	1	9		1135		162
Hancock	2032	2585	52	1120		2011		949
Hardin	56	269	28	4		332		229
Henderson	1005	761	78	757		610		133
Henry	2242	1100	26	1924		876		47
Iroquois	1217	743	32	750		460		108
Jackson	76	1171	26	14		1056		322
Jasper	462	600	4	323		679		168
Jefferson	259	1220	37	60		1278		426
Jersey	593	1051	9	387		702		530
Jo Daviess	1920	1510	53	2110		1509		44
Johnson	7	1135	2	2		1144		74
Kane	3177	1039	72	3750		912		29
Kankakee	1319	854	9	1386		258		60
Kendall	1431	403	22	1622		334		13
Knox	2952	1831	55	2851		1490		277
Lake	1672	623	61	2347		558		10
La Salle	4105	3415	30	3721		2965		121
Lawrence	429	684	0	89		729		553
Lee	1639	692	55	1804		601		32
Livingston	1001	789	0	585		480		72
Logan	1306	1180	8	655		823		484
Macon	963	1120	31	500		821		503
Macoupin	1620	2086	75	823		1778		1010
Madison	2030	2221	29	1111		1451		1608
Marion	528	1173	29	150		1150		413
Marshall	1230	1055	65	1008		834		115
Massac	19	669	1	5		630		231
Mason	821	1010	2	267		737		553
M'Donough	1771	1952	4	590		1370		864
M'Henry	2227	1077	32	2869		915		43
M'Lean	2723	2127	24	1937		1517		500
Menard	765	871	13	109		854		668
Mercer	1416	905	54	1141		769		140
Monroe	529	1161	30	346		902		518
Montgomery	789	1219	27	162		992		695
Morgan	1795	2061	7	963		1656		865
Moultrie	514	583	0	154		432		365
Ogle	2111	816	108	2469		734		399
Peoria	2593	2639	272	2082		2469		801
Perry	463	727	58	200		671		455
Piatt	540	482	4	85		810		350
Pike	1997	2481	26	1053		2163		1010
Pope	23	692	18	11		855		214
Pulaski	56	536	66	21		473		165
Putnam	606	298	99	532		307		115
Randolph	913	1105	26	709		1222		545
Richland	506	739	0	39		786		440
Rock Island	1545	1306	42	1439		1114		275
Saline	0	1138	13	4		1004		229

	Miller.	Fondey.	Dough'ty.	From.	Buch.	Fill.
Sangamon	2726	3078	138	1174	2475	1612
Schuyler	1054	1498	37	988	1369	670
Scott	654	1002	2	183	845	536
Shelby	541	1400	2	152	1414	451
Stark	933	589	2	718	383	152
St. Clair	2422	1989	139	1996	1723	973
Stephenson	2160	1483	16	1827	1305	89
Tazewell	1798	1954	9	1023	1313	747
Union	61	984	462	46	1283	246
Vermillion	1688	1122	0	1306	1111	194
Wabash	409	606	2	128	681	428
Warren	1738	1408	19	1893	1117	307
Washington	425	1064	6	344	1132	283
Wayne	292	1189	0	129	1218	402
White	646	1220	1	27	1062	845
Whiteside	1991	701	127	1902	615	210
Will	2709	2186	41	2198	1575	10
Williamson	47	1516	13	10	1419	188
Winnebago	2918	453	34	3536	457	61
Woodford	819	1144	26	996	747	189
Total	125430	121609	5071	98200	105298	57454

Miller over Fondey, 3821; Buchanan over Fremont, 9098.

Districts.	Rep.	Doug.	A.L.D.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	Washburne.	Bright.	Jackson.	Washb'n.	Molony.
Boone	1704	226	3	1739	251
Carroll	1137	256	53	1182	287
Jo Daviess	1938	1476	65	2168	1470
Lake	1677	620	60	2334	574
McHenry	2224	1081	30	2530	949
Ogle	2082	815	102	2477	972
Stephenson	2140	1489	16	2000	1313
Winnebago	2909	434	41	3540	461
Total	16811	6457	370	18070	6227

Washburn over Bright, 9354; do. over Molony, in '56, 11848.

II.	Farnsworth.	Dyer.	Black'n.	Farns.	V.Ner.
Cook	10108	8278	306	8998	5672
De Kalb	2067	612	53	2348	371
Du Page	1260	496	19	1383	546
Kane	3172	1121	103	3733	912
Lee	1638	689	53	1892	625
Rock Island	1542	1302	42	1404	1082
Whiteside	1990	700	126	1866	706
Total	21797	13198	701	21518	9814

Farnsworth over Dyer, 8599; do. over Van Nortwick, 11704.

III.	Lovejoy.	Armstrong.	Le Roy.	Lov'y.	Osgood.
Bureau	2546	607	770	2440	1312
Champaign	1271	900	27	752	696
De Witt	992	755	262	644	749
Grundy	999	715	9	915	625
Iroquois	1199	744	51	746	569
Kankakee	1366	853	9	1377	391
Kendall	1423	405	22	1604	437
La Salle	4040	3436	80	3693	2738
Livingston	986	794	1	580	463
M'Lean	2670	2155	26	1946	1818
Putnam	683	299	100	521	414
Vermillion	1661	1126	0	1526	1174
Will	2678	2196	41	2344	1621
Total	22313	14968	1328	19068	13007

Lovejoy over Armstrong, 7325; do. over Osgood, in '54, 6061.

IV.	Kellogg.	Davidson.	Gale.	Kellogg.	David.
Fulton	2980	3224	9	2489	2902
Henry	2242	1101	26	1917	883
Knox	2965	1830	54	2890	1564
Marshall	1203	1054	66	1028	923
Mason	822	1038	0	445	758
Mercer	1419	898	53	1185	796
Peoria	2601	2623	286	2278	2891
Stark	929	584	8	767	465
Tazewell	1788	1960	9	1345	1555
Warren	1732	1406	16	1332	1121
Woodford	811	1152	27	609	813
Total	19487	16860	553	16175	14474

Kellogg over Davidson, 2627; do. in '54, 1701.

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

V.	Grimshaw.	Morris.	Davis.	Grims'w.	Morris.
Adams	3004	3230	126	2821	3182
Brown	500	849	30	871	892
Calhoun	171	307	6	252	457
Hancock	2054	2234	172	1717	1980
Henderson	1001	765	82	807	606
McDonald	1774	1944	10	1536	1366
Pike	1991	2471	31	1937	2233
Schuyler	1083	1489	58	873	1319
Total	11645	13529	504	10294	12069

Morris over Grimshaw, 1881; do. in '54, 1765.

VI.	Matheny.	Harris.	McDonnell.	Wm. Harris.
Cass	743	1063	3	720	921
Christian	891	923	15	492	908
Greene	795	1517	1	905	1562
Jersey	574	1052	11	769	732
Macoupin	1615	2068	73	1756	1831
Menard	780	851	13	766	862
Morgan	1789	2054	16	1829	1667
Montgomery	796	1222	28	833	992
Sangamon	2808	3010	119	2751	2474
Scott	669	1002	3	714	840
Shelby	550	1394	2	542	1417
Total	11646	15193	277	12077	14196

Harris over Math., 4547; do. over Williams, 2119.

VII.	Oglesby.	Robinson.	Baldwin.	Brown'l.	Shaw.
Clay	434	712	1	457	768
Clark	1076	1405	0	985	1328
Coles	1899	1578	7	1300	1291
Cumberland	495	895	0	408	641
Crawford	693	922		751	1123
Edgar	1446	1431	1	1146	1373
Effingham	214	803	0	220	788
Fayette	605	842	0	502	963
Jasper	499	619	0	498	676
Lawrence	455	662	0	541	789
Logan	1315	1174	6	1111	837
Macon	1168	939	17	741	864
Madiria	513	870	0	419	445
Piatt	546	620	4	411	313
Richland	499	755	0	438	805
Total	11760	13558	36	9678	12994

Robinson over Oglesby, 1538; Shaw's maj., 3118.

VIII.	Baker.	Fouke.	Hope.	Lansing.	Smith.
Bond	731	700	3	557	611
Clinton	577	883	15	325	572
Jefferson	288	1193	23	151	1232
Madison	2054	2186	31	1951	1695
Marion	575	1142	23	440	1162
Monroe	569	1149	6	552	1135
Randolph	917	1090	13	672	1459
St. Clair	2464	2068	73	2414	1974
Washington	435	1090	11	270	1159
Total	8410	11490	198	7513	11299

Fouke over Baker, 3080; Smith over Lansing, 3787.

IX.	Phillips.	Logan.	Parish.	Wiley.	Mann'l.
Alexander	41	578		95	408
Edwards	396	267		12	292
Franklin	19	1030		91	1110
Gallatin	207	815		252	910
Hamilton	6	1155		68	1228
Hardin	46	366		175	328
Jackson	79	1225		59	1084
Johnson	7	1157		9	1196
Massac	15	750		233	633
Perry	474	798		556	696
Pope	18	774		65	889
Pulaski	67	589		21	443
Saline	3	1143	144	34	1091
Union	65	819		81	1231
Wabash	396	623		561	516
White	611	1250		574	1231
Williamson	43	1554		717	1136
Wayne	804	1196		46	1502
Total	2796	15678	144	3419	15973

Logan over Phillips, 13063; Marshall's maj., 12554.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Bateman, Rep., received 124,556 votes; French, *Doug.*, 122,413; Reynolds, *Buch.*, 5173.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Republicans, 11; Democrats, 14.
HOUSE...Republicans, 35; Democrats, 40.

WISCONSIN.

Districts.	CONGRESS, 1856. *Rep.* Potter.	*Dem.* Brown.	PRESIDENT, 1856. *Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
I.					
Kenosha	1477	791	1508	831	0
Milwaukee	4296	5025	2796	7188	25
Racine	2431	1829	2290	1688	6
Walworth	2539	1284	2518	1297	4
Waukesha	2685	2242	2875	2020	8
Total	14428	11171	12986	13024	43

Potter's maj., 3257; Buchanan over Fremont, 38.

II.	Washburn.	Dunn.	Fremont.	Buch.	Fill.
Adams	767	388	1591	625	9
Red Ax	457	194	567	231	21
Buffalo	161	200	68	163	0
Chippewa	120	235	No return.		
Clark	110	42	73	37	0
Crawford	606	797	521	429	1
Dane	3134	4015	3996	3443	6
Douglas	49	95	No return.		
Dunn	167	203	390	119	0
Eau Claire	316	263	New County.		
Grant	2230	1695	2809	1419	186
Green	1473	831	2004	1067	32
Iowa	1575	1646	1497	1474	27
Jackson	242	174	305	144	6
Juneau	766	526	With Adams.		
La Crosse	919	906	987	541	25
Lafayette	1267	1646	1415	1722	19
La Pointe	36	152	No return.		
Marathon	243	474	269	207	1
Monroe	762	556	722	254	6
Pepin	202	201			
Pierce	501	251	414	106	11
Polk	124	135	96	54	1
Portage	633	478	650	361	15
Richland	782	682	552	435	57
Rock	3810	1759	4707	1946	10
St. Croix	478	471	417	262	0
Sauk	1662	744	2015	903	4
Trempeleau	203	97	190	45	0
Wood	283	200	260	95	0
Total	23917	20167	26906	16221	415

Washburn's maj., 3750; Fremont over Buch, 10684.

III.	Billinghurst.	Larrabee.	Fremont.	Buch.	Fill.
Brown	283	1303	499	1004	0
Calumet	484	538	486	408	1
Columbia	2631	1618	2950	1239	7
Dodge	3691	3211	3455	2784	15
Door	100	73	No return.		
Fond du Lac	2972	3414	3222	2511	25
Green Lake	1947	928			
Jefferson	2205	2151	3290	3434	6
Kewaunee	69	505	89	206	0
Manitouwoc	1085	1596	1177	1907	0
Marquette	487	788	2518	1032	19
Oconto	221	278	No return.		
Ozaukee	348	1545	360	2032	0
Outagamie	523	810	602	753	1
Shawano	43	83	68	21	0
Sheboygan	1309	1842	1891	1921	15
Washington	466	1735	813	2641	7
Waupacca	964	464	1536	75	0
Washara	986	441	1292	215	6
Winnebago	2308	1584	2769	1415	20
Total	23011	23905	27187	23508	122

Larrabee's maj., 894; Fremont over Buch., 3589.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

Congress,.....Republican, 61356; Democratic, 55243.
President, '56. Fremont,... 67090; Buchanan,.. 52843.
Fillmore,..... 580.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Republicans, 16; Democrats, 14.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 55; Democrats, 42.

IOWA.

Counties.	Sec. State, 1858. Rep. Sells.	Dem. Douglas.	President, 1856. Rep. Frem't.	Dem. Buch'n.	Am. Fill.
Adair	86	65	72	27	4
Adams	127	90	115	78	3
Alamakee	686	795	630	500	28
Appanoose	573	1070	191	854	487
Audubon	54	42	23	31	4
Benton	702	657	558	426	123
Blackhawk	664	449	566	282	53
Boone	236	406	208	319	66
Bremer	554	518	327	172	48
Butler	347	245	225	141	29
Buchanan	692	613	709	345	21
Calhoun	16	15	9	14	
Carroll	28	24	New County.		
Cass	170	145	152	84	
Cedar	1047	886	1016	701	176
Cerro Gordo	130	46	101	40	1
Cherokee	17	3	New County.		
Chickasaw	427	225	351	102	32
Clark	471	392	346	338	77
Clay	9	9	New County.		
Clayton	1493	1154	1420	754	67
Clinton	1417	1360	1345	839	142
Crawford	46	30	36	8	
Dallas	430	307	487	319	20
Davis	668	1104	201	1014	752
Decatur	289	577	243	583	133
Delaware	749	690	801	500	149
Des Moines	1310	1417	1338	1413	522
Dickinson	35	10	New County.		
Dubuque	1412	2957	1322	2427	256
Fayette	1094	662	1043	452	114
Floyd	494	246	224	124	14
Franklin	149	56	120	33	
Fremont	246	373	166	203	103
Greene	102	123	73	117	
Grundy	88	18	65	2	
Guthrie	220	229	196	205	12
Hamilton	207	109	New County.		
Hancock	21	6	New County.		
Harrison	191	236	170	124	9
Hardin	570	415	583	195	18
Henry	1542	862	1767	767	808
Howard	316	214	207	63	
Humboldt	67	14	New County.		
Ida	5	4	New County.		
Iowa	530	471	492	326	79
Jackson	1149	1506	1163	1332	276
Jasper	839	469	578	455	33
Jefferson	1028	866	1188	1023	206
Johnson	1590	1384	1215	964	282
Jones	634	784	964	663	10
Keokuk	727	689	895	830	197
Kossuth	72	31	85	12	
Lee	1850	2251	1780	2158	650
Linn	1445	1111	1652	971	273
Louisa	1127	836	993	642	200
Lucas	432	375	288	355	176
Madison	578	613	580	519	61
Mahaska	1024	839	1284	940	268
Marion	1179	1323	No return.		
Marshall	712	277	531	199	104
Mills	310	352	287	153	102
Mitchell	416	176	314	135	1
Monroe	549	617	622	603	93
Monona	77	79	41	56	13
Montgomery	86	85	63	55	17
Muscatine	1244	1083	1091	895	83
Page	304	227	100	171	189
Polk	1055	911	1055	888	91
Plymouth	24		New County.		
Potawatomie	232	460	259	353	84
Poweshiek	579	364	459	256	87
Ringgold	215	116	93	52	64
Sac	31	57	25	35	
Scott	2063	1347	1675	1119	329
Story	334	318	252	272	79
Shelby	77	54	62	19	
Tama	555	260	470	296	90
Taylor	277	206	119	183	51
Union	119	143	102	121	17
Van Buren	1173	1383	1098	1306	334
Wapello	984	1149	1095	1175	223
Warren	969	620	855	513	102
Washington	1012	678	1188	629	405
Wayne	344	476	138	368	170
Webster	255	340	389	209	31
Winnebago	18	20	New County.		
Winneshiek	852	536	770	209	13
Woodbury	120	167	New County.		
Worth	79	31	New County.		
Wright	83	55	91	24	
Total	49085	45745	43964	36170	9180

Sells' maj., 3337; Fremont over Buchanan, 7784.

Districts.	Congress, '58. Rep. Curtis.	Dem. Trimble.	Ba'r'g Law, '58. For Law.	Against Law.	Cong., '56 Rep. Curtis.	Dem. Hall.
Adair	89	63	85	10	29	23
Adams	123	88	51	69	73	65
Audubon	34	42	No return.		20	804
Appanoose	607	1036	393	237	420	31
Cass	174	142	83	45	108	72
Clark	472	391	213	134	335	249
Dallas	429	396	299	118	455	332
Davis	653	1122	339	189	426	938
Decatur	283	565	225	172	238	363
Des Moines	1320	1422	726	104	1365	1323
Fremont	249	373	20	177	197	307
Guthrie	221	228	134	119	192	192
Harrison	195	232	85	153	167	138
Henry	1526	847	907	158	1517	635
Jasper	857	467	653	147	770	278
Jefferson	1035	852	444	270	1144	899
Keokuk	728	689	726	301	784	725
Lee	1889	2207	No return.		1691	1955
Louisa	1114	847	840	297	841	467
Lucas	457	374	231	350	179	324
Madison	586	612	573	107	551	442
Mahaska	1032	834	930	195	1257	910
Marion	1188	1319	626	341	1127	1273
Mills	311	331	154	236	263	157
Monroe	555	610	365	211	636	606
Montgomery	86	82	No return.		79	53
Page	300	227	No return.		98	213
Polk	1035	935	1170	79	913	719
Potawatomie	242	451	313	94	142	363
Poweshiek	577	366	824	161	446	299
Ringgold	216	113	62	54	108	39
Shelby	74	52	No return.		62	5
Taylor	275	214	196	76	105	187
Union	120	142	64	87	104	147
Van Buren	1184	1272	665	389	1226	1261
Wapello	999	1142	602	403	1083	1189
Warren	969	615	739	204	856	490
Washington	1022	668	No return.		1150	704
Wayne	338	493	293	118	234	330
Total	23529	22929	13777	5774	21421	19604

Maj. for Curtis, 600; do. for General Banking Law, 8003; do. for Curtis in '56, 1817.

Ii.	Vandeveer Reffing'll. For.	Against.	Davis.	Leff'r.
Alamakee	606	646	424	314	455	352
Benton	731	667	462	182	434	377
Black Hawk	643	459	317	110	528	286
Boone	284	405	230	194	222	356
Bremer	388	320	208	112	258	199
Buchanan	693	612	794	289	482	252
Butler	346	247	141	84	67	85
Calhoun	16	15	No return.		New Co.	
Carroll	23	24	3	19	New Co.	
Cedar	1048	880	655	150	840	708
Cerro Gordo	129	46	47	78	28	
Cherokee	17	3	No return.		New Co.	
Chickasaw	427	322	229	24	225	81
Clay	9	9	No return.		New Co.	
Clayton	1493	1138	713	188	1081	376
Clinton	1368	1409	958	137	944	717
Crawford	42	22	16	28	20	5
Delaware	743	684	No return.		599	305
Dickinson	35	10	No return.		New Co.	
Dubuque	1426	2928	1459	218	1172	1898

IOWA—(*Continued.*)

	Vandever.	Lefling'll.	For.	Against.	Davis.	Left'r.
Fayette	1091	663..	356	80..	801	283
Floyd	495	246..	267	36..	291	79
Franklin	149	58..	83	28..	30	20
Greene	104	126..	10	52..	24	99
Grundy	87	10..	No return.		53	1
Hamilton	207	112..	309	21..	New Co.	
Hancock	20	7..	No return.		New Co.	
Hardin	569	414..	382	117..	428	145
Howard	321	206..	247	10..	97	30
Humboldt	56	16..	23	8..	New Co.	
Ida	5	4..	No return.		New Co.	
Iowa	530	475..	231	198..	404	320
Jackson	1117	1531..	642	338..	1052	970
Johnson	1389	1384..	748	376..	1092	676
Jones	636	781..	627	203..	754	584
Kossuth	72	32..	70	28..	32	13
Linn	1447	1112..	1026	313..	1430	836
Marshall	713	218..	375	93..	468	173
Mitchell	411	179..	No return.		238	87
Monona	78	81..	39	25..		51
Muscatine	1201	1099..	1036	44..	956	327
Plymouth	16	2..	No return.		New Co.	
Sac	31	37..	2	36..	20	17
Scott	2048	1369..	No return.		1472	1036
Story	331	320..	329	79..	203	229
Tama	535	264..	306	114..	439	158
Webster	256	340..	225	49..	323	259
Winnebago	18	20..	No return.		New Co.	
Winneshiek	827	857..	66	49..	446	145
Woodbury	116	170..	372	43..	80	87
Worth	79	31..	No return.		New Co.	
Wright	82	58..	No return.		46	28
Total	25503	22764..	14626	4589..	18629	13374

Maj. for Vandever, 2739; do. for Banking Law, 10237; do for Davis, 5155.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Auditor	Cattell....48797	Parvin....46068	2714
Treasurer	Jones....48836	Lorah....45735	3101
Att'y Gen.	Rice....48814	Elwood....45727	3087
Land Register.	Miller....49253	Reid....45539	3714
D.M.Ins. Com.	Drake....48175	Baldwin..45444	2731

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Republicans, 21; Democrats, 15.
HOUSE....Republicans, 42; Democrats, 30.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties	SUPREME COURT. *A.L.Dem.* Currey.	*Lec.Dem.* Baldwin.	PRESIDENT, 1856. *Rep.* Frem.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Alameda	724	786....	728	729	213
Amador	1716	1360....	657	1784	1567
Butte	1314	817....	744	2501	1702
Calaveras	1953	2226....	562	2615	1504
Colusi	101	312....	18	239	305
Contra Costa	591	488....	186	467	286
Del Norte	76	330....	New County.		
El Dorado	2038	2007....	1391	4048	2968
Fresno	1	243....	1	218	123
Humboldt	364	299....	103	204	191
Klamath	81	591....	82	882	440
Los Angeles	36	1410....	521	721	135
Marin	90	480....	151	350	82
Mariposa	154	1141....	165	1284	772
Merced	9	256....	14	249	124
Monterey	342	278....	220	257	169
Napa	635	563....	157	444	341
Nevada	2555	2055....	1462	3500	2238
Placer	1790	2163....	992	2806	2096
Plumas	798	681....	217	1124	865
Sacramento	2788	2449....	941	3438	3386
San Bernardino	10	502....	98	314	7
San Diego	17	185....	18	178	38
San Francisco	3621	2963....	3089	5332	1598
San Joaquin	894	1257....	543	1285	1040
San Luis Obispo	4	256....	107	83	15
San Mateo	204	306....	236	222	113
Santa Barbara	1	313....	183	176	10
Santa Clara	627	1064....	809	576	673
Santa Cruz	386	871....	196	320	226
Shasta	441	1017....	169	1537	1083
Sierra	1566	2439....	693	2506	2206
Siskiyou	1136	1563....	464	2073	1791
Solano	827	896....	189	799	634
Sonoma & Mend'o	1070	1812....	382	1515	498
Stanislaus	63	258....	21	436	228
Sutter	147	583....	92	491	347
Tehama	96	822....	44	486	311
Trinity	617	802....	186	1011	882
Tuolumne	1562	2535....	1056	2936	2112
Tulare & B. Vista	26	431....	23	248	139
Yolo	422	532....	130	553	583
Yuba	1838	1689....	650	2451	2081
Total	36147	44599....	20691	53366	36166

Baldwin's majority, 8452; Buchanan over Fillmore, 17200.

Mr. Curry was supported by Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Republicans.

For Comptroller, Melony, *Lecompton Dem.*, received 44285 votes; Dawley, *Anti-Lecompton Dem.*, 27759; Gunn, *Rep.*, 7481.

Mr. Gunn's vote does not represent the Republican strength of the State, as many Republicans voted for the Anti-Lecompton candidate, Mr. Dawley.

For Congress, McKibbin received 32098; Dudley, 22791; Tracy, 9381.

Messrs. McKibbin and Dudley were the candidates of the Anti-Lecompton or Broderick Democracy, while the Republicans supported Mr. McKibbin and Mr. Tracy, and the Lecompton or Administration Democracy did not nominate candidates for Congress at all, contending that the election should, according to law, take place in 1859, and not in 1858. Of course, another election will be held, and there will be a contest at Washington for seats, unless Messrs. McKibbin and Dudley should be re-elected next year.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Repub'ns, 4; Lec. Dem., 25; A.L. Dem., 5.
HOUSE. Repub'ns, 8; Lec. Dem., 55; A.L. Dem., 17.

OREGON—[*Not yet admitted.*]

Counties.	GOVERNOR. *Opp.* Barnam.	*Dem.* Whit'r.	Denny.	CONGRESS. *Opp.* Kelly.	*Dem.* Grover.	McB.
Benton	405	212	....	392	224	
Clackmas	383	346	....	400	317	
Clatsop	61	37	1	60	44	2
Columbia	59	55	55	63	52	0
Coos	7	84	....	11	86	6
Curry	8	126	....	10	126	
Douglas	307	301	5	289	342	
Jackson	432	440	6	243	628	8
Josephine	194	411	....	179	423	4
Lane	393	481	5	417	448	5
Linn	219	776	20	297	784	18
Marion	403	736	....	307	827	1
Multnomah	536	393	1	543	396	
Polk	269	559	1	278	562	1
Tillamook	6	16	....	6	17	
Umpqua	93	106	....	95	121	
Wasco	13	212	....	21	213	
Washington	206	186	2	211	186	2
Yamhill	418	259	1	422	261	
Total	4407	5545	97	4199	5859	47

Whitaker over Barnum, 1138; Grover over Kelly, 1660. Messrs. Denny and McBride ran as Republicans, though the Republicans generally voted for the Opposition candidates.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Opposition.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Sec. State	Rice....5559	Heath....5746	2087
Treasurer	Brumley..5531	Boon....5676	2145
State Printer	O'Meara..4557	Bush....4958	401

For Treasurer, Applegate, *Straight Rep.*, received 590 votes; and for State Printer, Craig, *Straight Rep.*, received 413.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Republicans... 4; Democrats.... 12.
HOUSE...Republicans... 7; Democrats.... 26.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp*	*Sal'ry*	*Leg're Meets.*	*Gen. Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	Andrew B. Moore	Dec. 1859	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1860	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	John B. Weller	Dec. 1859	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*William A. Buckingham*	May, 1859	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	William Burton	Jan. 1863	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	Marshall S. Perry	Nov. 1861	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1859	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	*William H. Bissell*	Jan. 1861	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Ashbel P. Willard	Jan. 1861	1,500	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	*Ralph P. Lowe*	Jan. 1860	1,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kentucky	Frankfort	CHARLES S. MOREHEAD	Aug. 1859	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan. 1860	——	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	*Lot M. Morrill*	Jan. 1860	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	THOMAS H. HICKS	Jan. 1862	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*Nathaniel P. Banks*	Jan. 1860	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Moses Wisner*	Jan. 1861	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Henry H. Sibley	Jan. 1860	——		2 Tu. Oct.
Mississippi	Jackson	William McWillie	Jan. 1860	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Robert M. Stewart	Dec. 1860	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	*William Haile*	June, 1859	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	*William A. Newell*	Jan. 1860	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*Edwin D. Morgan*	Jan. 1861	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	John W. Ellis	Jan. 1861	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*Salmon P. Chase*	Jan. 1860	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William F. Packer	Jan. 1861	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	*Elisha Dyer*	May, 1859	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	William H. Gist	Dec. 1860	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Isham G. Harris	Oct. 1859	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Hardin R. Runnells	Dec. 1861	3,000	In Decem'r	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Hiland Hall*	Oct. 1859	1000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Henry A. Wise	Jan. 1860	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Alexander W. Randall*	Dec. 1859	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*New Mexico*, Abraham Rencher; *Washington*, Fayette McMullen; *Nebraska*, Wm. A. Richardson; *Utah*, Alfred Cumming; *Kansas*, Samuel Medary; *Oregon*, Geo. L. Curry.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1856.			1852.			1848.		
	Rep. Fremont.	*Dem.* Buchanan.	*Am.* Fillmore.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* Van Bu'n.
Alabama		46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363	
Arkansas		21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300	
California	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100	Admitt	ed since	1848.
Connecticut	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005
Delaware	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80
Florida		6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238	
Georgia		56,581	42,439	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802	
Illinois	96,189	105,348	37,444	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804
Indiana	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,855	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,126
Kentucky	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana		22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1
Maine	67,179	39,080	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178
Maryland	281	39,115	47 460	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125
Massachusetts	108,190	39,240	19,626	56,062	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058
Michigan	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389
Mississippi		35,446	24,195	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537	
Missouri		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077	
New Hampshire	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	38,901	849
New York	276,004	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,819	120,497
North Carolina		48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85
Ohio	187,497	170,874	28,121	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,369	154,773	35,347
Pennsylvania	147,963	230,772	82,202	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644	6,779	5,646	730
South Carolina	Presiden	tial Elec	tors chos	en by the	Legislat	ure.			
Tennessee		73,636	66,117	58,898	57,018		64,705	58,419	
Texas		31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552		4,509	10,668	3
Vermont	39,561	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837
Virginia	291	89,706	60,310	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9
Wisconsin	66,090	52,843	580	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,341,514	1,838,232	874,707	1,393,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,232	1,223,795	291,378

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *President of the United States* ....Salary $25,000
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *Vice President* ..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, *Secretary of State*.....	Salary	$8,000
HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, *Secretary of the Treasury*.....	"	8,000
JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Interior*	"	8,000
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*.....	"	8,000
JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, *Secretary of War*.....	"	8,000
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, *Attorney-General*.....	"	8,000
JACOB HOLT, of Kentucky, *Postmaster-General*	"	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

JOHN M'LEAN of Ohio,	*Associate Justice.*	JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala.,	*Associate Justice.*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	" "	SAM'L NELSON, of N. York,	" "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.,	" "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	" "	NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine,	" "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd
Brasil	Rio Janeiro	Richard K. Meade, Va.	$12,000	1857
Chili	Santiago	John Bigler, Cal.	10,000	1857
China	Canton	William B. Reed, Pa.	12,000	1857
France	Paris	Vacant	17,500	
Great Britain	London	George M. Dallas, Pa.	17,500	1856
Mexico	Mexico	Robert M. McLane, Md.	12,000	1859
Peru	Lima	John R. Clay, Pa.	10,000	1858
Prussia	Berlin	Joseph A. Wright, Ind.	12,000	1857
Russia	St. Petersburg	Francis W. Pickens, S. C.	12,000	1858
Spain	Madrid	William Preston, Ky.	12,000	1859

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confederation	Parana	B. C. Yancey, Ga.	7,500	1858
Austria	Vienna	J. Glancy Jones, Pa.	9,000	1858
Belgium	Brussels	E. Y. Fair, Ala.	7,500	1858
Bolivia	La Paz	John C. Smith, Ct.	7,500	1858
Denmark	Copenhagen	J. M. Buchanan, Md.	7,500	1858
Ecuador	Quito	C. R. Buckalew, Pa.	7,500	1858
Guatemala	Guatemala	B. L. Clarke, Ky.	7,500	1858
Naples	Naples	Joseph R. Chandler, Pa.	7,500	1858
Netherlands	Hague	Henry C. Murphy, N. Y.	7,500	1857
New Granada	Bogota	Vacant	7,500	
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	M. B. Lamar, Tex.	7,500	1858
Portugal	Lisbon	G. W. Morgan, Ohio	7,500	1858
Rome	Rome	J. P. Stockton, N. J.	7,500	1858
Sardinia	Turin	John M. Daniel, Va.	7,500	1858
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Benj. F. Angel, N. Y.	7,500	1857
Switzerland	Berne	Theodore S. Fay, Mass.	7,500	1858
Turkey	Constantinople	James Williams, Tenn.	7,500	1858
Venezuela	Caracoas	E. A. Turpin, N. Y.	7,500	1858

COMMISSIONER.

Sandwich Islands	Honolulu	J. W. Borden, Ind.	7,500	1858

XXXVIth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859.

SENATE—66 Members.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *President ex-officio.*

[Republicans (in *Italics*), 25; Democrats (in Roman), 38; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 2; vacancy, 1. Total, 66. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ARKANSAS.

1861 Benjamin Fitzpatrick,.....Wetumpka.
1865 Clement C. Clay, jr.,.....Huntsville.

ARKANSAS.

1861 Robert W. Johnson,.....Pine Bluff.
1865 William K. Sebastian,.....Helena.

CALIFORNIA.

1861 William M. Gwin,.....San Francisco.
1863 †H. P. Haun,* .....Marysville.

CONNECTICUT.

1861 *Lafayette S. Foster*,.....Norwich.
1863 *James Dixon*,.....Hartford.

DELAWARE.

1863 James A. Bayard,.....Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury,.....Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1861 David L. Yulee,.....Homosassa.
1863 Stephen R. Mallory,.....Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

1861 Alfred Iverson,.....Columbus.
1865 Robert Toombs,.....Washington.

ILLINOIS.

1861 *Lyman Trumbull*,.....Alton.
1865 Stephen A. Douglas,.....Chicago.

INDIANA.

1861 Graham N. Fitch,.....Logansport.
1863 Jesse D. Bright,.....Jeffersonville.

IOWA.

1861 *James Harlan*,.....Mount Pleasant.
1865 **James W. Grimes*,.....Burlington.

KENTUCKY.

1861 JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,.....Frankfort.
1865 *Lazarus W. Powell,.....Henderson.

LOUISIANA.

1861 John Slidell,.....New Orleans.
1865 Judah P. Benjamin,.....New Orleans.

MAINE.

1863 *Hannibal Hamlin*,.....Hampden.
1865 *William Pitt Fessenden*,....Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1863 *Charles Sumner*,.....Boston.
1865 *Henry Wilson*,.....Natick.

MARYLAND.

1861 James A. Pearce,.....Chestertown.
1863 ANTHONY KENNEDY,.....Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

1863 *Zachariah Chandler*,.....Detroit.
1863 **Kinsley S. Bingham*,.....Kensington.

MINNESOTA.

1863 Henry M. Rice,.....St. Paul.
1865 *Morton S. Wilkinson*,.....Blue Earth Co.

MISSISSIPPI.

1863 Jefferson Davis,.....Hurricane, Warren Co.
1865 Albert G. Brown,.....Terry, Hinds Co.

MISSOURI.

1861 James S. Green,.....Canton.
1863 Trusten Polk,.....St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1861 *Daniel Clark*,.....Manchester.
1863 *John P. Hale*,.....Dover.

NEW YORK.

1861 *William H. Seward*,.....Auburn.
1863 *Preston King*,.....Ogdensburg.

NEW JERSEY.

1863 John R. Thomson,.....Princeton.
1865 **John C. Ten Eyck*,.....Burlington.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1861 Thomas L. Clingman,.....Asheville.
1865 **Thomas Bragg*,.....Raleigh.

OHIO.

1861 George E. Pugh,.....Cincinnati.
1863 *Benjamin F. Wade*,.....Jefferson.

OREGON.

1861 Joseph Lane,.....Winchester.
1865 [Vacancy.].....

PENNSYLVANIA.

1861 William Bigler,.....Clearfield.
1863 *Simon Cameron*,.....Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1863 *James F. Simmons*,.....Providence.
1865 **Henry B. Anthony*,.....Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1861 James H. Hammond,.....Beech Island.
1865 James Chesnut, jr.,.....Camden.

TENNESSEE.

1863 Andrew Johnson,.....Greeneville.
1865 **A. O. P. Nicholson*,.....Columbia.

TEXAS.

1863 **Louis T. Wigfall*,.....Marshall.
1865 **John Hemphill*,.....Austin.

VERMONT.

1861 *Jacob Collamer*,.....Woodstock.
1863 *Solomon Foot*,.....Rutland.

VIRGINIA.

1863 James M. Mason,.....Winchester.
1865 Robert M. T. Hunter,.....Lloyds, Essex Co.

WISCONSIN.

1861 *Charles Durkee*,.....Kenosha.
1863 *James R. Doolittle*,.....Racine.

* Not members of the XXXVth Congress. † Appointed by the Governor, in place of David C. Broderick, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—237 Members.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, *Speaker*.

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk*.

Republicans (Roman), 113; Administra'n Democrats (*Italics*), 93; Anti-Lecompton Democrats (Roman spaced), 8; South Americans, (SMALL CAPS), 23. Total, 237.

ALABAMA.

1 **James A. Stallworth*, ...Evergreen.
2 *James L. Pugh*, ...Eufaula.
3 *David Clopton*, ...Crawford.
4 **Sydenham Moore*, ...Greensboro'.
5 **George S. Houston*, ...Athens.
6 *WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, ...Bellefonte.
7 **John K. M. Curry*, ...Talladega.

ARKANSAS.

1 *Thomas C. Hindman*.....Helena.
2 *Albert Rust*, ...Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

1 **Charles L. Scott*, ...Sonora.
2 *John C. Burch*, ...Weaverville.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Dwight Loomis, ...Rockville.
2 John Woodruff, ...New Haven.
3 Alfred A. Burnham, ...Windham.
4 Orris S. Ferry, ...Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

1 **William G. Whiteley*, ...Newcastle.

FLORIDA.

1 **George S. Hawkins*, ...Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

1 *Peter E. Love*, ...Thomasville.
2 **Martin J. Crawford*, ...Columbus.
3 THOMAS HARDEMAN, jr., ...Macon.
4 **Lucius J. Gartrell*, ...Atalanta.
5 *John W. Underwood*, ...Rome.
6 **James Jackson*, ...Athens.
7 *JOSHUA HILL, ...Madison.
8 *John J. Jones*, ...Lester's District.

ILLINOIS.

1 *Elihu B. Washburne, ...Galena.
2 *John F. Farnsworth, ...St. Charles.
3 *Owen Lovejoy, ...Princeton.
4 *William Kellogg, ...Canton.
5 **Isaac N. Morris*, ...Quincy.
6 *John A. McClernand*, ...
7 *James C. Robinson*, ...Marshall.
8 *Philip B. Fouke*, ...Belleville.
9 *John A. Logan*, ...Benton.

INDIANA.

1 **William J. Niblack*, ...Vincennes.
2 **William H. English*, ...Vienna.
3 William M. Dunn, ...Madison.
4 *William S. Holman*, ...Aurora.
5 *David Kilgore, ...Muncietown.
6 Albert G. Porter, ...Indianapolis.
7 *John G Davis, ...Rockville.
8 *James Wilson, ...Crawfordsville.
9 *Schuyler Colfax, ...South Bend.
10 *Charles Case, ...Fort Wayne.
11 *John U. Pettit, ...Wabash.

IOWA.

1 *Samuel R. Curtis, ...Keokuk.
2 William Vandever, ...Dubuque.

KENTUCKY.

1 **Henry C. Burnett*, ...Cadiz.
2 **Samuel O. Peyton*, ...Hartford.
3 FRANCIS M. BRISTOW, ...Elkton.
4 WM. C. ANDERSON, (a) .....Danville.
5 *John Y. Brown*, ...Elizabethtown.
6 GREEN ADAMS, ...Barboursville.
7 ROBERT MALLORY, ...La Grange.
8 *William E. Simms*, ...Paris.
9 LABAN T. MOORE, ...Louisa.
10 **John W. Stevenson*, ...Covington.

LOUISIANA.

1 EDWARD BOULIGNY, ...New Orleans.
2 **Miles Taylor*, ...Donaldsonville.
3 **Thomas G. Davidson*, ...East Feliciana.
4 *John M. Landrum*, ...Shreveport.

MAINE.

1 Daniel E. Somes, ...Biddeford
2 John J. Perry, ...Oxford.
3 Ezra B. French, ...Damariscotta.
4 *Freeman H. Morse, ...Bath.
5 *Israel Washburn, jr., ...Orono.
6 *Stephen C. Foster, ...Pembroke.

MARYLAND.

1 **James A. Stewart*, ...Cambridge.
2 EDWIN H. WEBSTER, ...Beleir.
3 *J. MORRISON HARRIS, (b)...Baltimore.
4 *HENRY WINTER DAVIS, (c)..Baltimore.
5 **Jacob M. Kunkel*, ...Frederick.
6 *George W. Hughes*, ...West River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Thomas D. Eliot, ...New Bedford.
2 *James Buffinton, ...Fall River.
3 Charles F. Adams, ...Quincy.
4 Alexander H. Rice, ...Boston.
5 *Anson Burlingame, ...Cambridge.
6 John B. Alley, ...Lynn.
7 *Daniel W. Gooch, ...Malrose.
8 Charles R. Train, ...Framingham.
9 *Eli Thayer, ...Worcester.
10 Charles Delano, ...Northampton.
11 *Henry L. Dawes, ...Adams.

MICHIGAN.

1 *George B. Cooper*, (d).....Jackson.
2 *Henry Waldron, ...Hillsdale.
3 Francis W. Kellogg, ...Kelloggville.
4 *De Witt C. Leach, ...Lansing.

MINNESOTA.

1 Cyrus Aldrich, ...Chatfield.
2 William Windom, ...Winona.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 **Lucius Q. C. Lamar*, ...Abbeville.
2 **Reuben Davis*, ...Aberdeen.
3 **William Barksdale*, ...Columbus.
4 **Otho R. Singleton*, ...Canton.
5 **John J. McRae*, ...State Line.

MISSOURI.

1 *J. Richard Barrett*, (e) .....St. Louis.
2 **Thomas L. Anderson*, ... Palmyra.
3 **John B. Clark*, ...Fayette.
4 **James Craig*, ...St. Joseph.
5 **Samuel H. Woodson*, ...Independence.
6 **John S. Phelps*, ...Springfield.
7 *John W. Noell*, ...Perryville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Gilman Marston, ...Exeter.
2 *Mason W. Tappan, ...Bradford.
3 Thomas M. Edwards, ...Keene.

(a) Seat contested by James S. Chrisman, Dem. (b) Contested by William P. Preston. (c) Contested by William G. Harrison. (d) Contested by William A. Howard, Republican. (e) Contested by Francis P. Blair, jr., Republican.

NEW JERSEY.

1 †John T. Nixon,.....Bridgeton.
2 †John L. N. Stratton,.....Mount Holly.
3 *Garrett B. Adrain,...New Brunswick.
4 Jetur R. Riggs,.....Paterson.
5 William Pennington,.....Newark.

NEW YORK.

1 †Luther C. Carter,.....Flushing.
2 James Humphrey,.....Brooklyn.
3 *Daniel E. Sickles, (f).....New York.
4 *Thomas J. Barr,.....New York.
5 *William B. Maclay,.....New York.
6 *John Cochrane,.....New York.
7 †George Briggs,.....New York.
8 *Horace F. Clark,.....New York.
9 *John B. Haskin,.....Fordham.
10 Charles H. Van Wyck,.....Bloomingburg.
11 William S. Kenyon,.....Kingston.
12 Charles L. Beale,.....Kinderhook.
13 *Abraham B. Olin,.....Troy.
14 John H Reynolds,....Albany.
15 James B. McKean,.....Saratoga Springs.
16 *George W. Palmer,.....Plattsburg.
17 *Francis E. Spinner,.....Mohawk.
18 *Clark B. Cochrane,.....Schenectady.
19 James H. Graham,.....Delhi.
20 Roscoe Conkling,.....Utica.
21 R. Holland Duell,.....Cortlandville.
22 M. Lindley Lee,.....Fulton.
23 *Charles H. Hoard,.....Watertown.
24 Charles B. Sedgwick,.....Syracuse.
25 Martin Butterfield,.....Palmyra.
26 *Emory B. Pottle,.....Naples.
27 Alfred Wells,.....Ithaca.
28 William Irvine,.....Corning.
29 Alfred Ely,.....Rochester.
30 Augustus Frank,.....Warsaw.
31 *Silas M. Burroughs,.....Medina.
32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,.....Buffalo.
33 *Reuben E. Fenton,.....Frewsburg.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 William N. H. Smith,.....Marfreesboro'.
2 *Thomas Ruffin,.....Goldsboro'.
3 *Warren Winslow,.....Fayetteville.
4 *Lawrence O'B. Branch,.....Raleigh.
5 *John A. Gilmer,.....Greensboro'.
6 James M. Leach,.....Lexington.
7 *Burton Craige,.....Salisbury.
8 *Zebulon B. Vance,.....Ashville.

OHIO.

1 *George H. Pendleton,.....Cincinnati.
2 John A. Gurley,.....Cincinnati.
3 *Charles L. Vallandigham,...Dayton.
4 William Allen,.....Greenville.
5 James M. Ashley,.....Toledo.
6 William Howard,.....Batavia.
7 Thomas Corwin,.....Lebanon.
8 *Benjamin Stanton,.....Bellefontain.
9 John Carey,.....Carey.
10 Carey A. Trimble,.....Chillicothe.
11 Charles D. Martin,.....Lancaster.
12 *Samuel S. Cox,.....Columbus.
13 *John Sherman,.....Mansfield.
14 Harrison G. Blake,.....Medina.
15 William Helmick,.....New Philadelphia.
16 *Cydnor B. Tompkins,.....McConnellsville.
17 Thomas C. Theaker,.....Bridgeport.
18 Sidney Edgerton,.....Akron.
19 *Edward Wade,.....Cleveland.
20 John Hutchins,.....Warren.
21 *John A. Bingham,.....Cadiz.

OREGON.

1 Lansing Stout, (g) ..... Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Thomas B. Florence,.....Philadelphia.
2 *Edward Joy Morris,† .....Philadelphia.
3 †John P. Verree,.....Philadelphia.
4 †William Millward,.....Philadelphia.
5 †John Wood,.....Conshohocken.
6 *John Hickman,.....Westchester.
7 Henry C. Longenecker,.....Allentown.
8 *John Schwartz,.....Reading.
9 Thaddeus Stevens,.....Lancaster.
10 John W. Killinger,.....Lebanon.
11 James H. Campbell,.....Pottsville.
12 George W. Scranton,.....Scranton.
13 *William H. Dimmick,.....Honesdale.
14 *Galusha A. Grow,.....Glenwood.
15 James T. Hale,.....Bellefonte.
16 Benjamin F. Junkin,.....Bloomfield.
17 Edward McPherson,.....Gettysburg.
18 Samuel S. Blair,.....Hollidaysburg.
19 *John Covode,.....Lockport Station.
20 *William Montgomery,.....Washington.
21 James K. Moorhead,.....Pittsburg.
22 Robert McKnight,.....Allegheny City.
23 *William Stewart,.....Mercer.
24 Chapin Hall,.....Warren.
25 Elijah Babbit,.....Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Christopher Robinson,.....Cumberland.
2 *William D. Brayton,.....Warwick.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 *John McQueen,.....Society Hill.
2 *William Porcher Miles,.....Charleston.
3 *Lawrence M. Keitt,.....Orangeburg.
4 *Milledge L. Bonham,.....Edgefield.
5 John D. Ashmore,.....Anderson.
6 *William W. Boyce,.....Winnsboro.

TENNESSEE.

1 Thomas A. R. Nelson,....Jonesboro'.
2 *Horace Maynard,.....Knoxville.
3 Reese B. Bradon,.....Chattanooga.
4 William. B. Stokes,.....Smithville.
5 Robert Hatton,.....Lebanon.
6 James H. Thomas,.....Columbia.
7 *John V. Wright,.....Pardy.
8 James M. Quarles,.....Clarksville.
9 ‡Emerson Etheridge,.....Dresden.
10 *William T. Avery,.....Memphis.

TEXAS.

1 *John H. Reagan,.....Palestine.
2 Andrew J. Hamilton,.....Austin.

VERMONT.

1 *Ezekiel P. Walton,.....Montpelier.
2 *Justin S. Morrill,.....Strafford.
3 *Homer E. Royce,.....East Berkshire.

VIRGINIA.

1 *Muscoe R. H. Garnett,.....Loretto.
2 *John S. Millson,.....Norfolk.
3 Daniel C. Dejarnette,.....Bowling Greene.
4 Roger A. Pryor,.....Petersburg.
5 *Thomas S. Bocock,.....Appomattox, C. H
6 Shelton F. Leake,.....Charlottesville.
7 *William Smith,.....Warrenton.
8 Alexander R. Boteler,...Shepherdstown.
9 John T. Harris,.....Harrisonburg.
10 Sherrard Clemens,.....Wheeling.
11 *Albert G. Jenkins,.....Green Bottom.
12 *Henry A. Edmundson,.....Salem.
13 Albert S. Martin,.....Lee, C. H.

WISCONSIN.

1 *John F. Potter,.....East Troy.
2 *Cadwallader C. Washburn,..La Crosse.
3 Charles H. Larrabee,.....Horicon

Delegates from Territories.

KANSAS.

1 *Marcus J. Parrot.....Leavenworth City

NEBRASKA.

1 *Experience Estabrook, (h)....Omaha City.

NEW MEXICO.

1 *Miguel A. Otero, (i) .....Albuquerque.

UTAH.

1 William H. Hooper,.....Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.

1 *Isaac I. Stevens,.....Olympia.

* Members of the last House.
† Opposition elected on People's ticket

(f) Contested by Amor J. Williamson. (g) Contested by David Logan. (h) Contested by Samuel G. Daily, Reg
(i) Contested by Henry M. Watts.

RATES OF POSTAGE—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

LETTERS, for each half ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3 cents; over 3,000 miles, prepaid, 10 cents. All letters must be prepaid by stamps, or inclosed in stamped envelopes, or they will not be forwarded.

Transient Newspapers, Periodicals, Circulars, &c., to any part of the United States, not weighing over 3 ounces, 1 cent, and 1 cent for each additional ounce, prepayment required.

Books, prepaid, not weighing over 4 pounds, 1 cent per ounce for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles, and 2 cents an ounce over 3,000 miles, prepayment required. All fractions over the ounce being counted as an additional ounce.

Newspapers and Periodicals not exceeding 1½ ounce in weight, when paid quarterly in advance and circulated in the State where published—Daily, per quarter, 22½; six times per week, 19½; tri-weekly, 9½; semi-weekly, 6½; weekly, 3½; semi-monthly, 1½; monthly, ½. Newspapers and periodicals when weighing 1½ ounce and over, double the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly, or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than 16 octavo pages, in packages of 8 ounces or over, ½ cent per ounce.

Weekly Newspapers, within the county where published, *free*.

Quarterly payments, in advance, may be made either where published or received.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

To England, Ireland and Scotland (California, Oregon and Washington excepted), 24 cents ½ oz. From California, Oregon, or Washington, 29 cents ½ oz.

To France and Algeria, by French mails, 15 cents ½ oz., 30 cents 1 oz.

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 21 cents ½ oz., 42 cents 1 oz.

Do by Bremen mail (except Bremen, Frankfort, Luxemburg Wurtemburg, Holland, and the Netherlands), 15 cents ½ oz.

Do by Hamburg mail (except Hamburg, Frankfort, Luxemburg, Wurtemburg, Holland, and the Netherlands), 15 cents ½ oz.

To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cents ½ oz.

To Brazil, *via* England, 45 cents, ½ oz. Prepaid.

To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cents ½ oz.

To Frankfort and Wurtemburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents ½ oz.

To Luxemburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents ½ oz.

To Holland and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cents ½ oz., 42 cents 1 oz.

To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

Do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents ½ oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents ½ oz., 54 cents 1 oz.

To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 37 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 29 cents ½ oz.

To Prussia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cts. ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail 15 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 21 cents ½ oz., 42 cents 1 oz.

To Sardinian States, by Prussian closed mail, 68 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 21 cents ½ oz., 42 cents 1 oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail 30 cents ½ oz.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 33 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

Do by French mail, 27 cents ½ oz., 54 cents 1 oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents ½ oz.

To Parma and Modena, by Prussian closed mail, 33 cents ½ oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents ½ oz., 54 cents 1 oz.

Do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents ½ oz.

To Papal States and Tuscany, by Prussian closed mail, 35 cents ½ oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents, ½ oz., 54 cents 1 oz.

Do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 28 cts. ½ oz.

To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz—*prepaid.*

Do by French mail, 30 cents ½ oz., 60 cents 1 oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Spain, by French mail, 21 cents ½ oz., 42 cents 1 oz—*prepaid.*

Do by British mail, *via* Southampton, 78 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Portugal, by French mail, 21 cents ½ oz., 42 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

Do by British mail, *via* Southampton, 68 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Denmark, by Prussian closed mail, 35 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 28 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 27 cents ½ oz., 54 cents 1 oz.

To Sweden, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents ½ oz.

To Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 33 cents ½ oz.
Do by French mail, 33 cents ½ oz., 66 cents 1 oz.
To Norway, by Prussian closed mail, 48 cents ½ oz.
Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 33 cents ½ oz.
Do by French mail, 33 cents ½ oz., 66 cents 1 oz.
To West India Islands (not British), except Cuba, Turk's Island, Carthagena, Honduras, San Juan (Nicaragua), Santa Martha, Venezuela, and St. Thomas, 24 cents ½ oz., when distance from mailing office is under 2,500 miles, and 44 cents ½ oz. when distance exceeds 2,500 miles—*prepaid.*
To Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and New Foundland, 10 cents ½ oz. when distance is not over 3,000 miles from line of crossing, and 15 cents ½ oz. if distance exceeds 3,0 miles.
To Aspinwall and Panama, New Grenada, an Mexico, 10 cents ½ oz. when distance do not exceed 2,500 miles, and 20 cents if di tance exceeds 2,500 miles—*prepaid.*
To Bogota and Buenaventura, New Granad 18 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*
To Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chili, 24 cents ½ oz.— *prepaid.*
To Peru, 22 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*
To West Indies, British, (except Turk's Island 10 cents ½ oz. if distance does not exce 2,500 miles, and 20 cents ½ oz. if distance e ceeds 2,500 miles—*prepaid.*
To Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, an China, by mail to San Francisco, thence b private ship, 10 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

NOTE.—In all cases where the word *prepa* is not added, the prepayment of the postage optional with the sender.

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.

ACTION OF CONGRESS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

THE Public Domain of the United States is still immense, notwithstanding the millions upon millions of acres which have been squandered or passed over to the hands of speculators and monopolists, by the action of the National Government, during the past few years. It is estimated by intelligent persons, who have given their attention to the subject, that lying within the States and Territories of this government there are now about *one thousand millions of acres* of public lands, still unentered. "What shall be done with this immense domain?" is a question which has for years occupied the minds of thoughtful men, who have the best interests of society at heart. At length, the great question of the proper disposition of these lands has become one of party, and may be stated as follows: "Shall the Public Domain be open to monopoly by speculators, leading inevitably to a landed aristocracy? or shall it be reserved for actual occupants in small quantities, at a nominal price, or without price?" There would be no difficulty whatever in adjusting this question at any time an in the right way, if the Negro questio which, in the National Administratio absorbs or overrides all others, were n behind it. Although this is an old que tion, it had never commanded, in Congres the attention to which it is entitled, pr vious to the organization of the Republ can party; because until that time bot the great parties into which the countr was divided were either controlled, thair action was modified, by the Slavehol ing interest of the country. That inte est, which is ever vigilant, understan that it cannot well exist where small fre holds prevail, and hence it opposes, wit all its great power, all Preëmption an Homestead laws, knowing well that if o new States and Territories are to be occ pied in quarter-sections, they will be o cupied by working farmers, and not b speculators and great planters.

Since this question has assumed national importance, a concise record the proceedings and votes in Congre during the session of 1858-9, upon the di

position of the Public Domain, will be of interest to the purchasers of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, as a matter of record.

On the 20th January, 1859, (See *Congressional Globe*, p. 492), a bill relating to preëmptions, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, was pending before the House. The bill proposed to make some changes in the details of existing preëmption laws, but without affecting the substance of the present system of disposing of the public lands. It was, however, in parliamentary order to propose to amend the bill so as to change the present system, and to bring the House to a direct vote upon such propositions. The friends of such change were prompt to avail themselves of this advantage.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill by adding the following as an additional section:

"*Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, no public land shall be exposed to sale by proclamation of the President, unless the same shall have been surveyed, and the return of such survey duly filed in the Land Office, for ten years or more before such sale."

The force and effect of this amendment would be to give the preëmptors ten years the start of the speculators and land monopolists. That is to say: with the addition of Mr. Grow's amendment to the existing laws and regulations touching the Public Lands, they would be open to preemption ten years before they could come within the grasp of the speculator, thus giving the poor, industrious settler ample time to "clear up" his farm and pay for it from the proceeds of the soil. This was just what the South and the Democracy did not want, as the sequel will show.

The slaveholding aristocracy, who are bold enough when it is necessary to be bold, but who are crafty as well as bold, forthwith resorted to parliamentary tactics to avoid a direct issue upon Mr. Grow's proposition.

Their first movement was a motion to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee of the Whole, familiarly and aptly styled "*the tomb of the Capulets.*" If that reference had been carried, the bill never would have been reached, and would never have been heard of afterward.

The vote upon the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole was as follows—the Democrats in Roman, the Republicans in *Italics*, and the Southern Americans in SMALL CAPITALS:

YEAS.

MAINE.—*Wood*—1.
CONNECTICUT—Arnold, Bishop—2.
NEW YORK—*Burroughs*, Maclay, Russell Taylor—4.
NEW JERSEY—Wortendyke—1.
PENNSYLVANIA—Ahl, Chapman, Dewart, Montgomery, *Morris*, *Ritchie*, White—7.
MARYLAND—HARRIS, RICAUD—2.
VIRGINIA—Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Faulkner, Garnett, Millson, Powell—7.
NORTH CAROLINA—Craige, Ruffin, Scales, Winslow—4.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Boyce, Branch, Keitt, McQueen, Miles—5.
GEORGIA—Crawford, Gartrell, Jackson, Seward, Stephens, TRIPPE, Wright—7.
FLORIDA—Hawkins—1.
ALABAMA—Curry, Houston, Moore, Shorter—4.
MISSISSIPPI—Barksdale, Davis, McRae—3.
LOUISIANA—EUSTIS, Sandidge, Taylor—3.
TEXAS—Bryan, Reagan—2.
TENNESSEE—Atkins, Jones, MAYNARD, READY, Savage, Watkins, ZOLLICOFFER—7.
KENTUCKY—Burnett, Jewett, MARSHALL, Peyton, Stevenson, Talbott, UNDERWOOD—7.
MISSOURI—ANDERSON, Caruthers, John B. Clark, James Craig, Phelps, WOODSON—6.
OHIO—Burns, Cockerill, Groesbeck, *Harlan*, Lawrence, *Nichols*, Pendleton, Vallandigham—8.
INDIANA—DAVIS, English, Gregg, Hughes, Niblack—5.
ILLINOIS—Marshall, Morris, Shaw, Smith—4
—Total, 90.

NAYS.

MAINE—*Foster*, *Gilman*, *Morse*, *I. Washburn*—4.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Cragin*, *Tappan*—2.
VERMONT—*Morrill*, *Royce*, *Walton*—3.
MASSACHUSETTS—*Buffinton*, *Burlingame*, *Chaffee*, *Comins*, *Davee*, *Hall*, *Knapp*, *Thayer*—8.
RHODE ISLAND—*Brayton*, *Durfee*—2.
CONNECTICUT—*Clark*, *Dean*—2.
NEW YORK—*Andrews*, Clark, John Cochrane, *Dodd*, *Fenton*, *Granger*, Hatch, *Hoard*, *Kelsey*, *Matteson*, *Morgan*, *Morse*, *Murray*, *Olin*, *Palmer*, *Parker*, *Spinner*, *Thompson*—18.

NEW JERSEY—*Clawson*, Huyler—2.
PENNSYLVANIA—*Covode*, *Ellis*, Florence, *Grow*, Jones, *Keim*, Leidy, *Purviance*, *Stewart*—9.
MARYLAND—Bowie, Stewart—2.
VIRGINIA.—Goode, Hopkins—2.
NORTH CAROLINA.—GILMER, VANCE—2.
ALABAMA—Cobb, Dowdell, Stallworth—3.
MISSISSIPPI—Singleton—1.
OHIO—*Bingham*, *Bliss*, Cox, *Giddings*, Hall, *Letter*, *Mott*, *Sherman*, *Stanton*, *Tompkins*, *Wade*—11.
INDIANA—*Colfax*, Foley, *Kilgore*, *Pettit*, *Wilson*—5.
ILLINOIS—*Farnsworth*, *Kellogg*, *Lovejoy*, *Washburne*—4.
MISSOURI—*Blair*—1.
MICHIGAN—*Howard*, *Leach*, *Waldridge*, *Waldron*—4.
WISCONSIN—*Potter*, *Washburn*—2.
IOWA—*Curtis*, *Davis*—2.
CALIFORNIA—Scott—1.
MINNESOTA—Cavanaugh, Phelps—2; Total—92.

The motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole having thus failed, the House was brought to a direct vote upon Mr Grow's amendment, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.

MAINE—*Foster*, *Gilman*, *Morse*, *Washburn*, *Wood*—5.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Cragin*, *Pike*, *Tuppan*—3.
VERMONT—*Morrill*, *Royce*, *Walton*—3.
MASSACHUSETTS—*Buffinton*, *Burlingame*, *Chaffee*, *Comins*, *Davis*, *Dawes*, *Gooch*, *Hall*, *Knapp*, *Thayer*—10.
RHODE ISLAND—*Brayton*, *Durfee*—2.
CONNECTICUT—*Dean*—1.
NEW YORK—*Andrews*, *Bennett*, *Burroughs*, Clark, John Cochrane, *Dodd*, *Fenton*, *Granger*, *Hoard*, *Kelsey*, *Matteson*, *Morgan*, *Morse*, *Murray*, *Olin*, *Palmer*, *Parker*, *Sherman*, *Spinner*, *Thompson*—20.
NEW JERSEY—*Robbins*—1.
PENNSYLVANIA—Chapman, *Covode*, *Ellis*, Florence, *Grow*, *Keim*, *Morris*, Phillips, *Purviance*, *Ritchie*, *Stewart*—11.
MARYLAND—Stewart—1.
TENNESSEE—Atkins, Avery, Jones, Savage—4.
KENTUCKY—Jewett, Stevenson, Talbott—3.
OHIO—*Bingham*, *Bliss*, Cockerill, *Giddings*, *Harlan*, *Horton*, Lawrence, *Letter*, Miller, *Mott*, *Sherman*, *Stanton*, *Tompkins*, *Wade*—14.
INDIANA—*Colfax*, *Kilgore*, *Pettit*, *Wilson*—4.
ILLINOIS—*Farnsworth*, *Kellogg*, *Lovejoy*, *Washburne*—4.
MICHIGAN—*Howard*, *Leach*, *Waldridge*, *Waldron*—4.
WISCONSIN—*Billinghurst*, *Potter*, *Washburn*—3.
MINNESOTA—Cavanaugh, Phelps—2.
IOWA—*Curtis*, *Davis*—2.
MISSOURI—*Blair*—1.—Total, 93.

NAYS.

CONNECTICUT—Arnold—1.
NEW YORK—Russell, Searing, Taylor—3.
NEW JERSEY—Huyler, Wortendyke—2.
PENNSYLVANIA—Ahl, Dewart, Leidy, Montgomery—4.
DELAWARE—Whiteley—1.
MARYLAND—Bowie—1.
VIRGINIA—Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Garnett, Goode, Hopkins, Millson, Powell—8.
NORTH CAROLINA—Branch, Craige, GILMER, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw, VANCE, Winslow—8.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Bonham, Boyce, McQueen, Miles—4.
GEORGIA—Crawford, Gartrell, Jackson, Seward, Stephens, TRIPPE, Wright—7.
FLORIDA—Hawkins—1.
ALABAMA—Cobb, Curry, Dowdell, [Houston, Moore, Shorter, Stallworth—7.
MISSISSIPPI—Davis, McRae, Singleton—3.
LOUISIANA—EUSTIS, Sandidge—2.
TEXAS—Reagan—1.
TENNESSEE—MAYNARD, READY, Smith, Watkins, ZOLLICOFFER—5.
KENTUCKY—Burnett, Elliott, UNDERWOOD—3.
OHIO—Burns, Cox, Hall, Pendleton, Vallandigham—5.
INDIANA—Davis, Foley, Gregg, Hughes—4.
ILLINOIS—Hodges, Marshall, Shaw, Smith—4.
MISSOURI—ANDERSON, Caruthers, Clark, Craig, Phelps, WOODSON—6.
CALIFORNIA—Scott—1.—Total, 81.

Upon the adoption of Mr. Grow's amendment, the Republican vote, as will be seen, was unanimously in the affirmative. Of the votes from the Slave States, all but nine were in the negative, and, as we shall presently see, there was only one of that number who was really in favor of it, this one being Mr. Blair, Republican, of Missouri.

Mr. Grow's amendment being incorporated into the bill, the next question was upon the passage of the bill, which was defeated by the following vote:

YEAS.

MAINE—*Foster*, *Morse*, *Washburn*, *Wood*—4.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Cragin*, *Pike*, *Tuppan*—3.
VERMONT—*Morrill*, *Royce*, *Walton*—3.
MASSACHUSETTS—*Buffinton*, *Burlingame*, *Chaffee*, *Comins*, *Davis*, *Dawes*, *Gooch*, *Hall*, *Knapp*, *Thayer*—10.
RHODE ISLAND—*Brayton*, *Durfee*—2.
CONNECTICUT—*Clark*, *Dean*—2.
NEW YORK—*Andrews*, *Bennett*, *Burroughs*, Clark, *C. B. Cochrane*, John Cochrane, *Dodd*, *Fenton*, *Granger*, Hatch, *Hoard*, *Kelsey*, *Matteson*, *Morgan*, *Morse*, *Murray*, *Olin*, *Palmer*, *Parker*, *Spinner*, *Thompson*—21.
NEW JERSEY—*Clawson*, *Robbins*—2.
PENNSYLVANIA—*Covode*, Dick, *Ellis*, *Grow*, *Keim*, *Morris*, *Purviance*, *Ritchie*, *Stewart*—9.
MARYLAND—DAVIS—1.
OHIO—*Bingham*, *Bliss*, Cox, *Giddings*, Hall, *Harlan*, *Horton*, *Letter*, Miller, *Mott*, *Sherman*, *Stanton*, *Tompkins*, *Wade*—14.

MICHIGAN—*Howard, Leach, Waldridge, Waldron*—4.
INDIANA—*Colfax, Kilgore, Pettit, Wilson*—4.
ILLINOIS—*Farnsworth, Kellogg, Lovejoy*, Morris, *Washburne*—5.
WISCONSIN—*Potter, Washburn*—2.
IOWA—*Curtis, Davis*—2.
MINNESOTA—Cavanaugh, Phelps—2.
MISSOURI—*Blair*—1.—Total, 91.

NAYS.

CONNECTICUT—Arnold—1.
NEW YORK—Corning, Russell, Searing, Taylor—4.
NEW JERSEY—Huyler—1.
PENNSYLVANIA—Ahl, Chapman, Dewart, Florence, Jones, Leidy, Montgomery, Phillips, White—8.
DELAWARE—Whiteley—1.
MARYLAND—Bowie, RICAUD, Stewart—3.
VIRGINIA—Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Garnett, Goode, Hopkins, Millson, Powell—8.
NORTH CAROLINA—Craige, GILMER, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw, VANCE, Winslow—7.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Bonham, Boyce, McQueen—3.
GEORGIA—Crawford, Gartrell, Jackson, Stephens, TRIPPE, Wright—6.
FLORIDA—Hawkins—1.
ALABAMA—Cobb, Dowdell, Houston, Moore, Shorter, Stallworth—6.
MISSISSIPPI—Barksdale, Davis, McRae, Singleton—4.
LOUISIANA—Sandidge, Taylor—2.
TEXAS—Bryan, Reagan—2.
ARKANSAS—Greenwood—1.
TENNESSEE—ATKINS, Avery, Jones, MAYNARD, READY, Savage, Smith, Watkins, ZOLLICOFFER—9.
KENTUCKY—Barnett, Clay, Elliott, Jewett, MARSHALL, Mason, Peyton, Stevenson, Talbott, UNDERWOOD—10.
OHIO—Burns, Cockerill, Groesbeck, Pendleton, Vallandigham—5.
INDIANA—Davis, Foley, Gregg, Hughes—4.
ILLINOIS—Marshall, Shaw—2.
MISSOURI—ANDERSON, Caruthers, Clark, Craig, Phelps, WOODSON—6.—Total, 95.

The defeat of the bill, in consequence of the incorporation into it of Mr. Grow's amendment, shows that a majority of the House was really opposed to that amendment, although it had been adopted by a vote of 98 to 81. Certain members, who did not dare to vote directly against the amendment, joined in killing it afterward, by killing the bill, of which it had been made a part by their own votes.

Thus Messrs. Stewart of Maryland, Atkins, Avery, Jones, and Savage, of Tennessee, and Jewett, Stevenson, and Talbott, of Kentucky, who had voted for the amendment, voted afterward against the bill. Only one, Mr. Blair, of the nine Southern supporters of the amendment, proved true to it in the end, and no other Southern member came to its support in the final vote, saving only Mr. Davis of Maryland, who represents the free-labor interests of the city of Baltimore, rather than the interests or passions of the slave-holding and landed aristocracy of the planting States.

Afterward, on the same day, when these votes upon Mr. Grow's amendment were given, the representatives from Minnesota, both of them members of the Democratic party, delivered speeches, in which they made no secret of their chagrin that a measure so vital to their constituency encountered the nearly unanimous opposition of their political friends. Mr. Cavanaugh, one of the members from Minnesota (Globe, p. 505,) said:

"In reference to the vote on this bill to-day, with an overwhelming majority of this side of the House voting against my colleague and myself, voting against this bill, I say it frankly, I say it in sorrow, that it was to the Republican side of the House to whom we were compelled to look for support of this just and honorable measure. Gentlemen from the South, gentlemen who have broad acres and wide plantations, aided here to-day by their votes more to make Republican States in the North than by any vote which has been cast within the last two years. These gentlemen come here and ask us to support the South; yet they, to a man almost, vote against the free, independent labor of the North and West.

"I, sir, have inherited my Democracy; have been attached to the Democratic party from my boyhood; have believed in the great truths as enunciated by the 'fathers of the faith,' and have cherished them religiously, knowing that, by their faithful application to every department of this Government, this nation has grown up from struggling colonies to prosperous, powerful, and sovereign States. But, sir, when I see Southern gentlemen come up, as I did to-day, and refuse, by their votes, to aid my constituents, refuse to place the actual tiller of the soil, the honest, industrious laborer, beyond the grasp and avarice of the speculator, I tell you, sir, I falter and I hesitate."

The amendment of Mr. Grow, forbidding the public sales of lands for at least ten years after their survey, would secure the great bulk of the lands to preëmptors, and would give them a long pay-day, and thus save them from the enormous usury they are now compelled to pay to money lenders. It would not reduce the revenue derived by the Treasury from the public lands, but would only postpone it, and this postponement would be far less prejudicial to the Government than it would be beneficial to the settler. The Government can borrow money at four and a half per cent. per annum, while the settler frequently pays five per cent. per month for the money to enter his lands, to prevent their sale at public auction.

On the first of February, the question of the Public Lands was again before the House, the pending bill (House bill No. 72) being a bill to secure Homesteads to actual settlers, and being in the words following:

A BILL TO SECURE HOMESTEADS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter-section of vacant and unappropriated public lands which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to private entry, at $1 25 per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned in this act, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon making the affidavit as above required, and filing the affidavit with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry: and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time thereafter, the person making such entry, or, if he be dead, his widow, or, in case of her death, his heirs or devisee, or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they, have continued to reside upon and cultivate such land, and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated the same, or any part thereof, then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall, on payment of ten dollars, be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, In case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and the fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator, or guardian, may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract-books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make a return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time after the filing the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by law, subject to an appeal to the General Land Office.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application, at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preëmption rights.

The previous question having been ordered, the House was brought to a direct vote upon this bill, without debate.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—yeas 77, nays 113; and the bill was then passed—yeas 120, nays 76.

As these two votes were substantially the same, we only give the last one, which was upon the passage of the bill, and which was as follows:

YEAS.

MAINE—*Abbott, Foster, Gilman, Morse, Washburn*—5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Cragin, Pike, Tappan*—3.

VERMONT—*Morrill, Royce, Walton*—3.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Buffinton, Burlingame, Chaffin, Comins, Davis, Dawes, Gooch, Hall, Knapp, Thayer*—10.

RHODE ISLAND—*Brayton, Durfee*—2.
CONNECTICUT—Bishop, *Clark, Dean*—3.
NEW YORK—*Andrews*, Barr, *Burroughs, C. B. Cochrane*, John Cochrane, Corning, *Dodd, Fenton, Goodwin, Granger*, Haskin, Hatch, *Hoard, Kelsey*, Maclay, *Matteson, Morgan, Morse, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pot-ter*, Russell, *Spinner*, Taylor, Ward—27.
NEW JERSEY—Adrain, *Clawson, Robbins*, Wortendyke—4.
PENNSYLVANIA—*Cowode, Dick*, Florence, *Grow*, Hickman, *Keim, Morris*, Phillips, *Purviance*, Reilly, *Roberts, Stewart, Kunkel*—18.
TENNESSEE—Jones—1.
KENTUCKY—Jewett—1.
OHIO—*Bingham, Bliss*, Burns, Cockerill, Cox, *Giddings*, Groesbeck, Hall, *Harlan, Horton*, Lawrence, *Leiter*, Miller, Pendleton, *Sherman, Stanton, Tompkins*, Vallandigham, *Wade*—19.
INDIANA—*Case, Colfax*, Davis, Foley, Gregg, *Kilgore, Petit, Wilson*—8.
ILLINOIS—*Farnsworth*, Hodges, *Kellogg, Lovejoy*, Morris, Smith, *Washburne*—7.
MICHIGAN—*Howard, Leach, Waldridge, Waldron*—4.
WISCONSIN—*Billinghurst, Potter, Wash-burn*—3.
MINNESOTA—Cavanaugh, Phelps—2.
IOWA—*Curtis, Davis*—2.
MISSOURI—Craig—1.
CALIFORNIA—McKibbin, Scott—2.—Total, 120.

NAYS.

PENNSYLVANIA—Leidy—1.
DELAWARE—Whiteley—1.
MARYLAND—Bowie, DAVIS, HARRIS, Kunkel, RICAUD, Stewart—6.
VIRGINIA—Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Faulkner, Garnett, Goode, Hopkins, Jenkins, Letcher, Millson, Smith—11.
NORTH CAROLINA—Branch, Craige, GILMER, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw, VANCE, Winslow—8.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Bonham, Boyce, Keitt, McQueen, Miles—5.
GEORGIA—Crawford, Gartrell, HILL, Jackson, Seward, Stephens, TRIPPE, Wright—8.
ALABAMA—Cobb, Curry, Dowdell, Houston, Moore, Shorter, Stallworth—7.
MISSISSIPPI—Barksdale, Lamar, McRae, Singleton—4.
LOUISIANA—EUSTIS—1.
TEXAS—Reagan—1.
ARKANSAS—Greenwood—1.
TENNESSEE—Atkins, Avery, MAYNARD, READY, Smith, Watkins, Wright, ZOLLICOFFER—8.
KENTUCKY—Burnett, MARSHALL, Mason, Peyton, UNDERWOOD—5.
OHIO—*Nichols*—1.
INDIANA—English, Hughes, Niblack—3.
ILLINOIS—Marshall, Shaw—2.
MISSOURI—ANDERSON, Clark, WOODSON—3.—Total, 76.

Only three Southern members, Jones of Tennessee, Jewett of Kentucky, and Craig of Missouri, voted for the bill, thereby marking unmistakably the sectional character of the opposition to it.

The Republican vote, with a solitary exception, was given solid for the bill. Of the Northern members, connected with the Democratic party, twenty-nine voted for the bill and six voted against it. Thus, of the entire Democratic vote in the House, a large majority was against the bill, but even this is less important than the other fact, that the Southern wing of the party was almost unanimously against, it being this Southern wing which controls in the party councils, and which, when out-voted in the House, has other departments of the Government, the Senate and the President, with which it is more powerful, and by means of which it has so far rarely failed to defeat measures, however popular and beneficial, which it dislikes.

The Homestead bill had now passed the House by a decisive majority, but it had yet to encounter the more dangerous ordeal of the Senate, in which the Democratic majority was larger, and in which the representation of the slaveholding States is proportionately greater.

No direct vote upon the measure was, in fact, reached in the Senate, because the Southern managers would not permit it.

There are two ways of killing off obnoxious measures. One is, to act upon them and vote them down. Another is, to overslaugh them whenever they are proposed, by proceeding to consider some other business. This latter method is invariably resorted to where a measure, obnoxious to a majority of the Senate, is supposed to be acceptable to the people. And it was precisely by this method, and for that reason, that the Homestead bill was run over, shoved aside, evaded, and left unacted upon, by the Senate during its late session. The regular appropriation bills and the bill for the purchase of Cuba were being pressed upon the time of the Senate during the last days of the session, both of them commanding the support of the majority of that body.

On the 17th day of February, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (*Con. Globe*, page 1074,) moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the Homestead bill, which had passed the House. The following extracts from the debate upon this motion will exhibit the points made:

"Mr. WADE. The Homestead bill, to which I am a good deal attached, has, I believe, twice passed the House and come to this body, but somehow it has had the go-by, and we have never had a direct vote upon it here that I know of. I do not propose to discuss it for a single moment, and I hope none of its friends will debate it, because it has been pending before Congress for several years, and I presume every senator is perfectly well acquainted with

all its provisions, and has made up his mind as to the course he will pursue in regard to it. I have no hope that anything I could say would win an opponent of the bill to its support; and I hope every friend of the measure will take no time in debate, but will try to get a vote upon it, for I think it is the great measure of the session. All I want, all I ask, is to have a vote upon it.

"Mr. REID, of North Carolina. I think it is too late in the session now to take up this bill to be acted upon here, at least until we act upon other great measures upon which there is more unanimity of sentiment in the country, and a higher sense of duty upon us to pass them during the few days of the session that remain.

"Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia. I believe that a fortnight from to-day will take us to the 3d of March. Now, it is known that we have nearly all the important appropriation bills, and one that is unfinished, to take up. I hope there will be no effort to press this Homestead bill, so as to displace the appropriation bills. I must appeal to the Senate to consider how little of the session is now left to us, and whether we ought not to take up the appropriation bill and dispose of it.

"Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota. The friends of this bill desire nothing but a vote upon it, not to waste time in debate. Let us take it up, and have a fair vote upon it.

"Mr. HUNTER. I do not conceal the fact that I am very much opposed to it; but I suppose, whenever this bill comes up, it must be the subject of debate.

"Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. I appreciate the anxiety of the senator from Virginia to take up the appropriation bills; but I would suggest to that senator that he allow us to take up this bill, and have a vote upon it. I do not suppose that anybody, who is in favor of the measure, desires to consume the time of the Senate, at this stage of the session, by discussing it. It has been discussed before the nation. It is well understood. I believe it is sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of the country.

"Mr. WADE. I have no doubt, from the business before us, that this is the last opportunity we shall have to act upon this great measure. I hope, as I said before, every friend of it will stand by it until it is either triumphant or defeated, and that, too, in preference to any other business that may be urged upon us. As to the appropriation bills, I have not the least fear but that they will go through. Their gravitation carries them through."

The question was then taken, and Mr. Wade's motion was carried by the following vote, the Republicans being indicated by italics:

YEAS—Messrs. Bright, Broderick, *Chandler*, *Collamer*, *Dixon*, *Doolittle*, *Fessenden*, *Foot*, *Foster*, Gwin, *Hale*, *Hamlin*, *Harlan*, Johnson of Tennessee, *King*, Pugh, Rice, *Seward*, Shields, *Simmons*, Smith, Stuart, *Trumbull*, *Wade*, and *Wilson*—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Slidell, Toombs, and Ward—23.

Upon an examination of this vote, it will be seen that the Republicans voted unanimously in the affirmative, and that the Southern senators were all in the negative, with the solitary exception of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee. Of the Northern Democrats, Gwin, Bright, Pugh, Rice, Shields, Smith, and Stuart, all being from the new States, voted for Mr. Wade's motion.

The Homestead bill was now up, and, so far as its friends were concerned, nothing was asked but a vote, which would not have consumed ten minutes. But a vote was precisely what the Southern managers were determined to avoid.

Instantly, therefore, upon the announcement of the success of Mr. Wade's motion, which brought the bill before the Senate, Mr. Hunter took the floor, and moved that it be set aside, so as to take up another bill, viz.: the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

No question of order was raised upon this motion of Mr. Hunter, but it was well characterized as "*child's play*," to move to set aside a bill, instantly after a vote to take it up.

Pending some conversational debate upon Mr. Hunter's motion, the hour of twelve o'clock arrived, and the Vice President decided that the Cuba bill, having been assigned for that hour, was the subject pending before the Senate.

Hereupon, Mr. Wade moved to postpone the twelve o'clock order, and continue the consideration of the Homestead bill, and this motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, *Chandler*, *Clark*, *Collamer*, *Dixon*, *Doolittle*, Douglas, *Durkee*, *Fessenden*, *Foot*, *Foster*, *Hale*, *Hamlin*, *Harlan*, Johnson of Tennessee, *King*, Pugh, Rice, *Seward*, *Simmons*, Smith, Stuart, *Trumbull*, *Wade*, and *Wilson*—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—26.

On this vote, an additional Southern senator, Mr. Bell of Tennessee, ranged himself on the side of homesteads. But this was offset by the ratting back to the negative side of Mr. Gwin.

The Homestead bill was now again before the Senate, but the question, as stated by the Vice President, was still upon

Mr. Hunter's motion to set it aside, and take up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, threatened an "*extended debate*" upon the homestead bill, if its consideration were insisted upon. He declared, at any rate, for himself that he intended to "*go into it pretty largely, because he had not yet known a bill so fraught with mischief, and mischief of the most demoralizing kind.*"

Mr. Wade and Mr. Seward, in brief and energetic terms, exhorted the friends of the bill to stand firm.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Hunter's motion, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, *Chandler*, *Clark*, *Collamer*, *Dixon*, *Doolittle*, Douglas, *Durkee*, *Fessenden*, *Foot*, *Foster*, *Hale*, *Hamlin*, *Harlan*, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, *King*, Pugh, Rice, *Seward*, *Simmons*, Smith, Stuart, *Trumbull*, *Wade*, and *Wilson*—28.

The vote being a tie, the Vice President, Mr. Breckinridge, voted in the affirmative, and thus, after a long struggle, the Homestead bill was, for that day, overslaughed.

Of the twenty-eight votes for overslaughing it, all but five are from the South, and one of these five, Mr. Gwin, is only a temporary resident of a Free State.

Of the twenty-eight votes in favor of sustaining the bill, only three are from the South.

Two days afterward, on the 19th of February, Mr. Wade again moved to set aside all prior orders and take up the Homestead bill; but this motion was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Broderick, *Chandler*, *Clark*, *Collamer*, *Dixon*, *Doolittle*, *Durkee*, *Fessenden*, *Foot*, *Hale*, *Hamlin*, *Harlan*, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, *King*, Pugh, Rice, *Seward*, Shields, *Simmons*, Stuart, *Trumbull*, *Wade*, and *Wilson*—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—31.

Upon these two days, the 17th and 19th of February, the question was made between the consideration of the Homestead bill and the consideration of the appropriation bills, the necessity of passing which last bills did not fail to be insisted upon by the Democratic managers. At a subsequent stage of the session, as will be presently seen, the question was made between considering the Homestead bill and considering the Cuba bill.

Upon the 25th day of February, upon the occasion of a motion by Mr. Slidell to postpone all prior orders and take up the bill for the purchase of Cuba, Mr. Doolittle resisted it, and called upon the friends of homesteads to vote it down, so that he himself might submit a motion to take up the Homestead bill. Mr. Doolittle said:

"I think it would be better to take up this question of the Homestead bill and vote upon it, and then the Cuba bill will come up. I ask the friends of the Homestead bill now to stand by it and give it the preference."

The vote was then taken, and the motion to take up the Cuba bill prevailed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Wright, and Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Broderick, *Cameron*, *Chandler*, *Clark*, *Collamer*, *Dixon*, *Doolittle*, Douglas, *Durkee*, *Fessenden*, *Foot*, *Foster*, *Hale*, *Hamlin*, *Harlan*, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, *King*, Pearce, *Seward*, *Simmons*, *Trumbull*, *Wade*, and *Wilson*—24.

The Cuba bill was now up, and the discussion upon it protracted the session late into the night, and almost into the next morning. It was distinctly seen during the progress of this discussion that it would be without practical result, and that no vote could be reached before the final adjournment of Congress.

Accordingly, at ten o'clock in the evening, Mr. Doolittle felt it to be his duty to renew the attempt to set aside the Cuba bill, the subject-matter of a manifestly idle debate, so as to take up the Homestead bill. His motion to that effect, and the commencement of the debate upon it, will be found on page 1351 of the *Congressional Globe*. Such extracts are made as will exhibit its general character:

"MR. TRUMBULL. If there was any assurance that the Homestead bill could be taken up, after the Cuba question was disposed of, I should be willing to see it have the go-by on the present occasion; but we have sought repeatedly to bring up the Homestead bill, and every movement that has been made to bring it up has been met with a counter movement, crowding it out of the way with something else. . . . . If the senator from Virginia will give

us an assurance that we shall have a chance to bring up the Homestead bill, and keep it before the Senate until we can get a vote upon it, after the Cuba bill is through, and that he will not interpose an appropriation bill, I would join with gentlemen in asking my friend from Wisconsin to withdraw the motion he has made.

"Mr. Hunter. I certainly will press the appropriation bills. I will give no promise to vote to take up the Homestead bill.

"Mr. Trumbull.—This is as I expected. We now have notice that we are to be met with an appropriation bill the moment that the Cuba question is disposed of, and here we are wasting our time at this stage of the session in making long speeches, and debating about the acquisition of a country that does not belong to us, instead of providing for the settlement of the country which we own. There can be no hope of getting up the Homestead bill as against an appropriation bill.

"Mr. Seward—After nine hours yielding to the discussion of the Cuba question, it is time to come back to the great question of the day and the age. The Senate may as well meet face to face the issue which is before them. It is an issue presented by the competition between these two questions. One, the Homestead bill, is a question of homes, of lands for the landless freemen of the United States. The Cuba bill is a question of slaves for the slaveholders of the United States.

"Mr. Wade—I am very glad that this question has at length come up. I am glad, too, that it has antagonized with this nigger question. [Laughter.] I have been trying here for nearly a month to get a straight-forward vote upon this great measure of land for the landless. I glory in that measure. It is the greatest that has ever come before the American Senate, and it has now come so that there is no dodging it. The question will be, shall we give niggers to the niggerless, or lands to the landless?

"I moved some days ago to take up this subject. It was said then that there was an appropriation bill that stood in the way. The senator from Virginia had his appropriation bills. It was important, then, that they should be settled at once; there was danger that they would be lost, and the government would stop in consequence; and the appeal was made to gentlemen to give this bill the go-by for the time being, at all events, and the appeal was successful. The appropriation bills lie very easy now behind this nigger operation. [Laughter.] When you come to niggers for the niggerless, all other questions sink into insignificance."

Mr. Doolittle's motion to set aside the Cuba bill for the purpose of taking up the Homestead bill, was lost, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, *Cameron*, *Clark*, *Chandler*, *Collamer*, *Doolittle*, *Fessenden*, *Foot*, *Foster*, *Hale*, *Hamlin*, *Harlan*, Johnson of Tennessee, *King*, *Seward*, *Simmons*, *Trumbull*, *Wade*, and *Wilson*—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Bayard, Bigler, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward and Wright—20.

This was the last attempt made to get up the Homestead bill in the Senate. It had first been overslaughed by the appropriation bills, and now by the Cuba bill, and no expectation remained of reaching it during the few remaining days of the session. The Republicans, who had endeavored to get it up in all forms and on all occasions without success, felt it to be their duty to abandon a manifestly hopeless struggle.

From this review of the votes in the Senate and House, it will be seen that the two great national parties, the one representing the rights and interests of free labor, and the other representing the pretensions and interests of negro slavery, have come to a well-defined issue upon this great matter of the disposition of the public domain.

In the House, we see the Republicans voting with unanimity for a proposition to secure to preëmptors all the public lands for the term of ten years after their survey, forbidding, during that time, their disposition either at public sale or by private entry, and giving to the preemptor a pay-day which would save him from usury, by giving him time to provide means out of his crops wherewith to buy his freehold. Afterward, we find these same Republicans in the House voting with the same unanimity for a Homestead bill. It is probable, and indeed is known, that some Republicans preferred one measure to the other, but they voted for both, being agreed in the main object, which was to preserve the public domain for the actual settler and small cultivator, and being willing to waive differences of opinion as to detail, so long as the main object should be at all events secured.

In the Senate, we witness the same unanimity on the Republican side in favor of the Homestead bill, and should have witnessed it upon the proposition to prohibit public sales of lands for ten years after their survey, if a vote upon that proposition could have been reached.

On the side of the Democratic party, we witness an opposition to both these measures, not indeed absolutely unanimous, but of such a character as to render it conclusively certain that that party will continue to oppose those measures to the end.

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

When John Quincy Adams, William Slade, Joshua R. Giddings, George N. Briggs, and ten or twelve other sentinels of Freedom warned the people, as early as 1842, that it was the design of the Democracy to annex Texas to the United States, the unthinking public poh pohed and the Democracy ridiculed the idea. When, two years later, Martin Van Buren, who was opposed to Annexation, was thrown overboard by the Democratic National Convention, because of such opposition, and James K. Polk was nominated in his stead, the people began faintly to comprehend what was in prospect. Mr. Clay was put in nomination by the Whigs, and that eminent statesman and his friends assured the public that Mr. Polk's election would inevitably result in the annexation of Texas, to be followed by a wasteful and demoralizing war with Mexico—a view of the case which was stoutly denied by the Democracy. After a hotly contested canvass Mr. Polk was elected President. Texas was annexed, and the war followed, at an expense to the United States of about two hundred millions of dollars (more than enough to construct a Railway to the Pacific), and twenty thousand lives, to say nothing of the national disgrace of having deliberately picked a quarrel with a weak neighboring Republic for the sake of dismembering her. In 1856 the Republican leaders interpreted the Democratic creed as put forth by the National Convention of that party, and familiarly known as the "Cincinnati Platform," as a scheme to buy or steal Cuba, to carry Slavery into the Territories, and particularly to subjugate Kansas, all at the dictation and for the benefit of the Slave Oligarchy. Although this explanation of the platform was vehemently denied by the Democracy during the Presidential canvass of '56, yet, if it has not all become literally true, it is because the administration of Mr. Buchanan has lacked the power and not the disposition to prove it so. By a previously understood arrangement, the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, has declared Slavery to be the law of the Territories (the Dred Scott decision, it will be remembered, was foreshadowed in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Address); the whole power and patronage of the Administration was vainly used to enslave Kansas, and the thirty million scheme for obtaining Cuba, was pressed upon Congress by all the power of the Executive, and all, or nearly all, the strength of the South.

During the Presidential Campaign of 1856, it was predicted by prominent Republicans that should the Democracy triumph in that struggle, it was by no means improbable that the re-opening of the African Slave Trade would form a plank in the Democratic National Platform for 1860. Whether this prediction shall become history or not, it is undeniable that a marked change is taking place in the public mind, or at least in the Southern Democratic mind, on the subject of this piratical and murderous trade; and this change indicates anything but improvement in the morals of the South. The rapid growth of the Southern sentiment in favor of re-opening the Slave Trade is not only indicated by the facts that cargoes of Slaves have recently been landed in the ports of the Southern States, and openly sold to Slave-traders and planters there, and that Southern Courts and Juries utterly refuse to convict parties guilty of this peculiar form of piracy, in the face of the most positive and conclusive testimony, but by the proceedings and debates in Congress during the Session of 1858-59.

In 1856, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, offered strong resolutions in reprobation of the Slave Trade in the House of Representatives, when no single member was found on that floor bold enough to express any sympathy for the infernal traffic. Mr. Etheridge's resolutions, after being softened a little in their phraseology by an amendment offered by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, were passed with only eight dissenting votes; and even these were given, professedly, not from any objection to the sentiments expressed in the Resolution, but from opposition to the adoption of any resolutions whatever upon the ground that the revival of the African Slave Trade was not a practical question before the country. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which passed at the second session of the XXXVth Congress, contained a clause appropriating $75,000 to enable the President of the U. S. to carry into effect the Act of March 3, 1819, the proposed appropriation being based upon an Executive statement of the expenses incurred and to be incurred in the return to Africa of the negroes rescued from the slaver *Echo*.

In the House, on the 27th of January, two motions in respect to this appropriation were voted upon; one made by Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, to strike out the appropriation altogether, and the other made by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, to reduce the appropriation from seventy-five to forty-five thousand dollars, so as to cut off the sum proposed to be paid to the Colonization Society for maintaining and educating the negroes for one year after their delivery in Africa.

In substance there was no difference, in intent, or in effect, between these two motions. The adoption of either, nullified and practically abrogated the act of March 3, 1819. The motion of Mr. Dowdell left no provision for the expenses of returning rescued negroes to Africa, or of supporting them prior to their return. The motion of Mr. Crawford would leave them to be thrown naked upon the coast of Africa, there to perish by hunger or violence; a course of procedure so repugnant to humanity, as to be certain to render the act of March 3, 1819, odious, and thereby to bring about its repeal.

The motion of Mr. Dowdell was negatived, Yeas 28, Nays 163. Those who voted in the affirmative, were as follows:

South Carolina—Messrs. Bonham, Boyce, McQueen, and Miles—4.

Tennessee—Messrs. Avery, Maynard, and Wright—3.

Texas—Mr. Bryan—1.

Virginia—Messrs. Caskie, and Goode—2.

Florida—Mr. Hawkins—1.

Alabama—Messrs. Cobb, Curry, Dowdell, Houston, Moore, Shorter, and Stallworth—7.

Georgia—Messrs. Crawford, Gartrell, Seward, Stephens, and Trippe—5.

Louisiana—Davidson and Sandidge—2.

Mississippi—McRae and Singleton—2.

North Carolina—Mr. Ruffin—1. Total, 28.

The motion of Mr. Crawford was negatived, Yeas, 50, Nays 145. Those who voted in the affirmative, were as follows:

Tennessee—Messrs. Avery, Maynard, Watkins, Wright, and Zollicoffer—5.

Mississippi—Messrs. Barksdale, McRae, and Singleton—3.

Virginia—Messrs. Bocock, Caskie, Edmundson, Garnett, Goode, Hopkins, Jenkins, Letcher, and Smith—9.

South Carolina—Messrs. Bonham, Boyce, McQueen, and Miles—4.

North Carolina—Messrs. Branch, Ruffin, Shaw, and Vance—4.

Texas—Mr. Bryan—1.

Kentucky—Messrs. Burnett, Clay, Peyton, Stevenson, and Talbott—5.

Alabama—Messrs. Cobb, Curry, Dowdell, Moore, and Stallworth—5.

Georgia—Messrs. Crawford, Gartrell, Jackson, Seward, Stephens, and Trippe—6.

Louisiana—Messrs. Davidson, Eustis, and Sandidge—3.

Florida—Mr. Hawkins—1.

Illinois—Mr. Hodges—1.

North Carolina.—Messrs. Ruffin, Shaw, and Vance—3. Total, 50.

Of the one hundred and forty-five votes against Mr. Crawford's motion, only nineteen were from the Slave States, as follows:

Missouri—Messrs. Anderson, Caruthers, Craig, and Phelps—4.

Maryland—Messrs. Bowie, Davis, Ricaud, and Stewart—4.

North Carolina—Messrs. Gilmer and Winslow—2.

Arkansas—Mr. Greenwood—1.

Tennessee—Messrs. Jones and Smith—2.

Kentucky—Messrs. Marshall, Mason, and Underwood—3.

Virginia.—Mr. Millson—1.

Delaware—Mr. Whiteley—1.

Georgia—Mr. Wright—1. Total, 19.

Thus, of the sixty-eight Slave-State members present and voting, forty-nine voted for Mr. Crawford's motion. Of the absentees, Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, who came in after the vote was declared, said he should have voted for the motion, if he had arrived in season.

Another motion in respect to this appropriation, had been voted upon in Com

mittee of the Whole on the 26th of January. This was made by Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, and being rejected in Committee of the Whole, there is no record to show who supported it.

Mr. Bonham's motion was to qualify the appropriation by the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used for schooling the children, or for instructing the children and adults in the arts of civilized life."

Mr. Bonham said, among other things:

"It is now, for the first time, that we have an instance in an appropriation bill for teaching Africans the arts of civilized life. This is the point."

Mr. Bonham could tolerate nothing, which treated Africans as if they were capable of being civilized, or which implied the idea, that it was desirable to civilize them.

The opposition in the House to the appropriation for the expenses of the Echo negroes, was carried to an unusual extreme. The principal portion of the men concerned in it, having failed to strike the appropriation out of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, voted against the passage of the bill itself, and succeeded in defeating it three times. They did this, although they were the political friends of the Administration, and under party obligations to sustain the general appropriation bills for carrying on the Government. This violent course of procedure, proposing to sacrifice an entire appropriation bill rather than submit to an obnoxious section, marks the rancor and desperation of the partisans of the African Slave Trade.

In the Senate this appropriation for the Echo negroes gave rise to the same discussions which it had excited in the House.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to strike out the whole appropriation, but, just before the vote was taken on the 16th of February, he so modified his motion as to propose to strike out $75,000 and insert $45,000, being a motion similar to that made in the House by Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Clay's motion was negatived, Yeas 12, Nays 40, the following senators voting for it:

Messrs. Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mason, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, and Ward—all from the Slave States.

Of the forty negative votes, twelve were from the Slave States, (if we reckon Delaware as such) as follows:

Messrs. Bates, Bell, Benjamin, Crittenden, Green, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Slidell, and Yulee.

Let us now examine what was said in the debates in Congress upon this Echo appropriation.

In the House, on the 25th of January, Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, said:

"I will take this occasion to say, without discussing the expediency of reopening the Slave Trade, *a matter which properly belongs to the sovereign States whose industrial policy is to be affected by it*, that the laws are highly offensive in defining that to be piracy upon the high seas *which is not robbery*, and in attaching the death penalty to an act which in itself *is not necessarily immoral*."

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky (a son of the Henry Clay who was for so many years President of the American Colonization Society), said:

"I am opposed to all these laws on our statute book in relation to the Slave Trade, and I will not vote a dollar for the purpose."

In the House, on the next day, (January 26th) Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, said:

"In 1819, the whole South was unanimously against the Slave Trade. *Now, it is becoming divided*, and unless the war upon Slavery is stopped, *fifteen years will witness the trade open for the South*, and our then Mexican possessions reaching to Guatemala certainly, and probably further South."

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, said:

"I look upon the law for the suppression of the Slave Trade as mischievous and wrong, and a violation of the Constitution. . . . . .

"I want to have that law repealed, I want to leave this matter to be settled by the States as a domestic question."

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said:

"I am not prepared to advocate the reopening of the Slave Trade, but I am prepared to advocate, with all my mind and strength, the sweeping away from our statute book, of laws which stamp the people of my section as pirates, and put a stigma upon their institutions."

In the House, on the 27th of January, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, said:

"This question of opening the Slave Trade is one of the highest importance, and one which threatens to make and unmake parties in the country. It is a question which *grows stronger and stronger every day*, and I believe the result of it will be the building up and tearing down of party platforms."

In the debate in the Senate, February 16, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, both maintained that humanity required that the Echo

negroes should have been retained in the United States as slaves.

Mr. Brown, referring to the law against the Slave Trade, said:

"I would repeal the law, repeal it instantly, as not based upon the Constitution, which we are sworn to support."

Some other proceedings in Congress at the same session, in connection with the Slave Trade, are deserving of notice.

On the 23d of December, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, asked leave to submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and hereby is, instructed to report a bill more effectually to prevent the Slave Trade, under the guise of the 'coolie trade' so called, or of 'apprentices, or of 'African labor importation companies,' or under any other name or in any other guise, the real purpose or effect of which may be, directly or indirectly, immediately or ultimately, to make slaves of the persons so procured and transported."

Unanimous consent being required, objection was made by Mr. Houston, of Alabama.

On the same day, Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, asked leave to submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to report to this House, what information has been received by him in regard to the recent importation of slaves from Africa into Georgia, and what steps, if any, have been taken to punish this violation of the laws of the United States."

Unanimous consent being required, objection was made by Mr. Garnett, of Virginia.

On the 26th of January, the Committee of the Whole House having under consideration the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved the following as an amendment:

"*Provided, further*, That all the laws here tofore passed, prohibiting the Slave Trade, be and the same are hereby repealed. And that the policy of restricting the foreign Slave Trade be left with each of the States, as affecting their own local policy."

This amendment was not voted upon, being ruled to be out of order.

On the 23rd of December, Mr. Sandidge, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the abrogation of that article of the Ashburton treaty which requires the keeping of a squadron on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

On the 31st of January, Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, asked leave to submit the following resolutions:

"Whereas the laws prohibiting the African Slave Trade have become a topic of discussion with newspaper writers and political agitators, many of them boldly denouncing these laws as unwise in policy and disgraceful in their provisions, and insulting on the justice and propriety of their repeal, and the revival of the odious traffic in African slaves; and whereas recent demonstrations afford strong reasons to apprehend that said laws are to be set at defiance, and their violation openly countenanced and encouraged by a portion of the citizens of some of the States of this Union; and whereas it is proper, in view of said facts, that the sentiment of the people's representatives in Congress should be made public in relation thereto: Therefore,

"1. *Resolved*, That while we recognise no right, on the part of the Federal Government or any other law-making power save that of the States wherein it exists, to interfere with or disturb the institution of domestic Slavery where it is established or protected by State legislation, we do hold that Congress has power to prohibit the foreign traffic, and that no legislation can be too thorough in its measures, nor can any penalty known to the catalogue of modern punishment for crime be too severe against a traffic so inhuman and unchristian.

"2. *Resolved*, That the laws in force against said traffic are founded upon the broadest principles of philanthropy, religion, and humanity; that they should remain unchanged except so far as legislation may be needed to render them more efficient; and that they should be faithfully and promptly executed by our Government, and respected by all good citizens.

"3. *Resolved*, That the Executive should be sustained and commended for any proper effort, whenever and wherever made, to enforce said laws, and to bring to speedy punishment the wicked violators thereof, and all their aiders and abettors."

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, objected to the introduction of these resolutions, but it being in order on that day to move a suspension of the rules, Mr. Kilgore moved that they be suspended, so that his resolutions might be considered. The suspension of the rules was not carried, Yeas 115, Nays 84—not two-thirds.

Of the affirmative votes, only five were from the Slave States, as follows:

MARYLAND—Messrs. Bowie, Davis, and Ricaud.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mr. Gilmer.

KENTUCKY—Mr. Marshall.

And of these five, only one, Mr. Bowie, belongs to the Democratic party.

The negative vote came, as to the bulk of it, from the Slave States. The balance was contributed by their Northern allies, as follows:

Messrs. Barr, Florence, Gillis, Gregg Lawrence W. Hall, Hodges, Miller, Nib

lack, Searing, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith, George Taylor, Vallandigham, White, and Wortendyke—15.

The favor into which the Slave Trade has of late grown in the South comes very naturally from the change of sentiment on the subject of Slavery itself. Until within a few years the Institution had been generally regarded at the South as an evil to be tolerated only until such time as it could be conveniently and safely abolished. Now the leading lights of the South regard it, or profess to regard it, as a good to be cherished and extended. If these gentlemen are right, and the fathers of the Republic, both North and South, were mistaken in their views with reference to Slavery *per se*, then it would certainly be difficult logically to demonstrate that the Foreign Slave Trade is an evil and a wrong. But it will probably require something beyond the mere assertion of these new lights, however vehemently uttered, to convince the great body of the American people that they are so very much wiser than their fathers and grandfathers.

KANSAS.

Our last summary of Kansas affairs concluded with the rejection by the People of the Territory, by a most decisive majority, of the bogus Lecompton Constitution. Shortly after, Governor Denver resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, was appointed to succeed him. A comparative lull in the fierce excitement, of which Kansas had so long been the scene, followed the concession which the government at Washington had at last been compelled to make to the popular sentiment. But about Fort Scott, on the southeastern borders of the Territory, armed collisions still continued to occur between the Free-State and the Pro-Slavery men, the latter backed by sympathising friends in Missouri. The policy adopted by Medary was substantially that followed by Denver, of leaving matters, as far as possible, to regulate themselves. The Territorial Legislature, in which the Republicans had secured a majority, met early in January. The Controller reported the taxable property in the Territory at $25,000,000, exclusive of preëmption claims, and the number of acres of land paid for and in the possession of individuals at about three millions.

The most noticeable laws of this session were an act repealing the bogus laws; a new apportionment act; an act for referring to the people the question of a new Constitutional Convention, the election to be held on the third Monday in March; and, finally, an amnesty act, putting a stop to the various prosecutions for political offences which had been commenced in the southeastern counties, and which had the effect finally to quiet the disturbances, amounting in fact to civil war, of which those counties had so long been the scene. The Legislature also passed a bill abolishing and prohibiting Slavery in the Territory, but so late in the session that the Governor was able to defeat it by omitting to sign it. At midnight, when the session closed, a bonfire was made of all the bogus statutes that could be found.

The election on the question of a new Constitutional Convention resulted in a majority of 3,881 in its favor; and, this result being ascertained, the Governor issued his proclamation for an election of delegates. The old party organizations were now abandoned, and those of Republicans and Democrats substituted, and it was on this basis that the canvass for the election of delegates proceeded. The Convention was to consist of fifty-two delegates. The Democrats proclaimed themselves disciples of Mr. Douglas and his Territorial-Sovereignty doctrine, and decidedly opposed to making Kansas a Slave State. The Leavenworth district, where, through its contractors for army supplies, the Government exercised a great influence, and which from its population was entitled to ten delegates,

elected the Democratic ticket, not, however, without the aid of fraudulent votes. But the Republicans, by their predominance in other parts of the Territory, succeeded in securing a majority in the Convention of thirty-five to seventeen.

The Convention met at Wyandot on the 5th of July, and adjourned on the 27th of the same month, after adopting a Constitution by a vote of thirty-four to thirteen, all the Democrats present voting against it and refusing to sign it. They had strenuously contended, in the Convention, for the annexation to Kansas of that part of Nebraska south of the Platte; for retaining as a part of the new State the western gold region about Pike's Peak, which was beginning to attract great numbers of immigrants; for the exclusion from the State of free negroes, and for the prohibition of bank issues, but had been defeated as to all these points.

By the Constitution, as adopted, the boundaries of the new State were declared to be the State of Missouri on the east, the 37th parallel of north latitude on the south, the 41st parallel of north latitude on the north, and the 23rd meridian of longitude west from Washington on the west. The western boundary cuts off the Pike's Peak region and the desert which bounds it on the east, and limits the new State to the habitable eastern portion of the Territory, embracing an area of some sixty thousand square miles. The executive is to consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Schools, to be chosen by the people and to serve for two years. The House of Representatives is to consist of seventy-five members, to serve one year, and the senate of twenty-five senators, to serve two years, the numbers to be regulated by law, but never to exceed one hundred representatives, and thirty-three Senators. The pay is to be three dollars a day and fifteen cents per mile travel. All bills must originate with the House, and no act can include more than one subject. The Supreme Court is to consist of three Judges, to be chosen by the people, to hold office for six years, one to go out every two years. There are to be five District Judges to be chosen by the people of their respective districts, and to serve for four years. Each county is to choose a Judge of Probate, to serve for two years, and each township is to choose Justices of the Peace, to serve also for two years. Elections are to be by ballot. Every white male who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become one, having been a resident in the State for six months, and in the precinct for thirty days, is entitled to vote.

The State is prohibited from becoming a party in carrying on any work of internal improvements, nor can any debt, to exceed a million of dollars, be contracted, unless the question be previously submitted to, and the debt authorized by, a popular vote; and in all cases a special tax must be levied sufficient to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund adequate to meet the principal when it becomes due. All corporations, banks included, must be established under general laws only, and the corporators made liable to twice the amount of their stock. The sale of lottery tickets is prohibited. The schedule annexed to the Constitution claimed of Congress $500,000, or in lieu thereof, 500,000 acres of land to meet the claims audited to mostly that amount for losses incurred by citizens of Kansas during the late troubles. The Commissioners had declined to entertain the claim of the New-England Emigrant Aid Society, to the amount of $25,000, for the destruction of their hotel at Lawrence, on the ground that they had no authority to act on any claims except those presented by citizens of Kansas, and the Convention declined to go beyond the report of the Commissioners.

A grant is asked from Congress of 4,550,000 acres of land for internal improvements, also the swamp lands of the State to be appropriated as a school fund.

Prefixed to the Constitution is a Bill of Rights, which includes a prohibition of Slavery. This Bill of Rights also provides that no person shall be incompetent to testify on account of his religious belief.

By a provision of the schedule, this Constitution was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday in October, which resulted in its ratification by the people by a majority of some four thousand. The Territorial election in November attracted but little interest from the general expectation of the admission of the State under the new Constitution. The Republicans, however, succeeded in electing their delegate to Congress and a majority of the Legislature.

The first State Election under this Constitution was held December 6, 1859. The returns from this election, as we put these pages to press, are incomplete, but leave no reasonable doubt of the success of the entire Republican ticket, viz.: Charles Robinson for Governor, Martin F. Conway for Congress, etc.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

THE Austrian rule established over the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of Italy, by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, was from the first very irksome to the Italians. They not only accused Austria of ruling her own provinces with a heavy hand, but of being the support of arbitrary government in the other Italian states. The first attempt to get rid of the Austrians was set on foot in 1819 or 1820, by the secret society of the Carbonari. The then presumptive heir of the crown of Sardinia, afterward the king Charles Albert, is said to have been a member of that society, though upon its failure he fell into disgrace with his associates, as having saved himself by treachery. However that may have been, he still continued to entertain the idea of expelling the Austrians. When, in 1848, the people of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces rose in arms, drove out the Austrian troops, and constituted themselves into two republics, Charles Albert, the king of Sardinia, having just given to his subjects a representative constitution, offered the aid of his army to the Lombards and Venetians, who agreed to accept him as king. But Charles Albert proved unable to cope with the Austrians under Radetzky, who soon entered Italy in force. The battle of Novarra settled the question, and the defeated Charles Albert abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel, the present king, to whom the Austrians —then hard pressed in other quarters— granted a peace, on condition of his paying the expenses of the war.

The Austrian predominance in Italy was thus reëstablished. But Sardinia retained her free constitution, and, being wisely governed, gradually strengthened herself at home, while she drew toward her the hopes and good wishes of the patriotic party in the other Italian states, to whom Austrian rule and influence continued distasteful as ever. Austria, on the other hand, under the plea of preventing revolutionary movements, which, once set on foot, might spread to her own discontented provinces, occupied with garrisons the northern papal cities as well as the duchies of Modena, Parma and Tuscany, with whose princes she had negotiated treaties authorizing her to do so.

Sardinia, by means of her quota of troops contributed to the Crimean war, became entitled to a representative in the Paris Conference in 1856. The affairs of Italy were introduced into that conference by Walewski, the minister of France. He declared the emperor's willingness to withdraw the French army of occupation from Rome, if Austria would at the same time withdraw her troops from the papal Legations. He suggested, too, that the Congress might hint to the king of Naples their disapprobation of his tyrannical proceedings, as dangerous to the tranquillity of his dominions, and, by consequence, to the peace of Europe. The Count Cavour, the Sardinian minister, thereupon took occasion to suggest that misgovernment and consequent discontent were not confined to Naples, but existed also in the Italian dominions of Austria. He complained, also, of the constant increase of Austrian troops in Italy, which obliged Sardinia to maintain her army on a war footing. The Congress took no action on this subject, though it seemed to be agreed that the withdrawal of both French and Austrian troops from the papal dominions was much to be desired.

From that time, the mutual jealousies and suspicions of Sardinia and Austria grew more and more marked. Sardinia was regarded by Austria as waiting an

opportunity to take the lead in a new attempt to expel her from Italy, while Sardinia accused Austria of designs against her independence, and of aiming at, and indeed, already exercising, a control over Italy which the treaty of Vienna never intended to give her.

At the diplomatic reception at Paris on New Year's Day, 1859, Napoleon addressed to the Austrian minister a few words, to the effect that the relations between France and Austria were not so cordial as he could wish. This gave to Europe the first intimation that France had determined to support Sardinia in her reclamations against Austria. This idea received confirmation from the marriage, which speedily followed, of the Emperor's cousin, the son of Jerome, to a daughter of the King of Sardinia. On the side both of Austria and Sardinia, preparations were at once made for war. Additional Austrian troops were hastily marched into Italy and advanced toward the Sardinian frontier, while Sardinia strained every effort to put herself on a war footing, and accepted the services of volunteers from the neighboring Italian states, who, to the number of several thousands, offered their services. France, also, quietly made preparations. France and Sardinia were understood to demand that Austria should withdraw her garrisons from the other Italian states, and should confine herself strictly within her own provinces. England, alarmed at the prospect of war, offered her mediation. As the parties could not be brought to terms, a European Congress was proposed to settle the conditions of an arrangement. The preliminaries of a Congress were agreed to by England, Prussia, Russia, and France; but Austria, not disposed to concede to others the control of her Italian policy, finally broke off the negotiation, and, on the 21st of April, sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding her instant disarmament, and the disbandment of her volunteers, allowing three days for an answer, and threatening war in case of refusal. The English Government, hitherto inclined to support Austria, warmly protested against this proceeding, but only succeeded in delaying the invasion for a few days. The Austrians, 120,000 strong, crossed the Ticino on the 29th of April. Their policy was supposed to be to strike at and destroy the Sardinian army, some 60,000 strong, before aid from France could arrive. But this intention, if entertained, was defeated, not only by the slowness characteristic of Austrian military movements, but by floods of rain, which swelled all the rivers, and made the roads almost impassable.

Meanwhile, French troops were poured into Italy with wonderful rapidity. One column was transported in steamers from Marseilles to Genoa; another advanced over the Alps by the road of Mont Cenis. Within three weeks, the Austrians found themselves confronted by a hundred thousand French troops, in addition to the Sardinian army. The duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena drove off their dukes, who adhered to Austria, and declared in favor of the Allies, thus exposing Lombardy to a flank attack. On the 19th of May, the Austrians commenced a retrograde movement. On the 21st occurred the first considerable engagement at Montebello. Count Stadion, at the head of 15,000 Austrians, thrown forward to make a reconnoissance, was repulsed by an advanced French division of 6,000 men under General Forey, with a loss in killed and wounded of 1,300 men. The French, who were supported by a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, admitted a loss of half that number. On the 30th of May, the Sardinians, led by their king, passed the Sesia in the face of the Austrians, who were fortified at Palestro. That village was attacked, and after a severe conflict, the Austrians were driven out of it with a loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 2,200 men. The Sardinian loss was comparatively trifling. This victory was followed by the retreat of the whole Austrian army across the Ticino. The Allies followed them closely, and on the banks of that river was fought, on the 4th of June, the great battle of Magenta. In this battle were engaged 120,000 French and 150,000 Austrians. The Austrians lost 7,000 men taken prisoners, and some 4,000 to 5,000 killed and wounded, and, in consequence of their defeat, evacuated Milan the next day. Meanwhile, Garibaldi, at the head of five or six thousand volunteers, had made his

ay into northern Lombardy, and was iving the Austrians much annoyance. rom the field of Magenta, the Austrians ade a rapid retreat upon the Mincio, vacuating Pavia and blowing up the for- fications. To cover that retreat, an ustrian division fought the battle of alegnano, from which town, after an nergetic resistance of three hours, they ere dislodged with heavy loss.

The Austrians having succeeded in con- entrating all their forces behind the Min- io, as the French approached, recrossed at river, in order to try, on ground se- ected by themselves, the fate of another attle. The armies met at Solferino on ie 24th of June. The Austrians brought nto the field some 200,000 men, and the llies about the same number. Both mperors were at the head of their re- pective armies. The attack began at 5 clock in the morning, and the battle— ne corps after another engaging in it— asted the whole day. For some time, the esult seemed to be doubtful, but, at half- ast six in the evening, the Austrians re- eated along their whole line. The total es of the Allies was some 18,000 men. hey took 6,000 prisoners and 30 cannon. he loss of the Austrians, who were al- owed to retreat without being pursued, as not, according to their own accounts, reater than that of the Allies.

The night after this battle, the Aus- rians recrossed the Mincio to seek the re- uge of their fortresses in the celebrated uadrangle. The Sardinians invested eschiera, the northwesternmost of these ortresses. Prince Napoleon, who, at the ead of 35,000 men, had advanced from uscany, where he had been employed i organizing the troops of the revolted uchies, was left to mask the fortress of antua, while the French army crossed ie Mincio and advanced to lay siege to erona. Meanwhile, the Austrian garri- ons in the dominions of the Pope at An- ona, Ravenna and Bologna, had been astily withdrawn, and that portion of ie Papal dominions known as the Lega- ons, threw off the government of the ope, and claimed, as the revolted uchies had done, annexation to Sardinia. . formidable French fleet, with troops n board, also made its appearance in ie Adriatic, and threatened to assail om that side the communication be- veen Venice and Austria. Preparations ere also on foot for getting up a revo- ution in Hungary, the Allies having ntered into communications with Kos- uth and other Hungarian exiles, and the ungarian prisoners taken at Magenta having been organized as the nucleus of an army.

Meanwhile, a great interest on behalf of Austria, had been excited in Germany, and there was reason to apprehend that, if the war went on, the Germans would take side with Austria. The Austrians, though beaten, still preserved their army unbroken, and the quadrangle was a very formidable position. These considera- tions inclined Napoleon to be content with what he had already gained. He proposed an armistice, which was signed on the 8th of July. Three days after- ward, the Emperors, having met at Vil- lafranca, the terms of a final treaty of peace were arranged. Austria agreed to resign Lombardy, which was to be an- nexed to Sardinia, Austria, however, to retain the fortresses of Mantua and Pes- chiera. Beside this, which was the main condition, the Emperors agreed to give their support to an Italian confede- ration under the Presidency of the Pope, and also to favor the restoration of the banished dukes of Tuscany and Modena, though it seems to have been agreed that no force should be used for that purpose. This peace, made without any consulta- tion with Sardinia, did not satisfy the wishes of the Italians, especially the in- habitants of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Papal Legations. In spite of all the representations made to them on be- half of France, they declined to receive back their former rulers, and insisted on annexation to Sardinia. The king of Sardinia, though prevented by France from accepting this offer, yet encouraged the people of Central Italy in maintain- ing their independent position, and re- ferred them to a European Congress as the necessary sanction for the fulfillment of their wishes. Meanwhile, the details of the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia were the subject of conferences between plenipotentiaries from the three powers assembled at Zurich, the chief difficulty being to settle the amount of the Austrian debt to be assumed by Sardinia, in con- sequence of the cession. This amount was finally fixed at a hundred and two million francs (about $20,000,000). The signature of the treaties of Zurich was immediately followed by letters of invi- tation to a Congress, to assemble at Paris on the 15th of December, to decide the fate of Central Italy. Besides the powers which took part in the treaty of Vienna—Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal and Sweden—this invitation included also Sar- dinia, Naples, and the Pope.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE 1.—*Section* 1.—All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until each enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4.—1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5.—1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in the

udgment require secrecy; and the yeas and ays of the members of either house on any uestion, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of hose present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, djourn for more than three days, nor to any ther place than that in which the two houses hall be sitting.

Section 6.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7.—1 All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for an against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8.—The Congress shall have power,—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

16. To execute exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—*Section* 1.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall, in like manner, choose a President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representatives from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2.—1. The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill any vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.—1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4.—1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—*Section* 1.—1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be in such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—*Section* 1.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.—1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union: but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to

prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4.—1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application to the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.—1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof: or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.—A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.—In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reëxamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.—The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at

least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

TREASURY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1860.

The following are the estimates of appropriations proposed (by the Secretary of the Treasury) to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$10,225,[illegible] 79
Deficiencies in General P. O. revenues	5,988,424 04
Pensions	849,000 00
Indian department	1,018,[illegible] 38
Army proper, including miscellaneous objects	13,888,725 72
Military Academy	188,892 00
Fortifications, ordnance, etc.	1,979,878 00
Naval establishment	11,244,845 68

To the estimates are added statements, showing:

1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz.:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenues from customs	3,876,961 14
Compensation to the General Post Office for mail services	700,000 00
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00
Civilization of Indians	10,000 00
Interest on the public debt	3,886,621 34

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, viz.:

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$5,211,886 22
Interior Department (Pensions and Indian)	1,287,004 03
War Department	2,898,774 50
Navy Department	2,914,838 00
Total	$[illegible],714,928 79

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, the sum of $1,207,278 45 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Estimates of permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, made by former acts of Congress, which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

Three and five per centum to certain States under the several acts for their admission into the Union	$150,000 00
Repayments for lands erroneously sold	60,000 00
Payment of debentures, drawbacks, bounties and allowances, per act of March 3, 1849	500,000 00
Repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties	450,000 00
To refund duties overcharged	40,000 00
For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, per act of June 14, 1858	1,800,000 00

For storage, cartage, drayage and labor, per same act	$179,000 00
Marine hospital establishment	196,000 00
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, and other items	46,681 10
For the compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the two Houses of Congress, etc., per act of March 3, 1851, 9 Laws, p. 591, sec. 9	275,000 00
Total	$3,771,691 10
Interest on public debt, under act of April 15, 1842	$173,021 84
Interest on public debt, under act of Jan. 28, 1847	$564,619 00
Int. on pub. debt, under act of March 31, 1848	384,500 00
Int. on pub. debt, under act of Sept. 30, 1850 (Texan indemnity)	173,050 00
Int. on pub. debt, under act of June 14, 1858	941,250 00
Interest on public debt, under act of Dec. 23, 1857 (treasury notes)	550,000 00
	2,886,021 84
Total	$3,059,253 04

NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made during the Second Session of the XXXVth Congress:

For the support of the West Point Military Academy	$179,588
Pay of Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian Agents	87,750
To the Shawnees, as per treaty	100,000
" Tonawandas " "	265,000
" Creeks " "	223,147
" Sioux " "	68,000
Other expend. relating to Ind. Tribes	1,661,618
Salaries of Envoys, Ministers, and Commiss. in Foreign Countries	204,000
Relief of Amer. Seamen in For. Coun.	150,000
Salaries of Consuls	235,000
Expenses of running boundary line between British Possessions and Washington Territory	150,000
Other Diplomatic Expenditures	208,745
Pay of Naval Officers and Seamen	3,230,489
For Provisions	945,840
Fuel for the Navy	600,000
Hemp and other materials	300,000
Repair, Armament, and Equipment of Vessels	1,000,000
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores	563,000
Contingent Expenses	396,000
Vessels for Paraguay Expedition	289,100
Pay of Marine Corps	428,987
" Superin'ts of Navy Yard, etc.	152,454
For Completing Steamers	674,000
Other Items of Expenditure	747,494
Pay and Mileage of Senators	388,962
Mileage of Members of the House.	200,000
Pay of Members of the House	1,019,000
" Commissioner of Land Office and Clerk, etc.	226,090
" Ditto of Pensions and Clerks	109,340
" Postmaster-Gen. and Clerks.	157,800
Expenses of Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts	785,060
Commissioners, Registers, and Receivers of Public Lands	277,700
Other Items of Legislative, Executive and Judicial Expenditure	3,335,544
Appropriations for Light-houses and Light-boats	367,508
For continuing Coast Surv. (Atlant.)	250,000
" " (Pacific)	180,000
Def. for Relief of Disabled Seamen.	125,000
Oil, etc., for Light-houses	$129,000
Repairs of Light-houses	110,000
Pay of Light-house Keepers	198,240
Incid. Exp. of Light-vessels, etc.	166,618
Light-buoys and Day-beacons	100,000
U. S. Capitol Extension	400,000
Extension General Post Office	150,000
Volunteers in Florida, 1857–8	418,600
Various other items	1,147,445
Pay of the Army	3,091,784
Commutation Officers' Subsistence.	208,485
" Forage	104,128
Subsistence in Kind	1,260 540
Clothing for Army, etc	1,129,810
Supplies, Quartermaster's Depart't.	1,440,000
Incidental Expenses, " "	450,000
Construction of Barracks, etc	300,000
Mileage, etc., Officers	125,000
Transportation of the Army	3,0[illegible]0 000
Purchase of Horses	200,000
Armament of Fortifications	200,000
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores	200,000
Current Expenses Ordnance Service	100,000
Manufacture of Arms	250,000
To Reimburse Massachusetts	227,176
Other Items	1,498,978
Invalid and other Pensions	852,000
Miscellaneous Appropriations	431,574

RECAPITULATION.

Indian Appropriations	2,418,585
Diplomatic Appropriations	1,047,745
Naval "	10,527,164
Legislative, Executive and Judicial.	6,946,336
Light-houses and Light-boats	367,508
Civil Appropriations	3,313,003
Army "	15,279,846
Invalid and other Pensions	852,000
West Point Academy	179,588
Miscellaneous	431,574
Total Definite Appropriations	$41,363,299

In addition to the above, a large number of appropriations were made, the respective amounts of which are indefinite; and the Annual Post Office Appropriation Bill, from ten to fifteen millions, was lost in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses of Congress, growing out of an amendment adopted by the Senate to materially increase the rates of postage.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

Name of Sovereign.	Title.	State.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Enume'n.	Religion.
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	Absolute Monarchy	189,920	15,500,000	1844	Mohammedan.
Adolphus	Duke	Nassau	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	1,736	428,218	1851	Evangelical.
Alexander	Duke	Anhalt-Bernburg	States with Limited Powers	339	50,411	1850	Evangelical.
Alexander II	Emperor	Russia	Absolute Monarchy	2,120,397	60,362,315	1846	Greek Church.
Bernard	Duke	Saxe-Meiningen	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	968	163,323	1849	Lutheran.
Charles Alexander	Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	1,403	261,370	1851	Lutheran.
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Altenburg	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	491	131,780	1850	Lutheran.
Ernest II	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber for each Duchy	790	149,753	1849	Lutheran.
Ferdinand	Landgrave	Hesse-Homburg	Absolute Monarchy—one Chamber	206	24,203	1846	Reformed.
Ferdinand II	King	Two Sicilies	Absolute Monarchy	41,521	8,681,289	1851	Catholic.
Florestan	Prince	Monaco	Absolute Monarchy	50	7,000	——	Catholic.
Francis Joseph I	Emperor	Austria	Absolute Monarchy	255,226	36,514,466	1851	Catholic.
Francis V	Duke	Modena	Absolute Monarchy	2,073	586,458	1850	Catholic.
Frederic	Prince Regent	Baden	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	5,712	1,362,774	1849	Evangelical.
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	4,701	543,328	1851	Lutheran.
Frederic VII	King	Denmark	Limited Monarchy, with Prov. States	21,856	2,296,597	1850	Lutheran.
Frederic William	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	4,430	754,590	1846	Reformed.
Fred. William IV	King	Prussia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	107,300	16,346,625	1849	Evangelical.
George	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	997	96,292	1848	Lutheran.
George	Prince	Schaumburg Lippe	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	205	28,837	1848	Reformed.
George V	King	Hanover	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	14,600	1,758,847	1848	Evangelical.
George Victor	Prince	Waldeck	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	455	58,219	1850	Evangelical.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	405	69,650	1849	Lutheran.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Sondersh	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	358	60,002	1849	Lutheran.
Henry XX	Prince	Reus—Elder Line	Limited Monarchy— } one Chamber	588	112,175	8461	Lutheran.
Henry LXII	Prince	Reus—Younger Line	Limited Monarchy— }				
Isabella II	Queen	Spain	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	176,480	14,216,219	1849	Catholic
John	King	Saxony	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	5,705	1,894,431	1849	Catholic.
Leopold	Duke	Anhalt-Dessau	States with Limited Powers	360	63,700	8491	Evangelical.
Leopold	Prince	Lippe Detmold	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	445	104,674	1849	Reformed.
Leopold I	King	Belgium	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	11,313	4,359,090	1849	Lutheran.
Leopold II	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Absolute Monarchy	8,712	1,761,140	1851	Catholic.
Louis III	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	3,761	852,524	1849	Lutheran.
Maximilian	King	Bavaria	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,435	4,519,546	1850	Catholic.
Napoleon III	Emperor	France	Const. Monarchy—Senate and Legislative body	203,736	35,781,628	1851	Catholic.
Oscar I	King	Sweden and Norway	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	170,715	3,433,803	1849	Lutheran.
				121,725	1,328,471	1845	Lutheran.
Otho I	King	Greece	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	18,244	998,266	1851	Catholic
Pedro V	King	Portugal	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	34,500	3,412,500	1841	Catholic.
Peter	Grand Duke	Oldenburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	2,470	278,030	1851	Lutheran.
Pius IX	Pope	States of the Church	Absolute Monarchy	17,048	2,908,115	1842	Catholic.
Staempfli, Jacques*	President	Switzerland	Republic—Confederation of Cantons—a Diet	15,216	2,391,478	1850	Calv. & Cath.
Victoria I	Queen	Great Britain	Limited Monarchy—Lords and Commons	116,700	27,435,325	1851	Prot. Episcopal.
Victor Emanuel II	King	Sardinia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,830	4,916,087	1848	Catholic.
William	Duke	Brunswick	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	1,525	268,943	1846	Lutheran.
William I	King	Wurtemberg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	7,568	1,802,252	1850	Lutheran.
William III	King	Holland	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	13,890	3,267,658	1851	Reformed.

* President of the Federal Council for 1859, having very limited power as an Executive officer.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1859. Rep. Morrill.	Dem. Smith.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Androscoggin..	3090	2261....	3388	1499	186
Aroostook.....	740	808....	837	795	8
Cumberland....	6376	5851....	8211	5353	605
Franklin	2231	1949....	2529	1358	21
Hancock	3907	1955....	3667	2142	161
Kennebec.....	5265	5388....	7320	2497	340
Lincoln.....	3868	4180....	4935	3598	392
Oxford.....	4113	3348....	4364	3116	28
Penobscot.....	6285	4569....	7861	3793	341
Piscataquis	1438	996....	1734	915	97
Sagadahoc	1885	996....	2956	934	397
Somerset.....	3902	2812....	4283	1926	417
Waldo	4429	3141....	5159	3158	114
Washington	3168	2772....	3299	2267	64
York.....	6036	5447....	6636	4654	154
Total	56361	44573....	67179	39080	3325

Morrill over Smith, 11988; From't over Buch., 28099.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate....Republicans, 30; Democrat, 1.
House....Republicans, 119; Democrats, 32.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1859. Rep. Goodwin.	Dem. Cate.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Belknap	1724	1850....	2062	2220	21
Carroll	2248	2330....	2185	2511	17
Cheshire	3448	2263....	3910	2269	56
Coos.....	1256	1472....	1200	1509	2
Grafton	4797	4739....	5029	4619	39
Hillsborough....	6476	5461....	7081	5326	85
Merrimac	4835	4788....	4949	4730	43
Rockingham	5799	5055....	5914	4915	111
Strafford	3498	2679....	3566	2683	20
Sullivan	2245	2165....	2449	2007	28
Total	36326	32802....	38345	33789	423

Maj. for Goodwin, 3543; From't over Buchanan, 4556.

CONGRESS, 1859.

Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
I....Marston..... 12339	Marcy.....12083—	757
II....Tappan..... 11288	George.....10228—	1060
III....Edwards 11717	Burns .....10639—	1078
R.E. Con. Twitchell.. 36310	Voss .....32853—	3426

LEGISLATURE, 1859.

Senate...Republicans, 8; Democrats, 4.
House....Republicans, 199; Democrats, 136.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1859. Rep. Hall.	Dem. Sanc.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Addison.....	3042	545....	3362	834	93
Bennington	1866	1253....	2130	785	70
Caledonia.....	2217	1337....	2540	1051	23
Chittenden.....	2837	819....	2944	688	73
Essex.....	541	423....	622	274	4
Franklin.....	2022	1230....	2454	870	65
Grand Isle.....	294	245....	405	92	9
Lamoille.....	1513	546....	1607	402	13
Orange	3052	2185....	3207	1364	61
Orleans	1715	887....	2007	494	6
Rutland.....	3006	1070....	4798	831	35
Washington.....	2997	1676....	3821	1359	5
Windham.....	3137	950....	4068	742	47
Windsor	3428	1330....	5706	1273	66
Total	31367	14499....	39651	10569	545

Maj. for Hall, 16868; Fremont over Buchanan, 28902.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate. Republicans, 30; Democrats, 0 [illegible]
House. Republicans, 199; Democrats, 32; Ind'nt, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1859. Rep. Banks.	Dem. Butler.	Am. Briggs.	Governor, 1858. Rep. B'ks.	Dem. Beach.	Am. Law'ce.
Barnstable ...	1457	700	135....	1282	566	286
Berkshire....	3276	2605	857....	3715	2783	457
Bristol.....	3360	1831	2017....	5083	2144	685
Dukes	227	195	94....	135	177	66
Essex.....	8049	4533	1857....	9440	4039	1942
Franklin.....	2572	1470	200....	2894	1324	66
Hampden.....	3303	2046	468....	3531	2776	364
Hampshire....	3999	731	396....	3375	755	147
Middlesex....10988		6488	2609....	11621	7175	2334
Nantucket.....	249	107	93....	220	142	9
Norfolk	4478	2288	1911....	5197	3527	1874
Plymouth ...	3284	1548	899....	4302	1597	683
Suffolk.....	8473	4434	2165....	7259	6861	2085
Worcester....	9605	4999	1221....	10626	4432	1256
Total 58780		35334	14365....	65700	36298	12084

Banks over Butler, 23446; Banks over Beach, 30402.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Republicans.	Democrats.	Americans.
Trask.....60306;	Bemis.....35091;	Sumner....13965

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Warner ...60304; Bowerman..35431; Allen 10834

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Phillips...60264; Mason .....32784; Morris ...10894

TREASURER.

Tenney....60555; Dennett....34878; Kimball .11229

AUDITOR.

White ....60268; Estabrook..36474; Sever 11229

The Legislature is very decidedly Republican in both branches.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1859. Opp. Turner.	Dem. Potter.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Bristol	445	124....	603	357	218
Kent.....	1022	899....	1260	566	15
Newport.....	1649	450....	1256	780	659
Providence.....	4904	1969....	6903	4432	331
Washington.....	918	804....	1443	596	452
Total	8938	4546....	11467	6690	1675

Maj. for Turner, 4392; Fremont over Buchanan, 4787.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Republicans.	Am. Republicans.	Democrats.
Hill.....3317;	Saunders 5570;	Browa.....3351

SECRETARY OF STATE.

No candidate..; Bartlett .....8945; Steen 3471

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hart* .... 431; Kimball.....3413; Metcalf 3505

TREASURER.

Carr .....3252; Parker .....5567; Newton....3441

As an absolute majority of all the votes cast is required to elect, there was no choice by the people for Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer; but the Legislature in Grand Committee, whose duty it is to select from the highest two candidates, elected Isaac Saunders as Lieutenant Governor, and Samuel A. Parker as Treasurer.

CONGRESS, 1859.

Dist.	Rep.	Am. Rep.	Dem.
I...Davis..2422;	Robinson ..3797;	Arnold....1533	
II...	Brayton ...3102;	Anthony ..1753	

A second trial for member in the 1st District, resulted in the choice of Mr. Robinson, as follows:—

Davis....3254; Robinson..3405.

LEGISLATURE, 1859.

Senate....Opposition, 37; Democrats, 5.
House....Opposition, 62; Democrats, 9.

* American Republican.

NEW YORK.

Counties.	Sec. State. Rep. Leavenw'th.	Sec. State. Dem. *Jones.	Comptroller. Rep. *Denniston.	Comptroller. Dem. Church.	Prison Ins. Rep. Forrest.	Prison Ins. Dem. *Elderkin.	Governor, 1858. Rep. Morgan.	Governor, 1858. Dem. Parker.	Governor, 1858. Am. Bur'ws.	Governor, 1858. Abol. Smith.	President, '56. Rep. Frem't.	President, '56. Dem. Buch.	President, '56. Am. Fill.
Albany	7253	9216	8371	8067	7391	9033	5612	9118	3422	105	5016	7751	5801
Allegany	4771	2133	4886	2022	4766	2136	4288	1894	621	526	6545	1640	886
Broome	3491	2915	3597	2811	3489	2916	3531	2573	367	53	4297	2106	721
Cattaraugus	3973	2900	4044	2796	3970	2888	4309	2825	356	227	5166	1793	978
Cayuga	6180	3641	6410	3311	6072	3631	5852	2838	729	134	7035	1818	[illegible]
Chautauqua	5590	3211	6241	2859	5583	3219	5479	2129	1395	167	7037	1847	[illegible]
Chemung	2452	2414	2432	2381	2431	2438	2369	2533	148	29	2564	1789	[illegible]
Chenango	4482	3614	4706	3393	4482	3611	4461	3558	288	72	5458	2405	[illegible]
Clinton	3252	3184	3332	3104	3228	3206	2698	2383	523	56	2589	2134	[illegible]
Columbia	3946	4123	4554	3513	3977	4085	3860	3459	750	8	3318	3020	[illegible]
Cortland	3018	2084	3120	1978	3017	2082	2717	1666	267	227	3596	1181	[illegible]
Delaware	3600	3484	4143	2934	3604	3476	3855	2868	1072	145	4367	2107	[illegible]
Dutchess	5237	5070	5634	4675	5247	5058	5518	5007	718	87	5512	4039	[illegible]
Erie	7466	9416	9665	7204	7532	9332	7966	7907	4322	31	6902	7536	[illegible]
Essex	2396	1519	2443	1471	2397	1517	2275	1457	656	129	2904	1173	[illegible]
Franklin	2292	2294	2344	2243	2292	2296	1621	2141	782	56	1459	1600	[illegible]
Fulton	2669	2446	2732	2374	2672	2437	2090	1689	464	69	2593	1374	[illegible]
Genesee	3309	2042	3588	1750	3309	2038	2838	1408	684	26	3620	1434	[illegible]
Greene	2600	3253	2691	3056	2500	3250	2218	2940	542	24	2164	2346	[illegible]
Hamilton	213	396	213	396	213	398	131	365	10	8	149	250	117
Herkimer	4426	2861	4510	2572	4433	2548	4568	2606	452	73	5074	1650	1230
Jefferson	6860	5004	6902	4948	6859	5006	6899	4595	547	204	8249	3496	1068
Kings	7971	13042	9446	11431	7910	12950	8170	13520	3008	72	7846	14174	2647
Lewis	2359	1918	2359	1920	2346	1921	2557	1881	38	126	3124	1114	418
Livingston	3215	2676	3591	2299	3220	2668	3162	1976	1025	72	3597	1652	1979
Madison	4676	2805	4925	2552	4685	2691	4445	2472	614	636	6312	1861	868
Monroe	7065	4798	6970	4882	7108	4742	7417	5224	1144	31	7584	4683	3070
Montgomery	2600	3069	3013	2800	2779	3030	2834	2262	875	20	3076	1485	1713
New York	18272	38462	22088	34554	18331	38276	21602	41055	6991	51	17771	41913	19922
Niagara	3688	3303	4128	2839	3697	3282	3317	2235	1255	64	3906	1864	1986
Oneida	10288	7306	10400	7209	10322	7284	10728	7993	586	150	11174	6386	1601
Onondaga	8833	6082	9037	5897	8742	6202	8400	6219	711	163	10071	4227	1724
Ontario	3571	3104	4377	2298	3571	3098	3872	2232	1406	88	4551	1643	2190
Orange	4056	4988	4381	4618	4048	4985	3840	4306	1011	6	4274	3948	2172
Orleans	2848	2230	2859	2196	2914	2160	2579	1190	976	49	3088	1052	1412
Oswego	7004	4850	6976	4869	7006	4815	6436	4842	455	326	8246	3683	1175
Otsego	5469	4912	5502	4879	5472	4903	5383	4541	355	70	6373	3595	1229
Putnam	1018	1210	1088	1141	1029	1198	861	1352	62	..	963	1096	479
Queens	1315	3540	1907	2937	1385	3464	1779	3085	1068	10	1886	2394	2521
Rensselaer	5002	7933	7424	5516	4950	7902	5056	5499	3028	60	5153	4415	4548
Richmond	678	1659	1002	1300	747	1558	686	1883	380	..	736	1550	946
Rockland	749	1751	1051	1429	732	1746	606	1368	524	..	668	1526	937
Saratoga	4352	4417	4752	4017	4360	4389	4163	3691	1281	45	4524	2446	2581
Schenectady	1779	1780	1981	1577	2244	1311	1493	1326	832	8	1714	787	1213
Schoharie	2503	3605	2702	3402	2508	3596	2036	3403	726	109	2376	2837	1630
Schuyler	1884	1821	2143	1590	1940	1796	2003	1448	271	22	2542	981	461
Seneca	1903	2363	2240	2026	1919	2342	1864	1886	1023	10	2163	1625	1256
Steuben	5759	4850	6089	4516	5758	4848	6083	4258	1012	73	7270	3217	2034
St. Lawrence	7846	3347	8009	3186	7701	3464	7691	2618	484	169	[illegible]	1950	1332
Suffolk	1694	2632	2110	2221	1706	2625	2144	2107	589	9	2983	2045	1980
Sullivan	1670	2102	2463	2304	1679	3088	1344	1914	1563	7	1690	1583	2037
Tioga	3023	2680	3147	2458	3015	2586	2822	2628	237	24	3331	2154	436
Tompkins	3280	2514	3501	2296	3284	2512	3389	1969	745	80	4019	1430	1470
Ulster	4034	5596	5039	4617	4040	5622	2942	4724	3270	4	2932	4030	4706
Warren	2183	1688	2187	1680	2182	1685	1730	1444	526	97	2202	1006	735
Washington	4735	2974	5135	2669	4737	2969	4498	2511	1170	110	5174	1632	1848
Wayne	4658	3210	4694	3057	4660	3210	4731	2636	862	150	5776	1999	1448
Westchester	4830	6543	5172	5690	4848	6522	4266	5447	1428	9	4450	4600	3641
Wyoming	3128	1812	3148	1787	3115	1816	3205	1952	350	64	4066	1911	571
Yates	2236	1218	2247	1195	2231	1209	2479	1288	147	6	2994	915	351
Total	251139	252589	275962	227304	251784	251194	247953	230513	60880	5470	276007	195878	124604

Jones' maj., 1450; Denniston's, 48648; Forrest's, 590; Morgan over Parker, 17440; Frem't over Buch., 80129.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS

	Republicans.		Democrats.		Maj's.
Treasurer	Philip Dorsheimer,*	275,587	Isaac V. Vanderpoel,	226,755	48,832
Attorney General	Charles G. Myers,*	276,792	Lyman Tremain,	227,345	49,447
State Engineer and Surveyor	Orville W. Storey	250,880	Van Rensselaer Richmond,*	252,312	1,432
Canal Commissioner	Ogden N. Chapin,	251,449	William I. Skinner,*	251,777	328
Judge of Appeals	Henry E. Davies,*	272,275	Alexander S. Johnson	227,171	45,104
Clerk of Appeals	Charles Hughes,*	275,286	John L. Lewis, Jr.,	227,355	47,931
State Loan of $2,500,000	For the Loan,	125,370	Against the Loan,	77,466	47,904

The above, with the exception of the vote on the Loan, are the actual returns sent from the various counties of the State to the State Department at Albany; but in consequence of informality in some of the returns, the officially declared result, on a number of candidates, varies from the actual. The vote for Forrest is declared at 248,430; Elderken, 237,579; Storey, 246,041; Richmond, 250,247; Chapin, 245,976; Davies, 265,508; Johnson, 223,525; Lewis, 221,084.

LEGISLATURE.—SENATE—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 9. ASSEMBLY—Republicans, 91; Dem., 37.

* Nominated and supported by the Americans, or "Balance of Power" Party.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR SENATORS, 1859.

Districts.	*Rep.* Norton.	*Dem.* Lawrence
I.		
Queens	1260	3007
Richmond	1026	1243
Suffolk	2045	2287
Total	4321	6537

Maj. for Lawrence, 1616.

II.	Pierson.	Gardiner
Brooklyn, 1	351	288
2	162	534
3	746	301
4	654	599
5	232	1064
7	441	574
11	1100	891
13	961	557
19	293	177
Total	4910	4980

Maj. for Gardiner, 70.

III.	Bergen.	Spinola
Brooklyn, 6	650	352
8	380	211
9	340	533
10	905	821
12	95	599
14	852	695
15	408	250
16	495	515
17	903	266
18	153	151
5 towns	337	526
Total	4516	5018

Hatfield, *Ind. Dem.*, 1062.
Spinola over Bergen, 502.

IV.	Hall.	Murphy
1	7	721
2	108	202
3	121	231
4	189	1147
5	480	980
6	109	1563
7	876	1869
8	918	1400
14	86	1594
Total	2895	9697

Wilson, *Dem.* 2037.
Murphy over Hall, 6812.

V.	Brewer.	Kelly
10	913	1094
11	1139	2513
13	956	1350
17	2347	2393
Total	5335	7360

Maj. for Kelly, 2015.

VI.	Manierre.	McMurray
9	1699	899
15	1199	574
16	1435	1271
18	1320	1302
Total	5693	4046

Parsons, *Ind. Dem.*, 2691; Guest, *Am.*, 1634.
Manierre over McMurray, 1647.

VII.	Conover.	Connolly
12	674	1251
19	818	1529
20	1794	2260
21	1544	1835
22	1220	1891
Total	6050	8766

Maj. for Connolly, 2716.

VIII.	Robertson.	Brandreth
Putnam	1315	856
Rockland	857	1030
Westchester	5979	4566
Total	8151	6452

Hoffman received 515 votes.
Robertson over Brandreth, 1729.

IX.	Davis.	Grant
Orange	4208	4606
Sullivan	1794	2962
Total	6002	7770

Maj. for Grant, 1768.

X.	Fiero.	Larraway
Green	2774	2903
Ulster	5083	4550
Total	7857	7453

Maj. for Fiero, 404.

XI.	Ketcham.	Emans
Columbia	4414	3619
Dutchess	5604	4731
Total	9918	8350

Maj. for Ketcham, 1568.

XII.	Richmond.	Willard
Rensselaer	6513	6347
Washington	4974	2689
Total	11487	9036

Maj. for Richmond, 2451.

XIII.	Ten Eyck.	Colvin
Albany	6890	7006

Young, *Dem.*, received 1866 votes, and Calhoun, *Am.*, 635.
Colvin over Ten Eyck, 126.

XIV.	Ramsay.	Holmes
Delaware	4223	2352
Schenectady	1786	1563
Schoharie	2823	3212
Total	8832	7027

Maj. for Ramsay, 1205.

XV.	Wait.	Blood
Fulton	2674	2497
Hamilton	236	370
Montgomery	2699	3032
Saratoga	4225	4530
Total	9734	10429

Maj. for Blood, 695.

XVI.	Lapham.	Tomlinson
Clinton	3098	3297
Essex	2216	1703
Warren	2183	1684
Total	7497	6684

Maj. for Lapham, 813.

XVII.	Montgomery.	Lawrence
Franklin	2249	2821
St. Lawrence	7969	5168
Total	10218	5489

Maj. for Montgomery, 4729.

XVIII.	Bell.	Blodget
Jefferson	6837	4962
Lewis	2265	2010
Total	9102	6972

Maj. for Bell, 2130.

XIX.	Ferry.	Rider
Oneida	10468	7676

Maj. for Ferry, 3407.

XX.	Reich.	Eddy
Herkimer	4426	2954
Otsego	5035	4522
Total	9361	7406

Maj. for Reich, 2545.

XXI.	Warner.	Allen
Oswego	6546	4951

Maj. for Warner, 1595.

XXII.	Munroe.	Graves
Onondaga	8633	6136

Maj. for Munroe, 2497.

XXIII.	McGraw.	Petrie
Chenango	4677	3617
Cortland	3148	1939
Madison	4636	3619
Total	12261	8175

Maj. for McGraw, 4076.

XXIV.	Truman.	Tompkins
Broome	3544	3026
Tioga	3124	2469
Tompkins	3876	2373
Total	10044	7709

Maj. for Truman, 2344.

XXV.	Williams.	Porter
Cayuga	6178	3623
Wayne	4732	3062
Total	10910	6685

Maj. for Williams, 4325.

XXVI.	Hillhouse.	Stewart
Ontario	3598	3070
Seneca	1852	2305
Yates	2173	1256
Total	7653	6602

Maj. for Hillhouse, 961.

XXVII.	Hammond.	Graves
Chemung	2456	2589
Schuyler	1606	2006
Steuben	5782	4617
Total	9936	9012

Maj. for Hammond, 924.

XXVIII.	Goss.	Williams
Monroe	7113	4679

Maj. for Goss, 2434.

XXIX.	Murphy.	Paine
Genesee	3215	2124
Niagara	3548	3480
Orleans	2817	2253
Total	9578	7857

Maj. for Murphy, 1721.

XXX.	Abell.	Thayer
Allegany	4799	1945
Livingston	3208	3543
Wyoming	2912	1873
Total	10919	6361

Maj. for Abell, 4558.

XXXI.	Prosser.	Rogers
Erie	9705	7159

Maj. for Prosser, 2546.

XXXII.	Sessions.	Lee
Cattaraugus	3936	2954
Chautauqua	4867	3783
Total	8805	6667

Maj. for Sessions, 2138.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Surv'r Gen'l. Opp. Cochran.	Dem. Wright.	Aud'r Gen'l. Opp. Keim.	Dem. Rowe.	Sup. Jdgn'58. Opp. Read.	Dem. Porter.
Adams	2539	2539	2930	2546	2220	2246
Allegheny	7934	4720.	7930	4729.	10057	6508
Armstrong	2282	1945.	2261	1942.	2586	2003
Beaver	1756	1131.	1748	1132.	1861	1152
Bedford	2011	2147	2009	2150.	1811	2007
Berks	6251	7444.	6151	7268.	5024	9654
Blair	2600	1449.	2602	1449.	2714	1679
Bradford	3743	1639.	3733	1651.	4632	1096
Bucks	5172	5159.	5176	5154.	5205	5171
Butler	2075	1514.	2087	1514.	2534	1984
Cambria	1593	1868.	1581	1900.	1671	2100
Carbon	1491	1640.	1513	1626.	1467	1263
Centre	2446	2233.	2444	2233.	2364	2060
Chester	6066	4044.	6035	4046.	7371	4742
Clarion	532	1216.	531	1225.	1366	2185
Clearfield	1129	1448.	1122	1455.	994	1514
Clinton	1226	1600.	1255	1580.	1240	1367
Columbia	1005	1782.	1070	1808.	1458	1902
Crawford	2766	2141.	2765	2125.	3070	2114
Cumberland	2921	3234.	2932	3234.	2501	2811
Dauphin	3351	2217.	3284	2277.	3344	2185
Delaware	2097	1280.	2111	1261.	2818	1604
Elk	317	411.	309	418.	353	519
Erie	2325	1119.	2299	1144.	3233	1921
Fayette	2676	2824.	2651	2817.	2206	2527
Forest	37	30.	37	31.	77	70
Franklin	3692	3367.	3552	3393.	3385	3090
Fulton	716	851.	715	851.	565	730
Greene	785	1596.	760	1588.	842	1941
Huntingdon	2264	1774.	2283	1778.	2079	1300
Indiana	1922	837.	1932	795.	3027	1440
Jefferson	1071	851.	1070	806.	1257	1153
Juniata	1223	1309.	1223	1309.	1216	1215
Lancaster	7602	8433.	7598	8443.	9925	6066
Lawrence	1351	526.	1339	420.	1923	601
Lebanon	2451	1289.	2461	1283.	2697	1508
Lehigh	3613	3856.	3622	3842.	2917	3102
Luzerne	5071	6936.	5112	6839.	4747	4496
Lycoming	2690	2949.	2698	2904.	2223	2299
McKean	600	587.	603	585.	773	546
Mercer	2770	2225.	2755	2222.	2825	2120
Mifflin	1372	1439.	1376	1434.	1466	1122
Monroe	409	1777.	435	1754.	599	1424
Montgomery	4535	5056.	4572	5026.	5576	5525
Montour	602	1154.	618	1142.	813	770
Northamp'n	2797	4077.	2794	4066.	2225	5041
Northumb'd	1602	2159.	1642	2167.	1791	1628
Perry	2070	2052.	2069	2051.	1791	1628
Philadel	29525	26366.	29701	26203.	33395	26867
Pike	135	721.	127	720.	176	497
Potter	918	502.	893	517.	983	498
Schuylkill	4879	4534.	4966	4469.	5703	5494
Snyder	1286	757.	1322	709.	1402	1055
Somerset	2187	1190.	2196	1175.	2477	1585
Sullivan	324	525.	331	507.	397	488
Susquehan'a	2807	2091.	2805	2092.	3121	1954
Tioga	1940	1042.	1972	1031.	3084	1449
Union	1363	840.	1375	829.	1285	748
Venango	2022	1837.	2022	1844.	1902	1743
Warren	1139	757.	1129	759.	1605	1097
Washington	3745	3390.	3749	3396.	3906	3677
Wayne	1609	1949.	1610	1947.	1763	2121
Westm'rel'd	3803	4163.	3780	4152.	3783	4456
Wyoming	751	945.	758	942.	844	951
York	4983	5203.	4941	5265.	5942	4529
Total	181835	164545.	182282	163970.	198117	171130

Maj. for Cochran, 17290; do. for Keim, 18312; do. for Read, 26987

PRESIDENT, 1856.

Fremont, 147963; Buch., 230772; Fillmore, 82202. Buchanan over Fremont, 82809—over all, 607.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1858.

Fraser, *Opp.*, 196626; Frost, *Dem.*, 170336. Majority for Fraser, 26290.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Opposition, 21; Democrats, 12.
HOUSE.....Opposition, 67; Democrats, 33.

MARYLAND.

Districts.	Con'r'ss. Opp. Cox.	Dem. Stewart.	Con'r'ss. Opp. Purnell.	Dem. Jarrett.	Pres. '56. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
I. Caroline	514	798..	509	805..	636	748
Dorchester	1183	1220..	1207	1206..	1293	979
Queen Anne's	921	967..	895	972..	804	711
Somerset	1500	1426..	1530	1308..	1668	1125
Talbot	700	920..	725	861..	749	910
Worcester	1278	1534..	1307	1510..	1324	1128
Total	6354	6864..	6476	6762..	6403	6121

Majority for Stewart, 510; do. for Jarrett, 286; do. for Fillmore, 278.

II.	Webster. Opp.	McHenry. Dem.	Purnell. Opp.	Jarrett. Dem.	Fill. Am.	Buch. Dem.
Balt. Co. (part)	1690	1760..	1684	1778..	2304	2155
Carroll	2433	2297..	2414	2329..	2246	2200
Cecil	2044	1970..	2013	2011..	1284	1845
Harford	2096	1647..	1762	1998..	2074	1405
Kent	836	769..	843	765..	833	850
Total	9098	8443..	8736	8833..	10641	9954

Majority for Webster, 655; do. for Jimison, 97; do. for Fillmore, 1,587.

III.	Harris. Opp.	Preston. Dem.	Purnell. Opp.	Jarrett. Dem.	Fill. Am.	Buch. Dem.
Balt. City (p't)	8026	3654..	8069	3806..	16900	9933
Balt. Co. (part)	1591	1672..	1669	1547..	In 24	Dist.
Total	9617	4326..	9669	4353..	16900	9933

Majority for Harris, 5291; do. for Purnell, 5316; do. for Fillmore, 7018.

IV.	Davis. Opp.	Harrison. Dem.	Purnell. Opp.	Jarrett. Dem.	Fill. Am.	Buch. Dem.
Balt. City (p't)	10168	2796..	10118	2720..	In 24	Dist.

Majority for Davis, 7372; do. for Purnell, 7398.

V.	Hoffman. Opp.	Kunkel. Dem.	Purnell. Opp.	Jarrett. Dem.	Fill. Am.	Buch. Dem.
Alleghany	2201	2269..	2124	2264..	1936	2248
Frederick	3673	3715..	3731	3669..	3724	3304
Washington	2843	2842..	2837	2875..	2717	2670
Total	8716	8849..	8692	8808..	8379	8222

Majority for Kunkel, 133; do. for Jarrett, 286; do. for Fillmore, 137.

VI.	Hagner. Opp.	Hughes. Dem.	Purnell. Opp.	Jarrett. Dem.	Fill. Am.	Buch. Dem.
Anne Arundel	1107	1085..	1099	1123..	1043	927
Calvert	430	443..	412	466..	401	393
Charles	578	632..	603	667..	46'	788
Howard	762	843..	747	865..	890	833
Montgomery	1177	1304..	1170	1315..	1290	1125
Prince Geo.'s	842	905..	790	1061..	951	965
St. Mary's	453	1014..	325	1088..	347	1052
Total	5354	6302..	5146	6639..	5140	5835

Majority for Hughes, 948; do. for Jarrett, 1493; do. for Buchanan, 695.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Opposition.	Democrats.	Maj.
Comptr'ler	Purnell...48837	Jarrett 38354	10483
Congress	Opposit'n..49337	Democratic37560	11787
Pres. '56	Fillmore..47460	Buchanan.39115	8345
Gov. '57	Hicks 47141	Groome...38682	8459

LEGISLATURE, 1859.

SENATE....Opposition, 19; Democrats, 12.
HOUSE.....Opposition, 28; Democrats, 46.

LEGISLATURE, 1857.

SENATE.....Americans, 15; Democrats, 7.
HOUSE.....Americans, 44; Democrats, 28.

The seats of the members from Baltimore, Messrs. J. Morrison Harris and Henry Winter Davis, will, it is said, be contested on the ground of alleged frauds at the election.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Districts.	Congress, '59. Opposition.	Dem.	President, '56. Am.	Dem.
I.	Smith.	Shaw.	Fillmore.	Buch.
Bertie	965	806	511	483
Camden	536	469	474	89
Chowan	294	295	212	295
Currituck	256	695	128	338
Gates	462	466	305	396
Halifax	562	789	509	653
Hertford	479	383	375	391
Martin	353	780	311	726
Northampton	599	755	466	621
Pasquotank	569	340	532	299
Perquimans	431	280	346	254
Tyrrell	397	131	277	92
Washington	471	355	364	236
Total	6045	6531	4510	4934

Majority for Smith, 514; do. for Buchanan, 424.

II.	Scattering.	Raffa.	Fill.	Buch.
Beaufort	140	357	796	625
Carteret		202	389	463
Craven	80	875	475	896
Edgecomb	4	867	151	1261
Greene	89	295	218	378
Hyde	16	168	396	248
Jones	29	140	157	211
Lenoir	17	510	264	434
Onslow	58	387	145	655
Pitt	61	569	570	730
Wayne	11	627	298	1172
Total	476	4262	3771	7007

Majority for Raffa, 3906; do. for Buchanan, 3236.

III.	*McDuffie.	Winslow.	Fill.	Buch.
Bladen	192	283	267	463
Brunswick	No return.		384	364
Columbus	93	272	212	527
Cumberland	404	1059	767	1267
Duplin	67	760	117	1175
New Hanover	90	789	677	1472
Richmond	No return.		500	176
Robeson		525	566	675
Sampson	104	596	358	927
Total	949	4186	3948	7033

Maj. for Winslow, 3237; do. for Buchanan, 3154.

IV.	Sanders.	Branch.	Fill.	Buch.
Franklin	233	626	256	793
Granville	290	675	766	1060
Johnston	546	860	619	966
Nash	66	879	61	1066
Orange	572	739	747	909
Wake	696	1405	789	1472
Warren	57	653	78	841
Total	2459	5827	3305	7101

Majority for Branch, 3368; do. for Buchanan, 3796.

V.	Gilmer.	Williams.	Fill.	Buch.
Alamance	576	689	452	717
Caswell	183	836	212	917
Chatham	983	852	737	761
Guilford	2047	468	1515	413
Montgomery	632	179	546	106
Moore	529	569	499	440
Person	201	802	279	843
Randolph	1203	427	1025	336
Total	6361	4512	5305	4236

Majority for Gilmer, 1849; do. for Fillmore, 1070.

VI.	Leach.	Scales.	Fill.	Buch.
Alexander	539	266	322	314
Allegany	147	353	New County.	
Ashe	739	462	617	531
Davidson	1470	795	964	634
Davie	651	579	477	379
Forsyth	955	1051	772	1043
Iredell	1683	472	1241	303

* Independent Democrat.

	Leach.	Scales.	Fill.	Buch.
Rockingham	402	1417	389	1001
Stokes	617	768	331	696
Surry	601	826	362	704
Yadkin	953	597	604	488
Total	8586	7664	6139	8961

Majority for Leach, 922; do. for Fillmore, 188.

VII.	Walkup.	Craige.	Fill.	Buch.
Anson	765	257	723	311
Cabarrus	517	568	894	363
Catawba	151	698	168	653
Cleveland	106	729	71	796
Gaston	96	705	53	907
Lincoln	192	439	229	514
Mecklenburg	411	777	573	1031
Rowan	756	849	866	779
Stanly	771	66	751	106
Union	280	627	236	655
Total	4075	5495	4240	5909

Majority for Craige, 1420; do. for Buchanan, 1669.

VIII.	Vance.	Coleman.	Fill.	Buch.
Buncombe	833	858	731	778
Burke	569	414	311	578
Caldwell	539	223	374	394
Cherokee	675	385	523	446
Haywood	307	449	191	418
Henderson	631	514	406	434
Jackson	245	376	65	404
Macon	489	539	308	347
Madison	394	425	183	480
McDowell	476	351	274	380
Polk	187	180	124	156
Rutherford	767	643	412	576
Watauga	321	191	308	146
Wilkes	1190	389	902	380
Yancy	463	616	308	616
Total	8026	6231	5468	6177

Majority for Vance, 1695; do. for Buchanan, 709.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Opposition.	Democrats.	Maj.
Congr's'59..Opposition 39867;	Democrat. 43929—	6071
Pres'd't.'56..Fillmore..36966	Buchanan, 48246—	11280
Gov'or '56..McRae.....39965	Ellis.....56223—	16267
Gov'or '56..Gilmer....44959	Bragg....57855—	12896

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Governor, 1859. Opp. Olden.	Dem. Wright.	President, 1856. Rep. From.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Atlantic	853	740	547	664	160
Bergen	1262	1518	456	1548	797
Burlington	4748	3399	3149	2982	1584
Camden	2324	2339	817	1766	2068
Cape May	570	497	177	312	497
Cumberland	1830	1635	642	1574	1231
Essex	7883	7454	4760	6845	4338
Gloucester	1477	1206	639	996	1380
Hudson	3131	3726	1702	2574	1411
Hunterdon	2726	3445	1554	3496	1110
Mercer	3587	2981	2155	2857	1064
Morris	3076	3138	2310	3006	690
Monmouth	3005	3451	1008	3319	1818
Middlesex	3253	2497	1209	3468	1988
Ocean	1341	730	892	660	304
Passaic	2463	1870	1432	1618	954
Salem	2051	1981	432	1769	1510
Somerset	2011	1838	1296	1846	707
Sussex	1843	2020	1601	3054	3
Union	1766	1999	New County.		
Warren	2116	2843	1596	2877	44
Total	53315	51714	28338	46943	24114

Olden over Wright, 1601; Buchanan over Fremont 18605.

LEGISLATURE, 1859.

SENATE....Republicans, 8; Dem., 12; Americans, 1
HOUSE....Republicans, 25; Dem., 30; Americans, 2

GEORGIA.

Districts.	Congress. '58 Opp.	Dem.	Governor, '59 Opp.	Dem.	Pres., '56. Am.	Dem.
I.	McIntyre.	Love.	Akin.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Appling	57	445..	121	351..	96	268
Berrien	165	345..	156	348..	79	230
Brooks	299	300..	225	343..New County		
Bryan	128	152..	119	167..	94	125
Bulloch	21	569..	20	586..	34	480
Camden	43	137..	57	153..	28	136
Chatham	649	696..	632	736..	971	1445
Charlton	11	190..	16	190..	88	129
Clinch	105	261..	79	288..	137	171
Coffee	41	279..	51	273..	16	16
Colquitt	84	144..	57	168..	75	106
Echols	49	132..	56	127..New County		
Effingham	254	170..	252	185..	189	171
Emanuel	131	465..	73	445..	259	273
Glynn	41	176..	39	191..	91	110
Irwin	9	200..	17	208..	30	155
Johnson	146	180..	152	200..New County		
Laurens	167	235..	326	134..	406	70
Liberty	115	218..	141	232..	133	191
Lowndes	216	236..	193	262..	292	443
McIntosh	72	144..	86	127..	49	155
Montgomery	259	55..	276	72..	201	36
Pierce	19	199..	35	185..New County		
Tattnall	176	291..	166	300..	186	191
Telfair	140	192..	137	203..	121	110
Thomas	428	477..	398	622..	333	463
Ware	44	231..	45	229..	6	125
Wayne	22	125..	26	180..	39	131
Total	3681	7247..	4035	7405..	3903	5757

Maj. for Love, 3366; do. for Brown, 3370; do. for Buchanan, 1854.

II.	Douglas.	Crawford.	Akin.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Baker	92	207..	115	203..	175	483
Calhoun	102	299..	97	302..	56	251
Chattahoochee	242	358..	251	300..	231	320
Clay	225	253..	216	276..	188	279
Decatur	517	511..	522	540..	454	596
Dooley	210	544..	244	564..	200	419
Dougherty	197	299..	211	310..	197	266
Early	93	263..	222	229..	149	299
Lee	209	215..	222	229..	229	250
Macon	386	284..	401	308..	385	274
Marion	318	387..	364	432..	496	494
Miller	48	201..	44	221..	20	153
Mitchell	97	353..	98	358..New County		
Muscogee	682	749..	853	747..	933	710
Pulaski	148	406..	159	416..	240	417
Quitman	157	199..	186	213..New County		
Randolph	544	468..	436	541..	450	556
Schley	217	218..	214	228..New County		
Stewart	572	557..	580	568..	598	558
Sumter	592	507..	641	517..	895	701
Terrell	378	274..	381	280..	313	233
Webster	275	216..	231	219..	223	213
Wilcox	8	259..	16	260..New County		
Worth	109	272..	114	277..	83	227
Total	6487	8279	6017	8532	6514	7569

Bethune, Ind., received 417 votes for Congress.

Crawford over Douglas, 1863; Brown over Akin, 1615; Buchanan over Fillmore, 1055.

III.	Hardman.	Speer.	Akin.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Bibb	908	879..	911	970..	774	959
Butts	326	381..	320	416..	283	357
Crawford	248	296..	241	411..	228	378
Harris	633	458..	597	466..	753	528
Houston	584	556..	544	578..	576	604
Monroe	633	580..	606	562..	666	505
Pike	423	618..	396	660..	491	630
Spaulding	445	474..	445	515..	540	546
Talbot	564	492..	579	494..	547	442
Taylor	330	362..	321	383..	312	429
Upson	553	292..	558	296..	617	306
Total	5656	5483	5670	5751	5777	5712

Majority for Hardman, 153; do. for Brown, 81; do. for Fillmore, 65.

IV.	Wright.	Garnett.	Akin.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Campbell	389	777..	405	802..	448	754
Carroll	443	1169..	490	1006..	486	1176
Clayton	283	387..	285	375..New County		
Cobb	552	1180..	599	1158..	764	1265
Coweta	477	775..	506	802..	684	882
De Kalb	363	703..	384	723..	453	665
Fayette	315	544..	306	577..	455	734
Fulton	899	1221..	1115	1191..	911	852
Heard	337	565..	392	566..	418	516
Henry	603	598..	636	643..	759	801
Merriwether	592	671..	620	688..	648	703
Troup	750	816..	801	820..	1008	412
Total	6053	8877..	6638	8860..	6900	8516

Majority for Garnett, 2824; do. for Brown, 2222; do. for Buchanan, 1616.

V.	Shackleford.	Underw'd.	Akin.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Cass	151	1236..	867	1051..	751	1205
Catoosa	80	623..	366	431..	346	365
Chattooga	223	514..	362	536..	396	506
Cherokee	109	1121..	454	1114..	566	1146
Dade	13	324..	163	340..	155	240
Fannin	339	415..	118	656..	152	571
Floyd	127	989..	856	870..	812	847
Gilmer	77	982..	125	962..	191	820
Gordon	257	740..	431	884..	595	800
Haralson	28	366..	40	393..	66	272
Milton	132	390..	236	479..New County		
Murray	118	712..	315	706..	240	567
Paulding	43	871..	260	800..	191	776
Pickens	72	781..	75	759..	198	425
Polk	48	431..	384	308..	371	289
Walker	190	740..	497	854..	565	824
Whitfield	155	1129..	582	865..	598	733
Total	2162	12339..	6131	12001..	6183	10446

Majority for Underwood, 10177; do. for Brown, 5870; do. for Buchanan, 4263.

VI.	Lytle.	Jackson.	Akin.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Banks	67	504..	90	501..New County		
Clarke	232	511..	535	495..	603	487
Dawson	65	552..	96	547..New County		
Forsyth	293	665..	322	746..	458	798
Franklin	65	551..	90	548..	183	972
Gwinnett	293	699..	676	1001..	749	1092
Habersham	386	331..	137	390..	256	358
Hall	592	587..	448	808..	451	696
Hart	73	768..	188	748..	152	610
Jackson	380	702..	384	678..	453	773
Lumpkin	72	759..	356	549..	468	736
Madison	152	465..	208	469..	215	415
Rabun	17	541..	40	567..	72	407
Towns	19	252..	25	300..	60	265
Union	43	637..	53	750..	261	454
Walton	416	582..	528	734..	460	584
White	96	368..	94	412..New County		
Total	3251	9644	4270	11113..	4841	9245

Maj. for Jackson, 6393; do. for Brown, 6843; do. for Buchanan, 4406.

VII.	Hill.	Harper.	Akm.	Brown.	Fill.	Buch.
Baldwin	313	385..	305	414..	266	307
Greene	629	247..	629	289..	576	283
Hancock	391	269..	356	325..	427	306
Jasper	449	383..	431	412..	382	418
Jones	189	282..	183	298..	135	309
Morgan	382	189..	344	244..	363	234
Newton	723	745..	714	760..	910	844
Putnam	283	332..	288	375..	294	353
Twiggs	167	325..	163	339..	178	287
Washington	573	639..	550	650..	699	564
Wilkinson	393	557..	368	631..	282	531
Total	4492	4353..	4328	4767..	4512	4428

Maj. for Hill, 139; do. for Brown, 439; do. for Fillmore, 84.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Districts. VIII.	*Opp.* Wright.	*Dem.* Jones.	*Opp.* Akin.	*Dem.* Brown.	*Am.* Fill.	*Dem.* Bach.
Burke	351	514..	289	611..	183	490
Columbia	417	407..	399	434..	343	466
Elbert	413	518..	406	535..	354	524
Glascock	64	252..	7	299..	New County	
Jefferson	464	330..	397	420..	376	353
Lincoln	195	220..	186	223..	212	219
Oglethorpe	375	468..	372	487..	394	451
Richmond	1103	920..	1110	894..	1143	890
Screven	279	282..	240	298..	167	268
Taliaferro	211	188..	189	218..	109	238
Warren	345	442..	285	556..	250	389
Wilkes	339	392..	324	413..	279	428
Total	4507	4912..	4206	5377..	3809	4906

Majority for Jones, 405 do. for Brown, 1171; do. for Buchanan, 1097.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

Opposition.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Governor....Akin....42195;	Brown.....63805—	21611
Congress.....Opp'tion.36419;	Democratic51154—	24715
President...Fillmore.42439;	Buchanan..56661—	14142

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic in both branches.

ALABAMA.

AN Election was held in this State for Governor, Congressmen, and Members of the Legislature, which was a very one-sided affair—the party labelled Regular Democratic sweeping the State by a majority so large that the Opposition candidates, after the election, were not positive that they had been running at all. The Opposition appealed to the people, as being better friends of the South, or rather of the slaveholders, than the regular Democracy, a dodge which does not seem to have succeeded either in Alabama or elsewhere in the South where it has been resorted to. Andrew B. Moore, regular Democrat, was re-elected Governor, over William F. Samford, firebater, by about 20,000 majority.

For Congress there was a show of opposition to James A. Stallworth, regular Democrat, in the 1st (Mobile) District, but he was re-elected by 3083 majority. In the IIId. (Montgomery) District there was quite a sharp contest between David Clopton, regular Democrat, and T. J. Judge, Whig, or ex-Whig, or American, which resulted in the success of the Democratic candidate by a more decisive majority than at the last previous Congressional election, as follows:

Counties.	1859. Judge.	Clopton.	1857. Judge.	Dowdell.
Autauga	619	605....	548	683
Chambers	1038	1095....	949	1139
Macon	1220	1213....	1316	1041
Montgomery	1347	1246....	1256	1106
Russell	993	1030....	955	887
Tallapoosa	1459	1691....	1394	1649
Total	6666	6880....	6418	6505

Majority for Clopton, 214; do. for Dowdell, 87.

In the other Congressional districts the Democratic candidates were elected with no opposition, or next to none.

THE LEGISLATURE is very Democratic, of course.

MISSISSIPPI.

AN election was held in this State for Governor and other State officers, Congressmen and Legislature, the result of which shows that about three-fourths of the voters of the State are Democrats, as follows:

Opposition.	*Democrat.*	*Maj.*
Governor...Walker....10306;	Pettus.....24559—	24251
Sec'y State.Southw'th.9997;	Webb.....24949—	25052
Auditor....Reynolds .9749;	Burt.....24923—	25139
Treasurer ..Regan....9415;	Haynes ...24823—	25484

Opposition.	*Democrat.*	*Maj.*
Congress 1..No candidate	Lamar.... 7391—	
2..Martin 445;	Davis..... 7634—	7189
3..No candidate	Barksdale. 7125—	
4..Smith 2576;	Singleton . 8040—	5464
5..No candidate	McRae.... 6668—	

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Opposition, 4; Democrats, 27.
HOUSE....Opposition, 14; Democrats, 86.

VIRGINIA.

Districts.	CONGRESS. *Opp.*	*Dem.*	GOV'R, '59. *Opp.*	*Dem.*	PRES., '56. *Am.*	*Dem.*
I.	Mason	H.M.Garnett,	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Accomac		*Dem.*, re-	768	675..	830	821
Elizabeth City		elected with-	214	164..	184	190
Essex		out opposi-	325	270..	338	288
Gloucester		tion.	383	365..	268	383
James City..			111	81..	122	57
King and Queen			271	429..	168	438
Lancaster			156	107..	150	160
Matthews			315	253..	186	270
Middlesex			179	214..	128	249
New Kent			239	132..	169	193
Northampton			227	153..	335	256
North'land..			108	194..	249	340
Richm'd Co..			296	261..	291	225
Warwick			60	31..	51	18
Westmoral'd,			444	146..	439	131
Williamsb'g.			40	55..	56	57
York			171	102..	194	114
Total			4307	3682..	4156	4200

Maj. for Goggin, 725; do. for Buchanan, 42.

II.	John S. Millson,	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Charles City	*Dem.*, re-	245	66..	190	106
Greensville	elected with-	93	142..	54	207
Isle of Wight,	out opposi-	148	552..	142	644
Nansemond	tion	462	271..	445	416
Norfolk City,		836	527..	787	644
Norfolk Co..		591	381..	1006	1230
Portsmouth..		678	537	with N'folk Co.	
Prince Geo'ge		157	257..	74	306
Pr'cess Anne		367	364..	393	397
Southampton		536	493..	456	570
Surry		134	167..	102	230
Sussex		137	291..	88	367
Total		4404	4026..	3741	5117

Maj. for Goggin, 366; for Buchanan, 1376.

III.	*Dejarnette.	Oaklie.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Caroline	740	381..	619	502..	414	517
Chesterfield	426	866..	581	779..	350	846
Goochland	162	805..	231	299..	198	377
Hanover	573	799..	572	699..	315	618
Henrico	1133	878..	1248	850..	755	709
King Wm	203	247..	148	318..	73	274
Louisa	456	422..	496	397..	247	632
Richm'd City,	1888	1553..	2043	1688..	1733	1474
Total	5581	5481..	5941	5382..	4105	5447

Maj. for Dejarnette, 100; do. for Goggin, 559; do. for Buchanan, 1336.

IV.	*Flournoy.	Goode.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch
Amelia	103	226..	203	204..	150	276
Brunswick	100	571..	196	483..	131	566
Charlotte	330	230..	406	403..	247	445
Cumberland..	261	141..	293	204..	184	276
Dinwiddie	48	619..	230	267..	140	35
Lunenburg	177	428..	179	433..	117	48
Mecklenburg.	277	715..	354	606..	271	86
Mottoway	40	526..	195	776..	140	20
Petersburg	182	670..	944	636..	672	89
Powhattan	30	454..	136	182..	92	24
Pr'ce Edward	437	205..	271	515..	214	42
Total	2185	5220..	3588	5661..	2308	499

Maj. for Goode, 1635; do. for Letcher, 473; do. for Buchanan, 2697.

*Independent Democrats, supported by the Opposition.

VIRGINIA (*Continued*).

V.	Thos. S. Bocock.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Appomattox	*Dem.*, re-	268	676..	152	451
Campbell	elected with-	1295	1139..	1095	998
Franklin	out opposi-	1010	894..	669	1165
Halifax	tion.	898	765..	329	1173
Henry		576	419..	391	505
Patrick		502	393..	395	504
Pittsylvania		1280	1107..	1227	1365
Total		5491	5660..	4246	6117

Maj. for Goggin, 151; do. for Buchanan, 1869.

VI.	*Leake.	Powell.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Albemarle	1375	660..	1503	931..	1026	1092
Amherst		580..	783	654..	449	693
Bedford	1219	613..	1326	818..	1044	1015
Buckingham	880	596..	855	467..	320	465
Fluvanna	555	180..	482	336..	206	309
Greene	415	115..	126	387..	57	472
Madison	401	345..	152	568..	57	780
Nelson	656	389..	739	365..	520	415
Total	5008	3468..	5426	4549..	3741	5302

Leake's maj., 1560; Goggin's, 885; Buch'an's 1461.

VII.	Thomas.	Smith.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Alexandria	895	516..	874	620..	946	677
Culpeper	451	441..	497	475..	430	512
Fairfax	748	680..	691	717..	650	727
Fauquier	998	947..	931	1020..	884	1061
King George	176	218..	205	196..	127	208
Orange	381	393..	426	379..	267	457
Prince Wm	283	667..	291	712..	253	709
Rappah'nock	495	485..	509	463..	351	492
Spotsylvania	478	580..	498	588..	448	622
Stafford		214..	209	507..	262	539
Total	4845	5147..	5131	5577..	4618	6002

Shackelford, *Ind. Dem.*, received 430 votes for Congress.

Smith's maj., 302; Letcher's, 496; Buch'an's, 1384.

VIII.	Boteler.	Faulkner.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Berkley	940	1002..	883	1067..	846	977
Clarke	317	818..	293	871..	223	494
Frederick	998	1071..	998	1124..	898	1351
Hampshire	783	944..	701	1003..	747	1162
Jefferson	1012	740..	857	875..	845	945
Loudon	1972	697..	1798	722..	1979	868
Morgan	316	262..	274	281..	329	319
Page	157	964..	130	960..	67	1054
Warren	253	481..	215	456..	145	568
Total	6616	6449..	5998	6889..	6971	7645

Maj. for Boteler, 167; do. for Letcher, 891; do for Buchanan, 1674.

IX.	*Harris.	Skinner.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Augusta	1227	1806..	2170	1402..	1904	1499
Bath	204	239..	250	231..	180	268
Hardy	705	292..	771	554..	542	667
Highland		Maj. 180..	229	478..	252	479
Pendleton	421	347..	383	411..	454	350
Rockbridge	808	1105..	1220	1208..	1068	1184
Rockingham	1980	1111..	700	2402..	640	2725
Shenandoah	666	maj. ..	273	1012..	253	2250
Total	6011	5060..	5996	8362..	5593	9569

Maj. for Harris, 951; do. for Letcher, 2412; do. for Buchanan, 4203.

X.	Sharrard	Clemens.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Brooke	*Dem.*, re-		213	366..	261	451
Hancock	elected with-		144	304..	190	320
Marion	out opposi-		468	1197..	470	1532
Marshall	tion.		828	633..	981	881
Monongalia			641	975..	609	1447
Ohio			1323	1030..	1491	1633
Pleasants			76	146..	172	502
Preston			505	810..	719	1263
Taylor			330	551..	432	646
Tyler			289	460..	329	596
Wetzel			65	309..	89	704
Total			5082	7284..	5715	9824

Maj. for Letcher, 2202; do. for Buchanan, 4111.

XI.	Laidley.	Jenkins.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Barbour	351	904..	426	617..	226	926
Braxton	422	269..	349	317..	494	289
Cabell	442	518..	413	504..	266	686
Calhoun	95	259..	26	277..	27	116
Doddridge	87	591..	104	609..	178	441
Gilmer	125	303..	60	325..	127	287
Harrison	779	1088..	780	1092..	840	1221
Jackson	411	444..	388	510..	255	686
Kanawha	1191	417..	1138	467..	1148	686
Lewis	264	671..	259	649..	208	712
Mason	589	490..	588	448..	702	651
Putnam	477	409..	451	427..	361	599
Randolph	245	441..	236	430..	218	441
Ritchie	135	417..	137	422..	277	505
Roane	323	258..	302	261..	255	219
Tucker	10	182..	17	176..	16	137
Upshur	275	436..	292	422..	295	554
Wirt	170	287..	136	302..	191	322
Wood	837	654..	836	660..	753	875
Total	7238	9088..	6928	9115..	7437	9800

Maj. for Jenkins, 1810; do for Letcher, 2187; do. for Buchanan, 2573.

XII.	H. A. Edmundson.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Alleghany	*Dem.*, re-	210	355..	183	363
Boone	elected with-	150	292..	118	273
Botetourt	out opposi-	486	714..	341	904
Clay	tion.	90	49..	New County	
Craig		92	236..	108	320
Fayette		345	385..	318	369
Floyd		522	339..	271	483
Giles		463	352..	375	439
Greenbrier		889	779..	792	668
Logan		94	480..	60	411
Mercer		557	429..	214	492
Monroe		845	672..	731	747
Montgomery		615	388..	493	653
Nicholas		264	393..	205	389
Pocahontas		134	419..	116	417
Raleigh		381	148..	228	141
Roanoke		283	409..	226	503
Wayne		269	320..	295	393
Wyoming		170	78..	81	116
Total		6969	7167..	5138	7999

Maj. for Letcher, 207; do, for Buchanan, 2811.

XIII.	*Martin.	Floyd.	Goggin.	Letcher.	Fill.	Buch.
Buchanan	226	90..	73	164..	New County	
Carroll	288	339..	461	344..	260	667
Grayson	472	488..	394	497..	256	583
Lee	849	463..	698	634..	388	916
McDowell	37	114..	115	18..	New County	
Pulaski	100	297..	314	259..	200	331
Russell	774	394..	761	404..	388	765
Scott	320	574..	620	509..	406	830
Smyth	612	484..	688	494..	332	872
Tazewell	448	695..	541	631..	119	1140
Washington	938	800..	965	870..	644	1115
Wise	291	110..	203	235..	42	18
Wythe	467	903..	743	715..	531	867
Total	6382	5579	6443	5810..	3676	7793

Maj. for Martin, 803; do. for Goggin, 633; do. for Buchanan, 4217.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Opposition.	*Democrats.*	*Maj'r.*
Governor	Goggin, 71543	Letcher, 77119	5576
Att'y General	Preston, 64368	Tucker, 73124	8756

Montague, *Dem.*, was elected Lt. Governor, over Willey, *Opposition*.

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic in both branches.

The IVth, Petersburgh, District having become vacant by the death of the Hon. William O. Goode, Regis A. Pryor, *Dem.*, was elected without serious opposition, to fill the vacancy.

* Independent Democrat.

TENNESSEE.

Districts.	Congress. Opp.	Congress. Dem.	Gov'r, '59. Opp.	Gov'r, '59. Dem.	Pres., '56. Am.	Pres., '56. Dem.
I.	Nelson.	Haynes.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Carter	812	342	880	281	728	228
Cocke	945	587	965	584	795	439
Greene	1062	2036	1022	2102	880	1862
Hancock	367	641	448	553	241	538
Hawkins		174	1103	1289	916	1144
Jefferson	1602	654	1611	641	1571	587
Johnson	547	218	565	200	459	178
Sevier	1058	261	1046	266	921	164
Sullivan	542	1589	566	1575	548	1477
Washington	996	1335	982	1355	828	1334
Total	7931	7827	9188	8846	7887	7908

Maj. for Nelson, 104; do. for Netherland, 342; do. for Buchanan, 21.

II.	Maynard.	Ramsay.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Anderson	839	344	793	382	649	348
Campbell	451	540	363	625	345	434
Claiborne	775	676	684	765	543	735
Fentress	No return.		148	538	118	562
Grainger	1206	743	1141	791	1117	736
Knox	2598	916	2603	926	2351	838
Morgan..&.	248	280	218	335	162	280
Overton	364	1431	347	1457	322	1505
Scott	No return.		225	264	156	224
Total	6476	4930	6582	6083	5968	5616

Maj. for Maynard, 1546; do. for Netherland, 439; do. for Fillmore, 347.

III.	Brabson.	Smith.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Bledsoe	492	330	486	343	354	271
Blount	1273	723	1267	734	1246	628
Bradley	795	1028	749	1096	658	1078
Cumberland	Votes with Bledsoe.				243	281
Hamilton	1234	918	1121	1056	1064	1034
Marion	481	393	462	414	523	444
Meigs	150	610	124	643	125	635
Monroe	943	1067	911	1107	867	1041
McMinn	1054	1094	1031	1122	970	1059
Polk	379	742	366	750	402	798
Rhea	348	431	359	446	311	448
Roane	1044	839	1031	851	1028	829
Sequatchie*	179	138	176	153	New Co.	
Total	8372	8313	8063	8715	7791	8838

Majority for Brabson, 59; do. for Harris, 652; do. for Buchanan, 747.

IV.	Stokes.	Savage.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Coffee	447	909	395	995	397	990
De Kalb	825	753	745	845	654	796
Grundy	66	385	56	401	18	425
Jackson	1436	1043	1339	1156	1292	1190
Macon	556	437	535	471	569	526
Smith	1598	674	1486	801	1549	729
Van Buren	153	166	131	197	103	265
Warren	528	1043	392	1222	411	1130
White	1034	750	968	844	808	749
Total	6633	6160	6047	6831	5627	6790

Maj. for Stokes, 473; do. for Harris, 834; do. for Buchanan, 1163.

V.	Hatton.	†Ready.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	Buch.
Cannon	529	880	420	1009	428	889
Rutherford	1462	1581	1504	1515	1469	1368
Sumner	819	1642	776	1736	869	1694
Williamson	1609	728	1601	801	1646	775
Wilson	2325	1039	2240	1255	2166	1134
Total	6719	5844	6541	6316	6468	5860

Maj. for Hatton, 874; do. for Netherland, 225; do. for Fillmore, 608.

* The vote of this new county on Governor was thrown out by the canvassers, on account of some informality; so that the officially declared footings for Governor are less than those of our table, to the extent of the vote of Sequatchie.

† Independent, supported by the Democrats.

Districts.	Congress. Opp.	Congress. Dem.	Gov'r, '59. Opp.	Gov'r, '59. Dem.	Pres. Am.	Pres. D
VI.		Thomas.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	B
Bedford	No Candidate.	1450	1885	1435	1567	1
Franklin		1540	318	1443	331	1
Lincoln		2393	477	2578	431	2
Marshall		1472	640	1302	640	1
Maury		2168	1270	1916	1316	1
Total		9023	4396	8674	4284	8

Maj. for Harris, 4278; do. for Buchanan, 4292.

VII.	Gibbs.	Wright.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	B
Benton	29	882	398	740	453	
Decatur	229	512	389	487	453	
Giles	259	1569	1256	1472	1236	1
Hardin	589	958	685	890	748	
Hickman	89	1119	195	1071	238	1
Humphreys	204	735	272	693	280	
Lawrence	258	949	519	794	514	
Lewis	5	253	19	258	25	
McNairy	831	1170	909	1100	969	1
Perry	208	555	329	528	362	
Wayne	210	673	679	582	714	
Total	2711	9380	5694	8614	5992	8

Maj. for Wright, 6669; do. for Harris, 2950; do. Buchanan, 2738.

VIII.	Quarles.	Menees.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	B
Cheatham	Votes with Davidson, etc.				423	
Davidson	3383	2462	3463	2412	3259	2
Dickson	447	837	432	861	382	
Montgomery	1370	1015	1353	1043	1366	
Robertson	1243	1120	1274	1077	1069	
Stewart	551	802	521	837	606	
Total	6994	6236	7043	6230	7127	6

Maj. for Quarles, 758; do. for Netherland, 813; for Fillmore, 1005.

IX.	Etheridge.	Atkins.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	B
Carroll	1720	1023	1687	1039	1710	
Dyer	736	665	712	681	666	
Gibson	1967	1385	1953	1392	1832	1
Henry	1019	1844	978	1868	897	1
Henderson	1315	799	1290	811	1313	
Lauderdale	464	419	458	422	395	
Obion	682	1072	611	1118	583	
Tipton	375	607	365	616	424	
Weakley	1150	1616	1043	1709	889	1
Total	9437	9430	9097	9646	8629	9

Maj. for Etheridge, 7; do. for Harris, 549; do. Buchanan, 403.

X.	Sneed.	Avery.	Neth'd.	Harris.	Fill.	B
Fayette	921	929	915	901	1089	1
Hardeman	609	1108	580	1148	692	1
Haywood	778	903	781	902	842	
Madison	1362	875	1355	909	1561	
Shelby	1967	2138	2026	2231	2114	2
Total	5648	5954	5657	6181	6399	6

Maj. for Avery, 306; do. for Harris, 524; do. Buchanan, 6[illegible].

Currin, Ind., received 236 votes for Congress.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Opposition.	Democrats.	M
Governor	Netherland, 68323	Harris, 76226	8
Congress	Opposition* 60923	Dem., 73079	12
President	Fillmore, 66178	Buchanan, 73636	7

LEGISLATURE, 1859.

SENATE...Opposition, 11; Democrats, 14.

HOUSE....Opposition, 34; Democrats, 41.

* This vote hardly shows the full strength of the Op[position], since they ran no candidate in the VIth District, where they cast 4,396 votes for Governor, while in the V[II] District the contest was only nominal, the Opposition casting about 3,000 less votes for Congress than for Governor.

KENTUCKY.

Districts.	Congress. '58. Opp.	Dem.	Gov'r, '59. Opp.	Dem.	Pres., '56. Am.	Dem.
I.	Morrow.	Burnett.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Ballard	97	718..	256	588.	323	655
Caldwell	180	881..	280	563..	463	607
Calloway	118	1221..	238	1121..	206	1209
Crittenden	234	783..	482	636..	506	664
Fulton	140	442..	296	405..	340	460
Graves	377	1429..	503	1301..	475	1380
Hickman	45	671..	253	581..	244	631
Hopkins	166	1316..	796	1055..	857	1133
Livingston	251	426..	398	343..	457	372
Lyon	48	435..	229	363..	253	390
Marshall	84	916..	180	855..	104	943
McCracken	217	699..	609	527..	660	505
Trigg	128	978..	564	733..	561	869
Union	318	867..	510	775..	653	925
Total	2248	11540..	5754	9845..	6122	10733

Maj. for Burnett, 9292; do. for Magoffin, 4091; do. for Buchanan, 4611.

II.	Jackson.	Peyton.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Breckinridge	921	708..	908	650..	1008	628
Butler	509	555..	570	466..	571	451
Christian	957	1057..	971	1055..	1080	1098
Daviess	1243	1448..	1246	1408..	964	965
Grayson	566	590..	492	532..	477	661
Hancock	421	474..	419	477..	425	407
Henderson	878	896..	903	883..	866	767
McLean		No return.			404	476
Mechlenburg.	883	1070..	858	971..	733	747
Ohio	793	1141..	806	1001..	813	901
Total	7199	7939..	7173	7443..	7330	7091

Peyton's maj. 740; Magoffin's, 271; Fillmore's 239.

III.	Bristow.	Sale.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Allen	547	709..	507	759..	537	713
Barren	1597	1236..	1633	1419..	1561	1232
Edmonson		No return.			161	421
Hart	459	733..	445	786..	509	816
Logan	1453	464..	1418	528..	1613	506
Monroe	663	581..	590	651..	561	661
Simpson	407	557..	410	551..	457	537
Todd	726	426..	618	519..	763	573
Warren	1212	789..	1183	866..	1354	695
Total	7184	5575..	6803	6079..	7495	6154

Bristow's maj. 1589; Bell's, 724; Fillmore, 1341.

IV.	Anderson.	Chrisman.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Adair	547	1097..	543	1102..	455	1083
Boyle	789	303..	771	831..	676	362
Casey	696	448..	705	438..	601	415
Clinton	512	578..	514	571..	451	522
Cumberland	652	568..	668	577..	635	535
Greene	482	681..	461	668..	408	639
Lincoln	935	440..	922	452..	796	459
Pulaski	1214	1375..	1231	1342..	986	1336
Russell	479	432..	500	429..	448	429
Taylor	557	648..	551	652..	517	672
Wayne	741	831..	749	823..	615	609
Total	7304	7201..	7206	7305..	6088	6901

Maj. for Anderson, 3; do. for Buchanan, 833.

V.	Jewett.	Brown†	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Anderson	894	471..	833	740..	299	737
Bullitt	809	509..	402	484..	545	561
Hardin	732	965..	886	947..	1226	932
Larue	493	361..	470	535..	546	489
Marion	540	965..	501	1130..	418	1154
Meade	357	500..	582	459..	714	402
Mercer	856	1168..	718	1040..	615	1121
Nelson	497	999..	669	976..	793	1041
Spencer	506	380..	367	426..	391	434
Washington	900	609..	544	1056..	441	1145
Total	6086	6927..	5474	7793..	6988	8016

"It is asserted in the Kentucky newspapers that there is a mistake in the returns for this county. That Anderson's legal vote is 14 less than the official return, which, if true, elects Chrisman by 11 majority.

† Independent Democrat.

Maj. for Brown, 1861; do. for Magoffin, 2319; do. for Buchanan, 2022.

VI.	Adams.	Garrard.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Breathitt	299	394..	144	503..	112	502
Clay	418	511..	428	469..	421	369
Estill	556	493..	557	578..	474	543
Floyd	427	673..	256	799..	85	939
Garrard	812	370..	927	390..	866	423
Harlan	490	213..	433	271..	331	264
Jackson	170	132..	149	151..	New County	
Johnson	54	760..	40	779..	14	708
Knox	807	314..	730	375..	588	271
Laurel	429	374..	409	377..	408	365
Letcher	223	227..	111	265..	79	287
Madison	1267	943..	1301	949..	1087	832
Owsley	456	314..	398	423..	335	491
Perry	265	270..	183	253..	173	295
Pike	277	664..	168	674..	161	706
Rock Castle	499	246..	495	241..	417	184
Whitley	715	343..	619	330..	572	338
Total	8164	7241..	7360	7822..	6123	7427

Majority for Adams, 923; do. for Magoffin, 472; do. for Buchanan, 1304.

VII.	Mallery.	Holt.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Henry	646	1029..	634	1028..	727	1050
Jefferson	4256	3334..	4378	3267..	4982	2972
Oldham	353	536..	357	529..	357	528
Shelby	1161	786..	1198	765..	1263	773
Total	6416	5675..	6562	5589..	7368	5323

Mallory's maj. 741; Bell's, 973; Fillmore's, 2035.

VIII.	Harlan.	Simms.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Bourbon	965	684..	990	675..	967	601
Fayette	1410	986..	1408	992..	1404	1006
Franklin	963	819..	856	896..	883	794
Harrison	926	1317..	926	1310..	965	1095
Jessamine	598	587..	620	569..	614	553
Nicholas	737	1009..	731	1006..	666	709
Scott	732	1062..	742	1062..	674	1049
Woodford	634	468..	639	472..	672	420
Total	6865	6932..	6907	6909..	6835	6227

Maj. for Simms, 67; do. for Magoffin, 2; do. for Fillmore, 606.

IX.	L.T.Moore.	J.W.Moore.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Bath	743	1040..	749	1042..	642	1028
Carter	484	832..	361	848..	298	787
Clarke	935	412..	953	408..	946	418
Fleming	962	928..	977	910..	949	848
Greenup	1163	854..	1089	863..	866	865
Lawrence	809	496..	670	584..	466	478
Lewis	664	731..	660	684..	586	631
Mason	1274	875..	1246	884..	1306	994
Montgomery	587	802..	595	803..	546	451
Morgan	562	1147..	480	1202..	289	1068
Powell	190	166..	178	190..	167	177
Rowan	142	244..	137	239..	106	237
Total	8505	8227..	8115	8357..	7169	7982

Maj. for L. T. Moore, 278; do. for Magoffin, 242; do. for Buchanan, 813.

X.	Jones.	Stevenson.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Fill.	Buch.
Bracken	754	773..	778	741..	576	742
Boone	826	970..	859	942..	937	818
Campbell	689	1242..	608	1284..	906	1219
Carroll	396	525..	374	525..	430	511
Gallatin	382	492..	335	490..	310	389
Grant	663	800..	677	787..	639	676
Kenton	950	1706..	1013	1641..	1246	1643
Owen	415	1439..	429	1435..	554	1579
Pendleton	615	871..	616	866..	746	732
Trimble	179	474..	191	466..	275	599
Total	5839	9295..	5930	9145..	6928	8788

Maj. for Stevenson, 3456; do. for Magoffin, 3215; do. for Buchanan, 1860.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Opposition.		Democrats.		Maj.
Governor	Bell	67371	Magoffin	76187	8816
Congress	Opp'tion	64670	Democratic	76553	11883
President	Fillmore	67416	Buchanan	74643	7226

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches.

TEXAS.

Districts.	Congress. '59. Opp.	Dem.	Gov'r, '59. Opp.	Dem.	Pres., '56. Am.	Dem.
I.	Oehiltree.	Reagan.	Houston.	Runnells.	Fill.	Boch.
Anderson	214	843..	672	432..	325	612
Angelina	14	110..	209	58..	No return.	
Bowie	10	570..	110	279..	86	171
Cass	163	182..	578	626..	363	551
Chambers	53	99..	88	59..	New Co.	
Cherokee	294	1163..	933	711..	514	845
Collin	3	1125..	701	482..	302	564
Cooke			333	83..		68
Dallas	70	894..	545	429..	245	603
Denton	12	628..	517	136..	132	306
Fannin	16	756..	748	470..	238	557
Grayson	25	922..	629	429..	182	415
Harrison	604	267..	560	495..	395	566
Henderson			300	191..	77	292
Hopkins	53	991..	584	500..	238	530
Houston	85	677..	451	354..	170	400
Hunt	3	760..	403	449..	138	392
Jack	2	84..	93	16..	New Co.	
Jasper	17	356..	192	115..	99	185
Jefferson	24	98..	25	49..	49	109
Kaufman	91	514..	383	266..	63	191
Lamar	25	996..	474	540..	235	555
Liberty	52	273..	152	214..	103	180
Nacogdoches	200	642..	705	306..	182	557
Newton			130	30..	88	138
Orange	46	109..	122	46..	60	73
Panola	74	630..	426	453..	135	458
Polk	56	554..	236	312..	71	285
Red River	18	835..	474	415..	235	398
Rusk	698	1476..	918	968..	659	1157
Sabine	57	95..	156	34..	80	118
San Augustine	13	393..	255	101..	72	182
Shelby	50	695..	454	275..	77	399
Smith	233	903..	801	456..	370	810
Titus			554	486..	257	502
Trinity			184	66..	100	161
Tyler	30	525..	233	352..	No return.	
Upshur	114	789..	560	536..	255	483
Van Zandt			200	180..	48	123
Wise	81	259..	310	28..	11	67
Wood	76	558..	404	342..	124	335
Young		108..	93	30..	11	39
Total	3541	20565	16858	12675	6890	14498

Majority for Reagan, 17024; do. for Houston, 4183; do. for Buchanan, 7608.

II.	Hamilton.	Wasl.	Houston.	Runnells.	Fill.	Boch.
Atascosa	42	20..	32	64..	58	87
Austin	555	533..	405	509..	120	358
Bandera	18	36..	17	28..	12	9
Bastrop	358	424..	363	406..	230	403
Bell	318	274..	338	247..	151	312
Bexar	766	991..	1038	723..	318	747
Blanco	118	42..	100	49..	New Co.	
Bosque	152	39..	147	51..	20	64
Brazoria	118	509..	120	307..	74	235
Brazos	186	82..	201	78..	74	56
Brown	22		25	1..	New Co.	
Burleson	373	289..	423	271..	168	261
Burnett	294	66..	302	65..	76	141
Caldwell	275	302..	253	269..	196	295
Calhoun	146	179..	163	193..	Maj.	35
Cameron	4	418..	97	332..	125	492
Colorado	357	373..	345	276..	133	253
Comal	36	369..	39	346..	38	284
Comanche	78	23..	70	8..	11	40
Cornell	199	108..	216	63..	69	118
De Witt	227	299..	241	260..	108	235
Ellis	306	271..	357	250..	176	239
El Paso	25	425..	25	425..	Maj.	1022
Earth	143	8..	159	9..	New Co.	
Falls	158	63..	211	79..	74	158
Fayette	586	551..	604	526..	399	567
Fort Bend	173	172..	188	176..	136	196
Freestone	208	150..	234	193..	144	341
Galveston	357	463..	331	462..	314	431
Gillespie	60	218..	166	100..	25	115
Goliad	186	138..	226	142..	135	98
Gonzales	450	437..	485	409..	363	510

II.	Hamilton.	Wasl.	Houston.	Runnells.	Fill.	Boch.
Grimes	419	254..	465	254..	260	3
Guadaloupe	229	318..	251	287..	258	3
Harris	836	598..	829	626..	449	6
Hays	145	79..	164	74..	128	1
Hidalgo	3	227..	3	227..		1
Hill	216	170..	250	161..	131	1
Jackson	136	60..	143	60..	88	
Johnson	249	134..	303	118..	79	1
Karnes	150	81..	165	68..	119	1
Kerr	31	32..			New Co.	
Kinney					New Co.	
Lampasas	212	64..	220	65..	61	
Lavaca	239	330..	336	342..	116	1
Leon	366	360..	421	361..	235	3
Limestone	218	335..	272	314..	119	4
Live Oak	36	60..	58	44..	New Co.	
Llano	81	76..	92	49..	23	
M'Cullock					New Co.	
McLennan	320	218..	231		201	2
Madison	168	94..	190	90..	125	1
Mason	24	18..	21	10..		
Matagorda	62	144..	79	150..	43	1
Maverick					New Co.	
Medina	40	201..	40	198..	39	1
Milan	317	208..	330	218..	196	2
Montgomery	262	177..	299	153..	163	1
Navarro	370	301..	402	277..	210	3
Nueces	192	169..	240	170..	m.	1
Palo Pinto	96		113		New Co.	
Parker	496	193..	598	119..	New Co.	
Presidio		200..		200..	No return	
Refugio	69	70..	74	76..	57	
Robertson	239	185..	289	180..	96	2
San Patricio	19	36..	17	40..	m.	
San Saba	168	14..	155	9..	21	
Starr	117	145..	69	191..	17	1
Tarrant	448	215..	594	118..	92	4
Travis	696	428..	890	403..	467	6
Uvalde	31	49..	66	47..	23	
Victoria	114	200..	128	183..	117	1
Walker	455	345..	470	344..	243	3
Washington	641	673..	745	607..	481	6
Webb	117	215..	110	219..	m.	3
Wharton	82	119..	93	114..	40	
Williamson	458	204..	488	178..	240	3
Zapata	41	131..		86..	New Co.	
Total	16409	15961	18328	14637	8749	1667

Maj. for Hamilton, 448; do. for Houston, 3701; do for Buchanan, 7922.

The above returns, as will be seen, are incomplete but we hope to receive the official vote in time for second edition of the Almanac. The official aggregate returns for Governor and Lieut. Governor are:

Governor....Houston.....36170; Runnels.....2750

Majority for Houston, 8670.

Lt. Governor..Clark.....31458; Lubbock.....3052

Majority for Clark, *Ind. Dem.*, 1133.

Of course, these figures do not exactly agree with the returns in the above table.

THE LEGISLATURE is strongly Democratic—but whether Houston or anti-Houston we have no means of knowing. Houston and Hamilton ran as *Independent* Democrats.

OHIO.

Counties.	Governor, 1859. Rep. Dennison.	Dem. Ramsey.	President, 1856 Rep. Frem.	Dem. Boch.	As Fil
Adams	1405	1765..	1407	1790	27
Allen	1574	1656..	1415	1508	9
Ashland	1834	1914..	1912	2089	3
Ashtabula	3737	1049..	5106	975	2
Athens	1843	1257..	2299	1360	1
Auglaize	696	1277..	912	1604	8
Belmont	2230	2691..	1817	2610	17
Brown	1657	2275..	1785	2700	4
Butler	3233	3479..	2301	3509	2
Carroll	1600	1256..	1720	1245	8
Champaign	1732	1613..	1936	1711	3
Clark	2349	1874..	2941	1839	1
Clermont	3689	2986..	3198	2741	7
Clinton	1731	1019..	2127	1170	2

OHIO—*Continued.*

	Dennison.	Ramsey.	Frem.	Buch.	Fill.
Columbiana	3125	2236..	3516	2497	96
Coshocton	2198	2461..	2162	2851	56
Crawford	1580	2268..	1685	2164	32
Cuyahoga	5834	4115..	6360	4446	296
Darke	2201	2464..	2080	1985	209
Defiance	773	1083..	821	896	38
Delaware	2605	1776..	2567	1649	230
Erie	1985	1586..	2258	1577	75
Fairfield	1394	2831..	1700	3238	711
Fayette	1096	761..	1209	880	573
Franklin	3762	4634..	3488	3791	574
Fulton	1087	707..	1096	772	64
Gallia	1365	1367..	610	1341	1206
Geauga	1881	529..	2094	578	58
Greene	2466	1362..	3032	1485	214
Guernsey	2103	1663..	2392	1952	210
Hamilton	13285	14178..	9346	13061	5680
Hancock	1674	1798..	1773	1944	87
Hardin	1152	1127..	1091	882	82
Harrison	1764	1384..	2060	1473	110
Henry	670	841..	567	655	22
Highland	2168	2175..	1810	2140	894
Hocking	976	1397..	1092	1464	115
Holmes	1241	1964..	1286	2103	5
Huron	2924	1568..	3468	1709	54
Jackson	1198	1239..	938	1363	416
Jefferson	2294	1822..	2424	1991	259
Knox	2608	2533..	2735	2437	124
Lake	1807	538..	2371	628	39
Lawrence	1450	1246..	743	1150	902
Licking	3030	3438..	3027	3371	417
Logan	1660	1288..	2093	1328	257
Lorain	3391	1689..	3604	1420	54
Lucas	2225	2073..	1639	1866	486
Madison	1018	929..	997	686	475
Mahoning	2424	2041..	2323	1957	29
Marion	1338	1391..	1367	1275	4
Medina	2413	1457..	2635	1572	28
Meigs	1912	1437..	1998	1605	344
Mercer	540	1057..	629	1159	114
Miami	2723	1839..	3171	1968	159
Monroe	757	1585..	1016	2612	413
Montgomery	4747	4635..	4038	4285	391
Morgan	1835	1368..	2125	1609	201
Morrow	1979	1770..	2031	1667	101
Muskingum	3604	3467..	3172	3391	1092
Noble	1448	1355..	1603	1337	154
Ottawa	328	678..	454	477	1
Paulding	441	336..	497	170	5
Perry	1896	2281..	1385	1847	492
Pickaway	1710	2147..	1724	2069	382
Pike	669	1085..	623	1175	378
Portage	2620	2068..	2983	2072	6
Preble	2361	1496..	2249	1461	278
Putnam	735	1067..	790	1116	4
Richland	2736	2853..	2726	2909	83
Ross	2557	2683..	2436	2651	589
Sandusky	1473	1823..	1548	1699	45
Scioto	1608	1424..	546	1634	1321
Seneca	2461	2661..	2565	2605	166
Shelby	1262	1577..	1356	1446	127
Starke	3725	4005..	3770	3653	20
Summit	2609	1764..	3185	1746	74
Trumbull	3143	1791..	4049	1980	18
Tuscarawas	2831	2778..	3007	2656	18
Union	1241	910..	1431	1056	263
Van Wirt	837	885..	758	789	32
Vinton	979	1049..	932	1174	51
Warren	2689	1615..	2588	1776	344
Washington	2198	1781..	2783	2251	281
Wayne	2944	3285..	2904	2918	47
Williams	1191	1013..	1327	1022	49
Wood	1429	1021..	1319	955	143
Wyandott	1295	1390..	1247	1278	108
Total	184502	171266	187497	170874	28121

Dennison over Ramsey, 13236; Fremont over Buchanan, 16623.

AGGREGATE VOTE ON OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.		*Democrats.*		*Maj.*
Lt. Gov.	Kirk	185351	Safford	170588	14764
Sec. State	Russell	184839	Hubbard	170400	14439
Auditor	Taylor	184321	Dorsey	170566	13755
Treasurer	Stone	184568	Bushnell	170503	14065
Pub. W'ks.	Gregory	184854	Tomlins'n	170006	14848
Sup. Judge	Gholson	182663	Whitman	170695	11968
School Com.	Smyth	184711	Allen	170568	14143

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Republicans, 25; Democrats, 10.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 58; Democrats, 46.

The people voted down a proposition for annual legislative sessions.

CALIFORNIA.

	GOVERNOR, 1859.			PRESIDENT, 1856.		
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*A. L. D.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Am.*
	Stanford.	Latham.	Currey.	Frem.	Buch.	Fill.
Alameda	299	1066	664....	725	729	215
Amador	232	2023	985....	657	1784	1557
Butte	354	1915	1666....	744	2501	1709
Calaveras	35	3275	1391....	563	2615	1504
Colusa	15	541	166....	18	289	305
Contra Costa	41	805	378....	183	467	288
Del Norte	18	392	126....	New county.		
El Dorado	408	3096	2413....	1391	4048	2969
Fresno	1	359	11....	1	218	123
Humboldt	83	397	372....	103	204	191
Klamath	1	607	120....	82	832	449
Los Angeles	220	1916	49....	521	721	135
Marin	67	467	75....	151	350	82
Mariposa	8	1462	212....	165	1254	772
Mendocino	11	730	85....	With Sonoma.		
Merced	1	231	32....	14	249	124
Monterey	46	495	175....	220	267	160
Napa	14	810	905....	157	444	341
Nevada	581	3185	2534....	1462	3600	2239
Placer	896	3226	1117....	992	2808	2096
Plumas	193	882	649....	217	1124	865
Sacramento	228	3526	2678....	941	3438	3395
San Bernardino	39	632	6....	93	314	7
San Diego	17	259	1....	18	173	88
San Francisco	3027	4747	2943....	5089	5332	1898
San Joaquin	209	1806	878....	548	1285	1040
San Luis Obispo	30	284	30....	107	83	15
San Mateo	105	420	418....	258	282	113
Santa Barbara	35	431	....	185	176	10
Santa Clara	626	1407	367....	809	576	678
Santa Cruz	150	499	451....	198	320	288
Shasta	8	1456	432....	169	1537	1098
Sierra	295	2814	1666....	693	2606	2305
Siskiyou	43	2159	1303....	464	2078	1791
Solano	88	1172	827....	189	799	634
Sonoma	64	1981	1148....	282	1515	498
Stanislaus	13	389	106....	21	436	228
Sutter	87	695	159....	92	491	347
Tehama	35	770	92....	44	436	311
Trinity	4	1255	829....	188	1011	898
Tulare & B. Vista	11	821	63....	25	248	130
Tuolumne	969	3723	737....	1066	2966	2112
Yolo	65	757	568....	130	563	598
Yuba	437	2442	1471....	650	2451	2061
Total	10110	62255	31298...	20691	53365	36165

Latham over Currey, 30957; over both, 20847; Buchanan over Fillmore, 17200; over Fremont, 32674.

AGGREGATE VOTE ON OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.		*Democrats.*		*A. L. Dem.*	
Lt. Gov.	Kennedy	11148	Downey	59051	Conness	31051
Cong.	Baker	41438	Burch	57665	Booker	2960
"	Sibley	801	Scott	56996	McKib'n	43474
S. Court.	Shafter	11799	Cope	58597	Sprague	30973
Treas'r.	Caine	10290	Findley	60869	Johnson	28580
Com'r.	Clark	10505	Brooks	59712	Pearce	31236
Att. Gen.	Love	9408	Willi'ms	60292	Randl'h	33166
Sr'r Gen.	Rand'll	10676	Higley	60127	Long	31073
Sup. Sch.	Brown	9451	Moulder	60766	Myers	32038
S. Prin'r	Murdock	494	Botts	57381	O'Meara	44068
Clk. S. C.	Parker	10104	Fairfax	60179	Powell	31179

Constitutional Convention.For, 46129; Against, 10091.
New Territory ....For, 1212; Against, 2162.

Baker, *Rep.*, was generally supported by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and Messrs. McKibben and O'Meara by the Republicans.

The Lecompton Democracy have a large majority of the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.

CONGRESS. GOV'R, '59. PRESIDENT.

Dist'ct.	Opp. Bonligny.	Dem. Le Sere.	Opp. Wells.	Dem. Moore.	Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
I. Pleasnt, Rt. Bk.	197	128..				
" 2d Dist.	999	708..1078	732	2680		1206
" 3d Dist.	904	493..1020	457			
Plaquemines	67	314.. 64	512..	205		248
St. Bernard	48	153.. 66	165..	123		122
Total	2215	1796..2228	1866..3008			1576

Bienvenu received 497 votes for Congress.
Maj. for Bonligny, 419; do. for Wells, 562; do. for Fillmore, 1432.

II.	Nichols.	Taylor.	Wells.	Moore.	Fill.	Buch.
Ascension	335	418..	262	462..	276	479
Assumption	215	509..	114	646..	195	837
Jefferson	410	558..	491	506..	937	122
Lafourche	269	693..	301	646..	300	753
Orleans, { 1st Dis.	1289	999..1472	958	3372		1420
Orleans, { 4th Dis.	356	559.. 570	681			
St. Charles	65	97.. 69	89..	67		104
St. James	273	244.. 229	255..	380		172
St. John Baptiste	175	185.. 114	243..	196		217
St. Mary	169	501.. 201	465..	449		574
St. Martin	476	554.. 485	602..	541		423
Terrebonne	427	421.. 469	362..	397		382
Total	4459	5908..4777	5975..7110			6283

Maj. for Taylor, 1449; do. for Moore, 1198; do. for Fillmore, 1837.

III.	Cannon.	Davidson.	Wells.	Moore.	Fill.	Buch.
Avoyelles		654.. 392	661..	323		584
Carroll		753.. 200	632..	288		441
Catahoula		513.. 369	595..	411		448
Concordia		179.. 115	162..	155		135
E. Baton Rouge	283	675.. 431	659..	540		593
E. Feliciana	285	450.. 275	497..	346		464
Iberville		404.. 93	411..	265		517
Livingston		437.. 96	415..	231		391
Madison	11	256.. 182	290..	239		210
Point Coupee		575.. 66	576..	266		521
St. Helena	Not rec'd..		282	360..	309	272
St. Tammany	65	292.. 265	288..	304		227
Tensas		250.. 83	252..	157		205
Washington	60	420.. 92	395..	142		304
W. Baton Rouge		162.. 147	175..	200		147
W. Feliciana	22	268.. 115	256..	196		290
Total	726	6288..3208	6614..4372			5749

Maj. for Davidson, 5562; do. for Moore, 2406; do. for Buchanan, 1577.

IV.	Jones.	Landrum.	Wells.	Moore.	Fill.	Buch.
Bienville	127	799.. 135	787..	296		706
Bossier	130	584.. 175	495..	202		475
Caddo	239	822.. 553	597..	493		458
Calcasieu	Not rec'd..		50	449..	25	296
Caldwell	55	198.. 100	245..	102		308
Claiborne	90	957.. 528	907..	678		852
De Soto	53	643.. 281	605..	296		510
Franklin	226	202.. 228	322..	183		264
Jackson	150	754.. 254	654..	387		538
Lafayette	8	278.. 5	277..	128		453
Morehouse	303	412.. 300	417..	351		332
Nachitoches	440	768.. 463	701..	420		588
Ouachita	103	429.. 268	419..	260		390
Rapides	562	889.. 612	892..	584		763
Sabine	Not rec'd..		183	532..	189	349
St. Landry	"	" ..	602	1219..	807	1103
Union	392	768.. 491	737..	545		623
Vermillion	Not rec'd..		14	294..	116	234
Winn	186	380.. 152	430..	187		314
Total	3220	8823..5374	9979	6219		9556

Maj. for Landrum, 5603; do. for Moore, 4605; do. for Buchanan, 3587.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Opposition.	Democrat.	Maj.
Governor	Wells....15587	Moore.....24434	8847
Lt. Gov.	Ray.....16047	Hyams.....24915	8868
Sec. State	Burke....15156	Hardy 25142	9986
Att'y Gen.	Durant..15681	Seminee....24910	9229
Auditor	Anderson 9493	Robertson..20676	11583
"	Watson.. 4650		
Treasurer	Perkins..15681	Dufresne ...24887	9206
Sup. Edu'n	Curry.....15654	Avery 25075	10021
Congress	Opposition.. 10625	Democratic..22815	12190
Pres., '56.	Fillmore.20709	Buchanan..22154	1445

THE LEGISLATURE is largely democratic in both branches.

MICHIGAN.

THE only general election held in this State during the year 1856, was for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which was held in April, and resulted in an increased Republican majority over the gubernatorial election of the year previous, and compares with the Presidential vote of 1856 as follows:

Counties.	CHIEF JUSTICE, '59. Rep. Martin.	Dem. Felch.	PRESIDENT, '56. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Allegan	1293	1396....	1536	1027	29
Alpena	36	....	New County.		
Barry	1535	948....	1496	872	49
Bay	145	134....	New County.		
Berrien	1816	1941....	1926	1540	132
Branch	2191	1221....	2066	1522	14
Calhoun	2915	2063....	3496	2151	122
Cass	1518	1276....	1708	1165	41
Cheboygan	1	111....	No return.		
Chippewa	40	36....	No return.		
Clinton	1432	1131....	1356	1084	14
Eaton	1706	1352....	1866	1226	15
Emmet	21	147....	No return.		
Genesee	2122	1576....	2635	1568	110
Gratiot	449	241....	868	156	0
Grand Traverse	258	157....	187	243	2
Hillsdale	2643	1601....	3446	1408	87
Houghton	122	276....	201	308	1
Ingham	1261	1719....	1849	1534	23
Ionia	1867	1226....	2002	1164	23
Iosco	43	4....	New County.		
Isabella	42	22....	New County.		
Jackson	2702	2321....	2996	2118	44
Kalamazoo	2326	1513....	2803	1620	56
Kent	3199	2443....	2931	2516	98
Lapeer	1476	1093....	1579	995	31
Lenawee	3865	2537....	4499	2779	167
Livingston	1713	1810....	1765	1711	11
Mackinac	27	153....	No return.		
Macomb	1952	1671....	2210	1845	21
Manistee	57	47....	No return.		
Manitou	14	23....	New County.		
Marquette	120	159....	79	77	2
Mason	73	52....	82	12	1
Midland	123	16....	169	43	
Monroe	1714	1850....	1777	1705	8
Montcalm	469	314....	414	265	
Newaygo	237	245....	No return.		
Oakland	3479	3396....	4105	3276	7
Oceana	124	152....	82	21	
Ontonagon	154	141....	No return.		
Ottawa	1443	1076....	1362	998	2
Saginaw	989	911....	1042	1223	1
Sanilac	908	317....	808	201	
Shiawassee	1150	1039....	1504	1106	1
St. Clair	1932	1563....	1807	1631	1
St. Joseph	1934	1428....	2234	1475	7
Tuscola	621	299....	442	243	
Van Buren	1598	1307....	1710	1061	1
Washtenaw	3231	3088....	3370	2638	11
Wayne	3834	4112....	5380	5777	2
Total	58916	53681....	71763	53126	16

Martin's maj., 12280; Fremont over Buchanan, 1863

Gov'r, '58. Wisner, *Rep.*...58231; Stuart, *Dem.*...53
Majority for Wisner, 9134.

Lt. Gov. '58. Fairfield, *Rep.*...58231; Munro, *Dem.*...53
Majority for Fairfield, 9155.

LEGISLATURE—1859-60.

SENATE....Republicans, 22; Democrats, 10.
HOUSE....Republicans, 46; Democrats, 33.

IOWA.

Counties.	Sup. Court. Rep. Lowe.	Sup. Court. Dem. Wilson.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	President, 1856. Dem. Buch.	President, 1856. Am. Fill.
Adair	120	75....	72	27	4
Adams	177	122....	113	78	5
Allamakee	752	1031....	630	500	28
Appanoose	618	994....	191	854	487
Audubon	56	61....	23	31	4
Benton	919	731....	558	426	123
Black Hawk	797	614....	566	282	33
Boone	800	410....	203	319	66
Bremer	412	443....	327	172	48
Butler	430	249....	223	141	29
Buchanan	800	599....	709	343	21
Buena Vista	2	6....	New County.		
Calhoun	17	17....	9	14	0
Carroll	30	30....	New County.		
Cass	180	150....	132	84	0
Cedar	1143	1014....	1016	701	176
Cerro Gordo	117	71....	101	40	1
Cherokee	12	7....	New County.		
Chickasaw	442	804....	351	102	32
Clay	3	9....	New County.		
Clayton	1623	1462....	1420	754	67
Clarke	463	350....	346	338	77
Clinton	1603	1525....	1245	839	142
Crawford	46	54....	36	8	0
Dallas	530	446....	487	319	20
Davis	704	1140....	201	1014	752
Decatur	588	764....	243	583	133
Delaware	844	909....	801	500	149
Des Moines	1678	1922....	1338	1413	522
Dickinson	42	18....	New County.		
Dubuque	1737	3259....	1522	2427	256
Emmett	18	5....	New County.		
Fayette	1106	848....	1043	452	114
Floyd	494	253....	224	124	14
Franklin	201	61....	120	33	9
Fremont	290	502....	166	203	103
Greene	126	146....	73	117	0
Grundy	109	19....	65	2	0
Guthrie	297	263....	196	205	12
Hamilton	191	104....	New County.		
Hancock	19	14....	New County.		
Harrison	804	345....	170	124	9
Hardin	643	460....	483	195	18
Henry	1503	994....	1767	767	308
Howard	338	278....	207	63	0
Humboldt	49	29....	New County.		
Ida	5	3....	New County.		
Iowa	759	645....	492	326	79
Jackson	1270	1472....	1163	1332	276
Jasper	930	711....	878	455	33
Jefferson	1280	1201....	1188	1023	206
Johnson	1541	1454....	1215	964	282
Jones	1157	1153....	964	663	10
Keokuk	1021	1045....	895	830	197
Kossuth	75	38....	85	12	0
Linn	1779	1348....	1652	971	278
Louisa	980	680....	993	642	200
Lee	2089	2423....	1780	2158	650
Lucas	521	459....	288	355	176
Madison	650	731....	580	519	61
Mahaska	1212	1135....	1284	940	268
Marion	1251	1445....	1227	1373	
Marshall	774	450....	531	199	104
Mills	280	251....	287	153	102
Mitchell	517	204....	314	135	1
Monona	103	106....	41	56	13
Monroe	746	667....	622	603	93
Montgomery	126	114....	63	68	17
Muscatine	1461	1368....	1091	895	32
Page	577	330....	100	171	189
Palo Alto	3	44....	New County.		
Plymouth	27	8....	New County.		
Pocahontas	15	17....	New County.		
Polk	1074	1044....	1065	888	91
Potawatomie	287	506....	259	353	84
Poweshiek	591	412....	459	255	87
Ringgold	259	135....	92	52	64
Scott	2192	1629....	1675	1119	339
Shelby	80	92....	62	19	0
Story	393	359....	232	272	79
Sac	28	37....	25	35	0
Tama	599	293....	470	296	90
Taylor	306	254....	119	183	51
Union	150	192....	102	121	17
Van Buren	1389	1406....	1092	1396	324
Wapello	1010	1255....	1093	1175	252
Warren	931	610....	855	513	102
Washington	1192	963....	1188	629	403
Wayne	413	538....	133	368	70
Webster	250	331....	389	209	31
Winneshiek	1027	762....	770	209	13
Woodbury	136	162....	New County.		
Wright	79	52....	91	24	0
Winnebago	11	24....	New County.		
Worth	Not return'd.		New County.		
Total	56040	53695	45181	37543	9180

Low over Wilson, 2364; Fremont over Buch., 7658.

Two other Judges of the Supreme Court were chosen at this election, as follows:

Stockton, *Rep.*.....55767 | Mason, *Dem.*.....53639
Baldwin, " .....55642 | Cole, " 53418

LEGISLATURE, 1859.

SENATE....Republicans, 28; Democrats, 20.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 50; Democrats, 36.

GOVERNOR, 1859.

Counties.	Rep. Kirkwood.	Dem. Dodge.	Counties.	Rep. Kirkwood.	Dem. Dodge.
Adair	120	76	Jefferson	1282	1192
Adams	177	122	Johnson	1602	1305
Alamakee	743	1025	Jones	1161	1153
Appanoose	627	995	Keokuk	1026	1043
Audubon	85	60	Kossuth	75	57
Benton	914	753	Lee	2159	2892
Black Hawk	815	550	Linn	1771	1345
Boone	298	413	Louisa	956	679
Bremer	417	438	Lucas	521	457
Butler	474	246	Madison	681	720
Buchanan	816	570	Mahaska	1219	1137
Buncombe	Unorganised.		Marion	1266	1438
Buena Vista	2	6	Marshall	796	443
Calhoun	17	17	Mills	262	345
Carroll	30	30	Mitchell	516	204
Cass	179	152	Monroe	749	665
Cedar	1152	1002	Monona	105	106
Cerro Gordo	117	72	Montgomery	126	115
Cherokee	12	7	Muscatine	1457	1364
Chickasaw	450	308	O'Brien	Unorgan.	
Clay	3	9	Osceola	Unorgan.	
Clarke	462	351	Page	377	333
Clayton	1630	1429	Polk	1078	1048
Clinton	1606	1521	Palo Alto	3	44
Crawford	45	55	Plymouth	24	11
Dallas	530	448	Pocahontas	16	17
Davis	717	1142	Potawatomie	295	600
Decatur	390	771	Poweshiek	595	411
Delaware	844	694	Ringgold	260	126
Des Moines	1704	1923	Sac	28	37
Dickinson	31	15	Scott	2206	1626
Dubuque	1751	3153	Shelby	78	96
Emmett	18	5	Sioux	Unorgan.	
Fayette	1102	849	Story	396	358
Floyd	496	281	Tama	500	296
Franklin	201	61	Taylor	304	297
Fremont	293	504	Union	151	193
Greene	126	146	Van Buren	1397	1402
Grundy	110	17	Wapello	1016	1260
Guthrie	257	260	Warren	937	609
Hamilton	192	105	Washington	1208	946
Hancock	19	14	Wayne	416	536
Harrison	297	351	Webster	252	333
Hardin	645	458	Winneshiek	1022	771
Henry	1596	998	Winnebago	11	24
Howard	336	279	Woodbury	132	168
Humboldt	49	29	Worth	96	28
Ida	4	3	Wright	80	63
Iowa	765	549			
Jackson	1273	1477	Total	56505	53542
Jasper	946	705	Maj. for Kirkwood, 2964.		

Rusch, *Rep.*, was elected LA.-Gov. by 2370 maj.

OREGON.

Counties.	Cong., '59. Rep. Logan.	Cong., '59. Dem. Opp. Stout.	Cong., '58. Dem. Opp. Kelly.	Gov., '58. Dem. Opp. Grover.	Gov., '58. Dem. Opp. Barnum.	Gov., '58. Dem. Whlr.
Benton	222	422	392	224	405	312
Clackamas	380	379	400	317	383	346
Clatsop	54	34	69	44	61	57
Columbia	63	72	63	52	59	56
Coos	52	63	11	86	7	84
Curry	54	37	10	126	8	126
Douglas	339	495	289	342	307	301
Jackson	218	663	243	628	432	440
Josephine	211	411	179	423	194	411
Lane	532	535	417	448	393	481
Linn	602	723	257	784	219	776
Marion	1062	296	507	827	408	736
Multnomah	563	434	543	596	536	398
Polk	254	284	273	362	259	369
Tillamook	10	5	6	17	6	16
Umpqua	132	43	95	121	93	106
Wasco	115	255	21	213	13	212
Washington	356	201	211	188	206	198
Yamhill	412	318	422	261	418	259
Total	5631	5670	4199	5859	4407	5545

Maj. for Stout, 39; do. for Grover, 1660; do. for Whittaker, 1138.

Mr Logan, the Republican candidate for Congress, will contest the seat of Mr. Stout, on the ground of alleged fraudulent voting or fraudulent returns.

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic, though it is understood that the National Administration has not a clear majority in the body.

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	Congress. Rep. Daily.	Congress. Dem. Estabrook.	Commissioner. Rep. Kellom.	Commissioner. Dem. Harvey.
Buffalo	0	292	0	292
Burt	35	85	35	85
Butler	11	5	11	5
Calhoun	4	28	0	30
Cass	407	233	363	236
Cedar	37	45	20	66
Clay	19	2	13	17
Cuming	8	3	8	3
Dakota	85	177	87	174
Dixon	22	68	19	72
Dodge	112	45	139	16
Douglas	404	500	428	476
Gage	49	7	46	10
Hall	31	3	31	3
Izard	3	21	3	20
Johnson	61	31	49	39
Lancaster	8	8	8	9
Lesuqui Court	0	128	0	128
Monroe	11	28	15	24
Nemaha	368	254	390	222
Otoe	474	488	424	533
Pawnee	124	22	117	26
Platte	19	68	17	72
Richardson	251	286	240	285
Saline	0	10	0	10
Sarpy	131	167	135	165
Washington	126	101	136	91
Total	2800	3100	2734	3109

Maj. for Estabrook, 300; do. for Harvey, 375.

The Democratic candidates for other Territorial officers, Treasurer, Auditor, etc., were also elected.

Mr Daily, the Republican candidate for Congress, will contest the seat, on the ground of alleged frauds in the election, the returning of the vote from Buffalo county, which had not been organized according to law, and was not, therefore, entitled to vote, etc.

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic.

MISSOURI.

THERE was no election in this State during the year 1859, for either State Officers or Congressmen. A Judge of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Circuit Courts were chosen, but party politics did not enter into the contest to any considerable extent. For Supreme Court Judge there were three candidates, who received each nearly the same number of votes, viz., Ewing, Adams and Hall. The Hon. R. B. Ewing was the successful candidate.

NEW YORK CITY.

Charter Election, Dec. 6.

Wards.	Mayor. Rep.	Mayor. Tam. Dem.	Mayor. Mozart Dem.	Corporation Counsel. Rep.	Corporation Counsel. Tam. Dem.	Corporation Counsel. Mozart Dem.
	Opdyke.	Havemeyer.	Wood.	Hall.	Tilden.	Bronson.
I..	273	548	920	282	537	818
II..	163	156	155	154	146	171
III..	176	221	243	184	181	274
IV..	263	513	1464	271	539	1416
V..	665	884	1011	665	770	1113
VI..	153	1340	1110	159	1331	1106
VII..	1039	1276	1849	1046	1169	1915
VIII..	967	1496	1411	1038	1326	1479
IX..	2548	2112	1441	2461	1617	1801
X..	773	1189	913	791	1016	1058
XI..	1057	1767	2207	1157	1835	2039
XII..	883	861	962	854	823	1031
XIII..	573	1051	1272	898	996	1396
XIV..	365	1013	1638	374	979	1600
XV..	1251	1461	733	1187	1185	1041
XVI..	1771	1609	1609	1773	1299	1892
XVII..	1799	2231	2676	1951	2064	2542
XVIII..	1421	1825	2064	1289	1617	2308
XIX..	835	895	1412	875	805	1388
XX..	1974	2008	2091	1985	1057	2410
XXI..	1472	1574	1576	1387	1270	1954
XXII..	1178	923	1363	1172	867	1401
Total..	21417	26913	29940	21651	25979	32202

For Governor of the Alms House, the result was for Wm. Pinckney, *Rep. & Am.*, 27156; McElroy, *Tammany Dem.*, 21463; Lynch, *Mozart Dem.*, 28389.

Aldermen were chosen at this election in 8 of the 17 districts of the city, and the whole number elected are Democrats, though a portion belong to Mozart, and others to Tammany. The Board, including the 9 who hold over, stands, 5 Republicans or Opposition, and 12 Democrats.

A full Board of Councilmen, 24, were elected, of whom 8 are Republicans, and 16 Democrats of various stripes.

INDIANA.

No election was held for any State Officer last October, except as follows. Mr. McClure, *Dem.*, who had been re-elected Secretary of State in October, 1858, having received an appointment to a more profitable office from the President, resigned the Secretaryship before the commencement of his new term. Gov. Willard appointed C. L. Dunham, not only for the unexpired portion of Mr McClure's old term, but for the whole of the new term for which McClure had been elected, but on which he had not commenced before his resignation. The term being for two years, and the regular October election intervening, at which, it was held by the Republicans, that any vacant State Office should be filled, many counties voted for Secretary of State. James M. Hall, Esq., *Republican*, having received the largest number of votes, will, it is understood, claim the office, and his title will be decided by the Courts. Apart from this the only election in the State was for Judges in two or three circuits, and for County Officers, the result of which was unexpectedly gratifying to the Opposition, who claim that a State canvass, judging from these returns, would have resulted in their favor.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1859. Rep. Randall.	Dem. Hobart.	PRESIDENT, '56. Rep. Frem't.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Adams	594	293	1591	625	9
Ashland	995	619	597	231	21
Brown	423	1066	499	1004	0
Buffalo	264	414	68	163	0
Burnett	Not organized.		New county.		
Calumet	518	678	486	408	1
Chippewa	166	248	No return.		
Clarke	71	42	73	37	0
Columbia	2585	1645	2950	1239	7
Crawford	619	748	521	429	1
Dane	3727	3880	3996	3443	6
Dodge	3492	3856	3455	2784	15
Door	72	78	No return.		
Douglas	34	60	No return.		
Dunn	192	175	390	119	0
Eau Claire	320	233	New county.		
Fond du Lac	3214	2530	3292	2511	25
Grant	2496	1715	2809	1419	186
Green	1726	1141	2004	1087	32
Green Lake	1453	662	New county.		
Iowa	1454	1320	1497	1474	27
Jackson	493	293	306	144	6
Jefferson	2327	2512	3290	3434	6
Kenosha	1060	874	with Adams.		
Kewaunee	167	567	89	206	0
La Crosse	1321	906	1508	831	0
La Crosse	1219	1034	987	541	25
La Fayette	1102	1514	1415	1722	19
La Pointe	72	109	No return.		
Manitowoc	704	2134	1177	1907	0
Marathon	206	509	269	207	1
Marquette	586	792	2518	1032	19
Milwaukee	2811	6251	2798	7188	25
Monroe	939	578	722	254	6
Oconto	352	446	No return.		
Outagamie	494	753	602	753	1
Ozaukee	637	1577	360	2032	0
Pepin	432	235	New county.		
Pierce	506	305	414	106	11
Polk	161	141	95	54	1
Portage	743	582	680	361	13
Racine	2111	1634	2299	1688	6
Richland	745	647	882	455	57
Rock	4089	1578	4707	1965	10
St. Croix	516	560	417	252	0
Sauk	1659	799	2015	993	4
Shawanaw	105	87	68	21	0
Sheboygan	1772	1839	1891	1921	15
Trempeleau	356	143	190	45	0
Walworth	3133	1459	3518	1297	4
Washington	684	2106	813	2641	7
Waukesha	2785	2295	2875	2020	8
Waupaca	1167	624	636	75	0
Waushara	1126	380	1292	215	6
Winnebago	2235	1570	2769	1415	20
Wood	235	280	260	95	0
Total	68465	89616	66090	52843	580

Randall's maj., 3949; From't over Buch'n, 15247.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR THE STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Democrat.	Maj.
Lieut.-Gov.	Noble....63124	Palmer....60094	—3030
Sec. of State	Harvey..63435	Alden.....59765	—3670
Treasurer	Hastings..65597	Silverman.54701	—10896
Att'y-Gen.	Howe....64016	Crawford..59190	—4826
Bank Com'r.	Van St'k.63234	Squires....59679	—3545
Prison Com.	Hog.....63036	Fleck.....59686	—3350
Sup. Schools.	Pickard..62145	Draper....59878	—2267

LEGISLATURE—1859-60.

SENATE...Republicans, 17; Democrats, 13.
HOUSE....Republicans, 58; Democrats, 39.

ILLINOIS.

A SPECIAL election took place in this State in the 11th (Springfield) district for a Member of Congress to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas L. Harris, with the following result:

Palmer, *Rep.*, 9977; M'Clernand, *Dem.*, 14296.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. Rep. Ramsey.	Dem. Sexton.	CONGRESS. Rep. Aldrich.	Dem. Cann'h.	GOV'R, '57. Rep. Ra'msy.	Dem. Sibley.
Anoka	266	165	239	222	200	207
Benton	143	94	146	88	159	149
Blue Earth	764	289	752	266	557	294
Brown	543	266	536	213	172	320
Carver	473	234	463	289	329	325
Cass	No return.		No return.		0	228
Chisago	284	156	283	154	430	196
Crow Wing	8	55	5	50	16	69
Dakota	1007	1056	1004	1072	576	1031
Dodge	593	444	582	466	375	311
Faribault	210	109	209	107	134	85
Fillmore	1399	1171	1398	1228	935	1019
Freeborn	438	227	433	239	439	207
Goodhue	1220	706	1196	712	1171	649
Hennepin	2013	1117	2164	1126	2089	1857
Houston	675	716	672	720	538	696
Isanti	No return.		No return		18	9
Jackson	21	18	20	20	New Co.	
Kannabec	9	6	9	6	New Co.	
Kandiyohi	19	3	19	3	New Co.	
Le Sueur	577	625	578	625	434	529
Manomin	No return.		No return.		8	105
Martin	18	10	18	10	New Co.	
McLeod	197	96	196	94	246	145
Meeker	147	103	147	104	130	65
Mille Lac	No return.		No return.		5	18
Monongalia	47	30	47	30	New Co.	
Morrison	88	115	88	117	134	184
Mower	412	227	414	189	422	238
Nicollett	434	486	434	486	419	551
Olmsted	1119	777	1124	782	930	699
Pine	6	28	3	31	35	16
Pembina	No return.		No return.		0	316
Ramsey	1485	1773	1533	1729	1004	1545
Renville	3	37	6	37	New Co.	
Rice	1045	838	1041	833	923	889
Scott	853	917	852	947	562	582
Sherburne	131	68	128	71	70	95
Sibley	393	836	396	838	144	530
Stearns	575	660	566	636	255	552
Steele	446	176	447	176	496	192
Todd	No return.		No return.		18	97
Wabashaw	783	513	783	502	479	246
Waseca	328	284	329	254	298	250
Washington	993	707	996	717	1025	874
Winona	1209	814	1214	804	812	668
Wright	579	265	585	263	422	245
Carlton, St. Louis & Lake	88	119	81	120	No return.	
Total	21335	17683	21360	17668	17550	17790

Ramsey's maj, 3762; Aldrich's, 3692; Sibley's, 240.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR THE STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Democrats.	Maj'a.
Lt. Gov.	Donnelly... 20917	Lowry,.. 17670	—3247
Sec. State	Baker,..... 20732	Basson,.. 18039	—2693
Treasurer	...Scheffer... 21335	Abbey.... 17425	—3910
Att'y Gen.	Cole..... 21186	Brisbin... 17630	—3556
Congress	Windom.. 21016	Graham.. 17417	—3599

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Republicans, 23; Democrats, 13; Ind. 1.
HOUSE...Republicans, 56; Democrats, 22.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CONGRESS, 1859.

Counties.	Ind. Dem. Wallace.	Dem. Stevens.	Counties.	Ind. Dem. Wallace.	Stevens.
Clalm	41	9	Pierce	102	89
Chehalis	27	89	Sawamish	27	46
Clarke	94	296	Skamania	12	80
Cowlits	38	88	Spokane	No election.	
Island	63	75	Thurston	196	301
Jefferson	167	56	Wahkiacum	1	11
King	57	41	Walla Walla	1	163
Kitsop	143	131	Whatcom	24	126
Lewis	30	79	Total	1090	1664
Pacific	2	60			

KANSAS.

No less than six Elections were held in Kansas from April to December, 1859, all resulting favorably to the Republicans, viz.: April 4. On calling a Constitutional Convention. May 2. For Township Officers. June 7. For delegates to Constitutional Convention. October 4. On the adoption or rejection of the Constitution. November 8. For Delegate to Congress, and Territorial Legislature. December 6. For Congressman, State Officers and Legislature for the State of Kansas. The questions on calling a Convention, and adopting a State Constitution, resulted as follows:

	Call'g Conv'n.		Constitution.		Homes'd.	
Counties.	*For.*	*Against.*	*For.*	*Against.*	*For.*	*Ag'st.*
Allen	No return..		244	189..	201	153
Anderson	176	7..	295	80..	206	109
Atchison	308	82..	694	261..	413	257
Bourbon	333	47..	464	256..	330	193
Breckenridge	313	15..	545	26..	425	19
Brown	No return..		299	103..	173	163
Butler	15	2..	27	1..	28	0
Coffee	184	134..	454	121..	340	115
Doniphan	343	192..	743	630..	592	280
Douglas	405	164..	1443	383..	1325	314
Franklin	92	1..	301	111..	252	111
Greenwood	No return..		34	16..	33	3
Jackson	107	47..	324	170..	158	126
Jefferson	219	202..	392	354..	345	131
Johnson	201	65..	573	377..	516	113
Leavenworth	989	272..	1143	1088..	1019	1045
Linn	341	6..	549	157..	455	169
Lykins	No return..		492	206..	455	225
Madison	No return..		82	4..	60	23
Morris	64	14..	25	60..	23	13
Nehama	120	39..	220	44..	104	63
Osage	No return..		44	0..	43	2
Pottawatomie	66	20..	93	68..	76	49
Riley	119	84..	206	132..	202	53
Shawnee	359	67..	671	109..	566	99
Wabunsee	121	0..	110	14..	65	17
Wyandott	254	31..	274	205..	205	260
Weodson	77	4..	No return.			
Total	5306	1436.	10421	5680	8763	4772

Majority for calling Convention, 3961; do. for adopting Wyandott Constitution, 4591; do. for clause Exempting Homestead worth $2000 from execution, 3996. From 16 counties no returns were received.

Parrott, *Rep.*, elec. Delegate to Congress by 2362 m.

	Governor.		Congress.		Delegates to St. Con.	
Counties.	*Rep.* Robinson.	*Dem.* Medary.	*Rep.* Conway.	*Dem.* Hald'n.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Allen	174	135..	175	135..	175	169
Anderson	160	89..	160	87..	192	
Atchinson	644	305..	638	353..	418	333
Bourbon	275	149..	214	149..	297	234
Breckenridge	306	122..	297	125..	268	134
Brown	153m.	81..	268	90..	93	19
Broderick						
Butler						
Chase	109	10..	105	10..		
Clay						
Coffey	223	101..	223	100..	128	128
Davis with	50	117..	80	115..	47	86
Dickinson						
Doniphan	476	371..	470	362..	553	661
Douglas	1018	334..	1057	341..	753	331
Dora						
El Paso						
Franklin	249	121..	242	124..	217	116
Fremont						
Godfrey						
Greenwood	23	6..	23	6		
Hunter	21	3..	21	3		
Jackson	169	170..	170	169..	146	186
Jefferson	332	293..	332	294..	249	276
Johnson	306	426..	303	426..	339	300
Leavenworth	997	1404..	878	1515..	1300	1760
Linn	222	132..	219	127..	450	314
Lykins	313	300..	314	196..	457	318
Madison	47	7..	47	7..	49	
Marshall	40	60..	39	60..	55	66
McGee						
Montana						
Morris	54	39..	52	60..	5	67
Nemaha	128	60..	128	62..	74	11
Oro						
Osage	24	2..	24	2..	25	1
Pottawatomie	133	25..	132	41..	76	69
Riley	234	95..	228	101..	104	94
Shawnee	569	171..	555	157..	451	181
Wabaunsee	128	17..	121	16..	105	19
Washington						
Wilson						
Woodson	60	37..	58	39..	66	4
Wyandott						
Total	7908	5395.	7674	5557..	7372	6145

Maj. for Robinson, 2513; do. for Conway, 2107.

Large Republican majority in each branch of the Legislature. The following are the principal officers elect under the State Constitution:

Congress.....M. F. Conway, of Douglas Co.
Governor.....Chas. Robinson, of Douglas Co.
Lt. Governor.....Joseph P. Root, of Wyandott.
Secretary of State..John W. Robinson, of Riley.
Auditor.....Georges S. Hillyer, of Jefferson.
Treasurer.....Wm. Tholan, of Leavenworth.
Attorney General..Benj. F. Simpson, of Lykins.
Sup. Pub. Instr'n..Wm R. Griffith, of Bourbon.
C. Justice Sup. C..Thos. Ewing, Jr., of Leavenw'th.
Associate Justices.{Samu. A. Kingman, of Brown Co. / L. D. Bailey, of Breckenridge.

CONNECTICUT.

	Congress.		Gov'r, '59.		Pres., '56.	
Districts.	*Rep. Dem.*		*Rep. Dem.*		*Rep. Dem.*	*Am.*
I.	Loomis.	Hyde.	Buck'g'm.	Pratt.	Fre.	Buch. Fill.
Hartford	7491	7510.	7812	7745.	8416	7057 309
Tolland	2275	2191.	2309	2150.	2407	1963 85
Total	9766	9701.	10121	9925.	10823	9020 344

Ezra Clark, jr., received 220 votes for Congress.

Loomis over Hyde, 65; Buckingham over Pratt, 196; Fremont over Buchanan, 1853.

II.	Woodruff.	Arnold.	Buck.	Pratt.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Middlesex	2545	2690.	2321	2049.	2957	2964	128
New Haven	7824	7367.	7636	7645.	7978	7315	604
Total	10369	10347.	10456	10694.	10863	10279	767

Woodruff over Arnold, 322; Pratt over Buckingham, 238; Fremont over Buchanan, 564.

III.	Burnham.	Baker.	Buck.	Pratt.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
New London	4580	4436.	4933	4263.	5402	3953	320
Windham	2743	2333.	3150	2535.	3913	2265	86
Total	7323	6771.	8083	6798	9315	6201	406

Dean, *Ind.*, received 191 votes for Congress.

Burnham over Baker, 552; Buckingham over Pratt, 1285; Fremont over Buchanan, 3114.

IV.	Ferry.	Bishop.	Beck.	Pratt.	Fre.	Buch.	Fill.
Fairfield	6690	6474.	6722	6435.	6233	5539	928
Litchfield	4843	4832.	4957	4517.	5481	3866	150
Total	11533	10966.	11679	10962.	11714	9325	1078

Ferry over Bishop, 567; Buckingham over Pratt, 637; Fremont over Buchanan, 2189.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Gover'r...	Buckling'm, 40239;	Pratt, ... 38369	—1870
Lt. Gov'r.	Catlin, ... 40223;	Winslow.. 39482	—1740
Sec. State.	Boyd, ... 39815;	Williams,. 38644	—1171
Treasurer.	Handee, ... 40133;	Warner,... 38494	—1639
Comptr'r	Buel, ... 39648;	Child,.... 38593	—1056
Congress..	Republican, 39291	Democrat, 37786	—1505
Pres., '56.	Fremont,... 42715,	Buchanan, 34996	—7720
	Fillmore, *Am.*, 2615.		

LEGISLATURE.

Senate...Republicans, 13; Democrats, 8.
House...Republicans, 126; Democrats, 110.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp	Sal'ry	Leg're Meets.	Gen. Election
Alabama	Montgomery	Andrew B. Moore	Dec. 1861	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1860	2,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	Milton S. Latham	Dec. 1867	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*William A. Buckingham*	May, 1860	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	William Burton	Jan. 1863	1,333	1 Tu. June	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	Marshall S. Perry	Nov. 1861	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1861	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	*William H. Bissell*	Jan. 1861	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianoplis	Ashbel P. Willard	Jan. 1861	1,300	January.	2 Tu. Oct
Iowa	Des Moines	*Samuel J. Kirkwood*	Jan. 1862	1,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Beriah McGoffin	Aug. 1863	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Thomas O. Moore	Jan. 1862	4,000	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	*Lot M. Morrill*	Jan. 1861	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	THOMAS H. HICKS	Jan. 1862	3,500	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*Nathaniel P. Banks*	Jan. 1861	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Moses Wisner*	Jan. 1861	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	*Alexander Ramsay*	Jan. 1862	2,500	1 M. Dec.	2 Tu. Oct.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. Pettus	Jan. 1862	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Robert M. Stewart	Dec. 1860	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Ichabod Goodwin	June, 1860	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
New Jersey	Trenton	*Charles S. Olden*	Jan. 1863	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*Edwin D. Morgan*	Jan. 1861	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	John W. Ellis	Jan. 1861	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*William Dennison, jr.*	Jan. 1862	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	Salem	—— Whittaker				
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William F. Packer	Jan. 1861	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	*Thomas G. Turner*	May, 1860	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	William H. Gist	Dec. 1860	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Isham G Harris	Oct. 1861	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Samuel Houston	Dec. 1861	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Hiland Hall*	Oct. 1860	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	John Letcher	Jan. 1864	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Alexander W. Randall*	Jan. 1861	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*New Mexico*, Abraham Rencher; *Washington*, Fayette McMullen; *Nebraska* Samuel W. Black; *Utah*, Alfred Cumming; *Kansas*, Samuel Medary.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1856.			1852.			1848.		
	Rep. Fremont.	*Dem.* Buchanan.	*Am.* Fillmore.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* Van Bu'n.
Alabama		46,739	28,552	15 038	26,881		30,482	31,363	
Arkansas		21,910	10,787	7.404	12,173		7,588	9,300	
California	20,691	53,365	36,165	54,971	39,665	100	Admitted	since	1848.
Connecticut	42,715	34,995	2.615	30,329	33,249	3,160	30.314	27,046	5,005
Delaware	308	8,004	6,175	6,223	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80
Florida		6.358	4,833	2,875	4,318		4.539	3,238	
Georgia		56,581	42.439	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802	
Illinois	26,189	105,348	37.444	64,934	80,597	9,966	53.215	56.629	15,804
Indiana	94,375	118.670	22,386	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa	45,181	37,543	9.180	15,856	17.762	1,606	11,178	12.126	1,126
Kentucky	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	63,806	255	67.141	49,720	
Louisiana		22,164	20.709	17,255	15,647		18,217	18,370	1
Maine	67,179	39.060	3,325	32,573	41,609	8,030	35.276	40,206	12.178
Maryland	281	39,115	47,460	35,077	40,022	84	37,702	34,528	125
Massachusetts	108,515	39,287	19,679	66,063	44,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058
Michigan	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,960	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389
Mississippi		35,446	24,195	17,048	26,876		25,922	26,537	
Missouri		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077	
New Hampshire	36,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey	28,338	46,943	24,115	35,566	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849
New York	276,007	195,578	124,604	234,882	262,083	28,329	218,583	114,319	120,497
North Carolina		48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	69	43,519	34,869	85
Ohio	187,497	170,874	28,121	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,369	154,773	35,347
Pennsylvania	147,963	230,772	82,202	179.122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,625	8,735	644	6,779	5,846	730
South Carolina	Presidential	Elec	tors chos	en by the	Legislature.				
Tennessee		73,638	66,117	58.896	57.018		64,705	58,419	
Texas		31,160	15,639	4,995	15,552		4,509	10,668	3
Vermont	39,561	10.569	545	22.173	15,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837
Virginia	291	89,706	60,310	57,132	72,413		45,255	46,738	9
Wisconsin	66,090	52,843	580	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,342 069	1,839,642	874,760	1,793,069	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,212	1,223,795	291,378

THE

TRIBUNE

ALMANAC

FOR

1861.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

FROM MARCH 4, 1861.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *Vice President*..... " 6,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*	Salary	$8,000
SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	8,000
CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Interior*	"	8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	8,000
SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*	"	8,000
EDWARD BATES, Missouri, *Attorney-General*	"	8,000
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, *Postmaster-General*	"	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

Vacancy.	*Associate Justice.*	JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala.,	*Associate Justice.*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	" "	SAM'L. NELSON, of N. York,	" "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.,	" "
Vacancy.		NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine,	" "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd.
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	Richard K. Meade, Va.	$12,000	1857
Chili	Santiago	John Bigler, Cal.	10,000	1857
France	Paris	Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.	17,500	1861
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Thomas Corwin, Ohio	12,000	1861
Peru	Lima	Vacancy	10,000	
Prussia	Berlin	N. B. Judd, Ills.	12,000	1861
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	12,000	1861
Spain	Madrid	Carl Schurz, Wis.	12,000	1861

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confederation	Parana	Robert M. Palmer, Pa.	7,500	1861
Austria	Vienna	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	7,000	1861
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sandford, Conn.	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	David K. Cartter, Ohio	7,500	1861
Denmark	Copenhagen	Bradford R. Wood, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Ecuador	Quito	Frederick Hassaurek, Ohio	7,500	1861
Guatemala	Guatemala	Elisha O. Crosby, Cal.	7,500	1861
Netherlands	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine	7,500	1861
New Granada	Bogota	Vacant	7,500	
Nicaragua	Leon	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	1861
Rome	Rome	Rufus King, Wis.	7,500	1861
Sardinia	Turin	George P. Marsh, Vt.	7,500	1861
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Jacob M. Haldeman, Pa.	7,500	1861
Switzerland	Berne	G. G. Fogg, N. H.	7,500	1861
Turkey	Constantinople	James Williams, Tenn.	7,500	1858
Venezuela	Caracas	E. A. Turpin, N. Y.	7,500	1858

COMMISSIONER.

Sandwich Islands	Honolulu	Thomas J. Dryer, Oregon	7,500	1861

XXXVIth CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1860. CLOSES MARCH 3, 1861.

SENATE—66 Members.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *President ex-officio.*

[Republicans (in *Italics*), 26; Democrats (in Roman), 36; Americans (in SMALL CAPS), 4 vacancies, 2. Total, 66. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when h term expires.]

ALABAMA.

1861 Benjamin Fitzpatrick,.....Wetumpka.
1865 Clement C. Clay, jr.,.....Huntsville.

ARKANSAS.

1861 Robert W. Johnson,.....Pine Bluff.
1865 William K. Sebastian,.....Helena.

CALIFORNIA.

1861 William M. Gwin,.....San Francisco.
1863 *Milton S. Latham,.....Sacramento.

CONNECTICUT.

1861 *Lafayette S. Foster*,.....Norwich.
1863 *James Dixon*,.....Hartford.

DELAWARE.

1863 James A. Bayard,.....Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury,.....Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1861 David L. Yulee,.....Homaspassa.
1863 Stephen R. Mallory,.....Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

1861 Alfred Iverson,.....Columbus.
1865 Robert Toombs,.....Washington.

ILLINOIS.

1861 *Lyman Trumbull*,.....Alton.
1865 Stephen A. Douglas,.....Chicago.

INDIANA.

1861 Graham N. Fitch,.....Logansport.
1863 Jesse D. Bright,.....Jeffersonville.

IOWA.

1861 *James Harlan*,.....Mount Pleasant.
1865 **James W. Grimes*,.....Burlington.

KENTUCKY.

1861 JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,.....Frankfort.
1865 *Lazarus W. Powell,.....Henderson.

LOUISIANA.

1861 John Slidell,.....New Orleans.
1865 Judah P. Benjamin,.....New Orleans.

MAINE.

1863 *Hannibal Hamlin*,.....Hampden.
1865 *William Pitt Fessenden*,....Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1863 *Charles Sumner*,.....Boston.
1865 *Henry Wilson*,.....Natick.

MARYLAND.

1861 James A. Pearce,.....Chestertown.
1863 ANTHONY KENNEDY,.....Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

1863 *Zachariah Chandler*,.....Detroit.
1865 **Kinsley S. Bingham*,.....Kensington.

MINNESOTA.

1863 Henry M. Rice,.....St. Paul.
1865 **Morton S. Wilkinson*,.....Blue Earth Co.

MISSISSIPPI.

1863 Jefferson Davis,.....Hurricane, Warren C
1865 Albert G. Brown,.....Terry, Hinds Co.

MISSOURI.

1861 James S. Green,.....Canton.
1863 Trusten Polk,.....St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1861 *Daniel Clark*,.....Manchester.
1863 *John P. Hale*,.....Dover.

NEW YORK.

1861 *William H. Seward*,.....Auburn.
1863 *Preston King*,.....Ogdensburg.

NEW JERSEY.

1863 John R. Thomson,.....Princeton.
1865 **John C. Ten Eyck*,.....Burlington.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1861 Thomas L. Clingman,.....Asheville.
1865 *Thomas Bragg,.....Raleigh.

OHIO.

1861 George E. Pugh,.....Cincinnati.
1863 *Benjamin F. Wade*,.....Jefferson.

OREGON.

1861 *Joseph Lane,.....Winchester.
1865 *Edward D. Baker*,.....Oregon City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1861 William Bigler,.....Clearfield.
1863 *Simon Cameron*,.....Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1863 *James F. Simmons*,.....Providence.
1865 **Henry B. Anthony*,.....Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1861 [Vacancy.]
1865 [Vacancy.]

TENNESSEE.

1863 Andrew Johnson,.....Greenville.
1865 *A. O. P. Nicholson,.....Columbia.

TEXAS.

1863 *Louis T. Wigfall,.....Marshall.
1865 *John Hemphill,.....Austin.

VERMONT.

1857 *Jacob Collamer*,.....Woodstock.
1863 *Solomon Foot*,.....Rutland.

VIRGINIA.

1863 James M. Mason,.....Winchester.
1865 Robert M. T. Hunter,.....Lloyds, Essex Co.

WISCONSIN.

1861 *Charles Durkee*,.....Kenosha.
1863 *James R. Doolittle*,.....Racine.

* Not members of the XXXVth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—237 Members.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, *Speaker*.

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk*.

Republicans (Roman), 114; Administra'n Democrats (*Italics*), 87; Anti-Lecompton Democrats (Roman spaced), 6; South Americans, (SMALL CAPS), 24; Vacancy, 6. Total, 237.

ALABAMA.

1 **James A. Stallworth*, ...Evergreen.
2 *James L. Pugh*, ...Eufaula.
3 *David Clopton*, ...Crawford.
4 **Sydenham Moore*, ...Greensboro'.
5 **George S. Houston*, ...Athens.
6 *Williamson R. W. Cobb, ...Bellefonte.
7 **James L. M. Curry*, ...Talladega.

ARKANSAS.

1 *Thomas C. Hindman*, ...Helena.
2 *Albert Rust*, ...Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

1 **Charles L. Scott*, ...Sonora.
2 *John C. Burch*, ...Weaverville.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Dwight Loomis, ...Rockville.
2 John Woodruff, ...New Haven.
3 Alfred A. Burnham, ...Windham.
4 Orris S. Ferry, ...Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

1 **William G. Whiteley*, ...Newcastle.

FLORIDA.

1 **George S. Hawkins*, ...Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

1 *Peter E. Love*, ...Thomasville.
2 **Martin J. Crawford*, ...Columbus.
3 THOMAS HARDEMAN, jr., ...Macon.
4 **Lucius J. Gartrell*, ...Atlanta.
5 *John W. Underwood*, ...Rome.
6 **James Jackson*, ...Athens.
7 *JOSHUA HILL, ...Madison.
8 *John J. Jones*, ...Lester's District.

ILLINOIS.

1 *Elihu B Washburne, ...Galena.
2 *John F Farnsworth, ...St. Charles.
3 *Owen Lovejoy, ...Princeton.
4 *William Kellogg, ...Canton.
5 **Isaac N Morris*, ...Quincy.
6 *John A McClernand*, ...Springfield.
7 *James C. Robinson*, ...Marshall.
8 *Philip B. Fouke*, ...Belleville.
9 *John A Logan*, ...Benton.

INDIANA.

1 **William J. Niblack*, ...Vincennes.
2 **William H. English*, ...Vienna.
3 William M Dunn, ...Madison.
4 *William S Holman*, ...Aurora.
5 *David Kilgore, ...Muncietown.
6 Albert G Porter, ...Indianapolis.
7 *John G Davis, ...Rockville.
8 *James Wilson, ...Crawfordsville.
9 *Schuyler Colfax, ...South Bend.
10 *Charles Case, ...Fort Wayne.
11 *John U. Petit, ...Wabash.

IOWA.

1 *Samuel R. Curtis, ...Keokuk.
2 William Vandever, ...Dubuque.

KENTUCKY.

1 **Henry C. Burnett*, ...Cadiz.
2 **Samuel O. Peyton*, ...Hartford.
3 FRANCIS M. BRISTOW, ...Elkton.
4 WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, ...Danville.
5 *John Y. Brown*, ...Elizabethtown.
6 GREEN ADAMS, ...Barboursville.
7 ROBERT MALLORY, ...La Grange.
8 *William E. Simms*, ...Paris.
9 LABAN T. MOORE, ...Louisa.
10 **John W. Stevenson*, ...Covington.

LOUISIANA.

1 EDWARD BOULIGNY, ...New Orleans.
2 **Miles Taylor*, ...Donaldsonville.
3 **Thomas G. Davidson*, ...East Feliciana.
4 *John M. Landrum*, ...Shreveport.

MAINE.

1 Daniel E. Somes, ...Biddeford.
2 John J. Perry, ...Oxford.
3 Ezra B. French, ...Damariscotta.
4 *Freeman H. Morse, ...Bath.
5 *Israel Washburn, jr., ...Orono.
6 *stephen C. Foster, ...Pembroke.

MARYLAND.

1 **James A. Stewart*, ...Cambridge.
2 EDWIN H. WEBSTER, ...Belair.
3 *J. MORRISON HARRIS, ...Baltimore.
4 *HENRY WINTER DAVIS, .. .Baltimore.
5 **Jacob M. Kunkel*, ...Frederick.
6 *George W. Hughes*, ...West River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Thomas D. Eliot, ...New Bedford.
2 *James Buffington, ...Fall River.
3 Charles F. Adams, ...Quincy.
4 Alexander H. Rice, ...Boston.
5 *Anson Burlingame, ...Cambridge.
6 John B. Alley, ...Lynn.
7 *Daniel W. Gooch, ...Melrose.
8 Charles R. Train, ...Framingham.
9 *Eli Thayer, ...Worcester.
10 Charles Delano, ...Northampton.
11 *Henry L. Dawes, ...Adams.

MICHIGAN.

1 *William A. Howard, ...Detroit.
2 *Henry Waldron, ...Hillsdale.
3 Francis W. Kellogg, ...Kelloggville.
4 *DeWitt C. Leach, ...Lansing.

MINNESOTA.

1 Cyrus Aldrich, ...Chatfield.
2 William Windom, ...Winona.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 **Lucius Q. C. Lamar*, ...Abbeville.
2 **Reuben Davis*, ...Aberdeen.
3 **William Barksdale*, ...Columbus.
4 **Otho R. Singleton*, ...Canton.
5 **John J. McRae*, ...State Line.

MISSOURI.

1 *J. Richard Barrett*, ...St. Louis.
2 **Thomas L. Anderson*, ...Palmyra.
3 *John B. Clark, ...Fayette.
4 *James Craig, ...St. Joseph.
5 **Samuel H. Woodson*, ...Independence.
6 **John S. Phelps*, ...Springfield.
7 *John W. Noell*, ...Perryville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Gilman Marston, ...Exeter.
2 *Mason W. Tappan, ...Bradford.
3 Thomas M. Edwards, ...Keene.

NEW JERSEY.

1 John T. Nixon, ... Bridgeton.
2 John L. N. Stratton, ... Mount Holly.
3 *Garnet B. Adrain, ... New Brunswick.
4 Jotur R. Riggs, ... Paterson.
5 William Pennington, ... Newark.

NEW YORK.

1 Luther C. Carter, ... Flushing.
2 James Humphrey, ... Brooklyn.
3 *Daniel E. Sickles, ... New York.
4 *Thomas J. Barr, ... New York.
5 *William B. Maclay, ... New York.
6 *John Cochrane, ... New York.
7 GEORGE BRIGGS, ... New York.
8 *Horace F. Clark, ... New York.
9 *John B. Haskin, ... Fordham.
10 Charles H. Van Wyck, ... Bloomingburg.
11 William S. Kenyon, ... Kingston.
12 Charles L. Beale, ... Kinderhook.
13 *Abraham B. Olin, ... Troy.
14 John H. Reynolds, ... Albany.
15 James B. McKean, ... Saratoga Springs.
16 *George W. Palmer, ... Plattsburg.
17 *Francis E. Spinner, ... Mohawk.
18 *Clark B. Cochrane, ... Schenectady.
19 James H. Graham, ... Delhi.
20 Roscoe Conkling, ... Utica.
21 R. Holland Duell, ... Cortlandville.
22 M. Lindley Lee, ... Fulton.
23 *Charles B. Hoard, ... Watertown.
24 Charles B. Sedgwick, ... Syracuse.
25 Martin Butterfield, ... Palmyra.
26 *Emory B. Pottle, ... Naples.
27 Alfred Wells, ... Ithaca.
28 William Irvine, ... Corning.
29 Alfred Ely, ... Rochester.
30 Augustus Frank, ... Warsaw.
31 Edwin R. Reynolds, ... Albion.
32 Elbridge G. Spaulding, ... Buffalo.
33 *Reuben E. Fenton, ... Frewsburg.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 WILLIAM N. H. SMITH, ... Murfreesboro'.
2 *Thomas Ruffin, ... Goldsboro'.
3 *Warren Winslow, ... Fayetteville.
4 *Lawrence O'B. Branch, ... Raleigh.
5 *JOHN A. GILMER, ... Greensboro'.
6 JAMES M. LEACH, ... Lexington.
7 *Burton Craige, ... Salisbury.
8 *ZEBULON B. VANCE, ... Asheville.

OHIO.

1 *George H. Pendleton, ... Cincinnati.
2 John A. Gurley, ... Cincinnati.
3 *Clement L. Vallandigham, ... Dayton.
4 William Allen, ... Greenville.
5 James M. Ashley, ... Toledo.
6 William Howard, ... Batavia.
7 Thomas Corwin, ... Lebanon.
8 *Benjamin Stanton, ... Bellefontaine.
9 John Carey, ... Carey.
10 Carey A. Trimble, ... Chillicothe.
11 Charles D. Martin, ... Lancaster.
12 *Samuel S. Cox, ... Columbus.
13 *John Sherman, ... Mansfield.
14 Harrison G. Blake, ... Medina.
15 William Helmick, ... New Philadelphia.
16 *Cydnor B. Tompkins, ... McConnellsville.
17 Thomas C. Theaker, ... Bridgeport.
18 Sidney Edgerton, ... Akron.
19 *Edward Wade, ... Cleveland.
20 John Hutchins, ... Warren.
21 *John A. Bingham, ... Cadiz.

OREGON.

1 *Lansing Stout, ... Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Thomas B. Florence, ... Philadelphia.
2 *Edward Joy Morris,† ..... Philadelphia.
3 †John P. Verree, ... Philadelphia.
4 †William Millward, ... Philadelphia
5 †John Wood, ... Conshohocken.
6 *John Hickman, ... Westchester.
7 Henry C. Longenecker, ... Allentown.
8 *J. R. McKenty, ... Reading.
9 Thaddeus Stevens, ... Lancaster.
10 John W. Killinger, ... Lebanon.
11 James H. Campbell, ... Pottsville.
12 George W. Scranton, ... Scranton.
13 *William H. Dimmick, ... Honesdale.
14 *Galusha A. Grow, ... Glenwood.
15 James T. Hale, ... Bellefonte.
16 Benjamin F. Junkin, ... Bloomfield.
17 Edward McPherson, ... Gettysburg.
18 Samuel S. Blair, ... Hollidaysburg.
19 *John Covode, ... Lockport Station
20 *William Montgomery, ... Washington.
21 James K. Moorhead, ... Pittsburg.
22 Robert McKnight, ... Allegheny City.
23 *William Stewart, ... Mercer.
24 Chapin Hall, ... Warren.
25 Elijah Babbit, ... Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Christopher Robinson, ... Cumberland.
2 *William D. Brayton, ... Warwick.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 [Vacancy.]
2 [Vacancy.]
3 [Vacancy.]
4 [Vacancy.]
5 [Vacancy.]
6 [Vacancy.]

TENNESSEE.

1 THOMAS A. R. NELSON, ... Jonesboro'.
2 *HORACE MAYNARD, ... Knoxville.
3 REESE B. BRAZEON, ... Chattanooga.
4 WILLIAM B. STOKES, ... Smithville.
5 ROBERT HATTON, ... Lebanon.
6 James H. Thomas, ... Columbia.
7 *John V. Wright, ... Purdy.
8 JAMES M. QUARLES, ... Clarksville.
9 †EMERSON ETHERIDGE, ... Dresden.
10 *William T. Avery, ... Memphis.

TEXAS.

1 *John H. Reagan, ... Palestine.
2 Andrew J. Hamilton, ... Austin.

VERMONT.

1 *Ezekiel P. Walton, ... Montpelier.
2 *Justin S. Morrill, ... Stafford.
3 *Homer E. Royce, ... East Berkshire.

VIRGINIA.

1 *Muscoe R. H. Garnett, ... Loretto.
2 * John S. Millson, ... Norfolk.
3 Daniel C. Dejarnette, ... Bowling Greene.
4 Roger A. Pryor, ... Petersburg.
5 *Thomas S. Bocock, ... Appomattox, C. H
6 Shelton F. Leake, ... Charlottesville.
7 *William Smith, ... Warrenton.
8 ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, ... Shepherdstown.
9 John T. Harris, ... Harrisonburg.
10 Sharrard Clemens, ... Wheeling.
11 *Albert G. Jenkins, ... Green Bottom.
12 *Henry A. Edmundson, ... Salem.
13 Elbert S. Martin, ... Lee, C. H.

WISCONSIN.

1 *John F. Potter, ... East Troy.
2 *Cadwallader C. Washburn, ... La Crosse.
3 Charles H. Larrabee, ... Horicon.

Delegates from Territories.

KANSAS.

1 *Marcus J. Parrot ..... Leavenworth City

NEBRASKA.

1 Samuel G. Daily, ... Omaha City.

NEW MEXICO.

1 *Miguel A. Otero, ... Albuquerque.

UTAH.

1 William H. Hooper, ... Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.

1 *Isaac I. Stevens, ... Olympia.

* Members of the last House.

† Opposition, elected on People's ticket.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—AS FAR AS CHOSEN.

SENATE—Sixty-Six Members.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *President ex-officio.*

ALABAMA.
1865..Clement C. Clay, Jr.
1867..A Democrat.

ARKANSAS.
1865..Wm. K. Sebastian.
1867..Charles B. Mitchell.

CALIFORNIA.
1863..Milton S. Latham.
1867..Jos. A. McDougall.

CONNECTICUT.
1863..*James Dixon.*
1867..*Lafayette S. Foster.*

DELAWARE.
1863..James A. Bayard.
1865..Willard Saulsbury.

FLORIDA.
1863..Stephen R. Mallory.
1867..A Democrat.

GEORGIA.
1865..Vacancy.
1867..Vacancy.

ILLINOIS.
1865..Stephen A. Douglas
1867..*Lyman Trumbull.*

INDIANA.
1863..Jesse D. Bright.
1867..*Henry S. Lane.*

IOWA.
1865..*James W. Grimes.*
1867..*James Harlan.*

KENTUCKY.
1865..Lazarus W. Powell.
1867 *J. C. Breckinridge.

LOUISIANA.
1865..Judah P. Benjamin
1867..A Democrat.

MAINE.
1863..*Lot M. Morrill.*
1865..*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1863..*Charles Sumner.*
1865..*Henry Wilson.*

MARYLAND.
1863..ANTH'Y KENNEDY.
1867..James A. Pearce.

MICHIGAN.
1863..*Zachariah Chandler*
1865..*Kinsley S. Bingham.*

MINNESOTA.
1863..Henry M. Rice.
1865..*Morton S. Wilkinson*

MISSISSIPPI.
1863..Jefferson Davis.
1865..Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.
1863..Trusten Polk.
1867..Waldo P. Johnson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1863..*John P. Hale.*
1867..*Daniel Clark.*

NEW YORK.
1863..*Preston King.*
1867..*Ira Harris.*

NEW JERSEY.
1863..John R. Thomson.
1865..*John C. Ten Eyck.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1865..Thomas Bragg.
1867..Thos. L. Clingman.

OHIO.
1863..*Benjamin F Wade.*
1867..*John Sherman.*

OREGON.
1865 *Edward D. Baker.
1867..George W. Nesmith

PENNSYLVANIA.
1863..*David Wilmot.*
1867..*Edgar Cowan.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1863..*James F. Simmons.*
1865..*Henry B. Anthony.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1865..Vacancy.
1867..Vacancy.

TENNESSEE.
1863..Andrew Johnson.
1865..A. O. P. Nicholson.

TEXAS.
1863..Louis T. Wigfall,
1865..John W. Hemphill.

VERMONT.
1863..*Solomon Foot.*
1867..*Jacob Collamer.*

VIRGINIA.
1863..James M. Mason.
1865..Rob't M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.—1863..*James R. Doolittle*.....1867..*Timothy R. Howe.*

Republicans (in *Italics*), 29; Democrats (in Roman), 32; Americans (in SMALL-CAPS), 1; Vacancies (which threaten to remain vacancies), 4. The figures before the names denote the expiration of term of service. * New Members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARKANSAS.
1. *Thomas C. Hindman.*
2. **Edward W. Gantt.*

DELAWARE.
*GEORGE P. FISHER.†

FLORIDA.
**E. B. Hilton.*

INDIANA.
1. **John Law.*
2. **James A. Cravens.*
3. William M. Dunn.
4. *William S. Holman.*
5. *George W. Julian.
6. Albert G. Porter.
7. **Daniel W. Voorhees.*
8. *Albert S. White.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. *William Mitchell.
11. *J. P. C. Shanks.

ILLINOIS.
1. Elihu B. Washburne.
2. *Isaac N. Arnold.
3. Owen Lovejoy.
4. William Kellogg.
5. **Wm. A. Richardson.*
6. *John A. McClernand.*
7. *James C. Robinson.*
8. *Philip B. Fouke.*
9. *John A. Logan.*

IOWA.
1. Samuel R. Curtis.
2. William Vandever.

MAINE.
1. *John N. Goodwin.
2. *Charles W. Walton.
3. *Sam'l. C. Fessenden
4. *Anson P. Morrill.
5. *John H. Rice.
6. *Frederick A. Pike.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Thomas D. Eliot.
2. James Buffinton.
3. Chas. Francis Adams
4. Alexander H. Rice.
5. *WILLIAM APPLETON‡
6. John B. Alley.
7. Daniel W. Gooch.
8. Charles R. Train.
9. *Goldsmith F. Bailey
10. Charles Delano.
11. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1. *Bradley F. Granger
2. *Fernando C.Beaman
3. Francis W. Kellogg.
4. *R. E. Trowbridge.

MINNESOTA.
1. Cyrus Aldrich.
2. William Windom.

MISSOURI.
1. Francis P. Blair, Jr.
2. *JAMES A. ROLLINS.§
3. *John B. Clark.*
4. **Elijah H. Norton.*
5. **John W. Reid.*
6. *John S. Phelps.*
7. *John W. Noell.*

NEW JERSEY.
1. John T. Nixon.
2. John L. N. Stratton.
3. **William G. Steele.*
4. **George T. Cobb.*
5. **Nehemiah Perry.*

NEW YORK.
1. **E. Henry Smith.*
2. **Moses F. Odell.*
3. **Benjamin Wood.*
4. **James E. Kerrigan.*
5. *William Wall.
6. *Fred. A. Conkling.
7. **Elijah Ward.*
8. **Isaac C. Delaplaine.*
9. **Edward Haight.*
10. Charles H. Van Wyck
11. **John B. Steele.*
12. *Stephen Baker.
13. Abraham B. Olin.
14. **Erastus Corning.*
15. James B. McKean.
16. *William A. Wheeler.
17. *Socrates N. Sherman
18. **Chauncey Vibbard.*
19. *Richard Franchot.
20. Roscoe Conkling.
21. R. Holland Duell.
22. *William E. Lansing.
23. *Ambrose W. Clark.
24. Charles B. Sedgwick.
25. *Theo. M. Pomeroy.
26. *J. P. Chamberlain.
27. *Alexander S. Diven.
28. *Robert B. Van Valkenburgh.
29. Alfred Ely.
30. Augustus Frank.
31. *Burt Van Horn.
32. Elbridge G. Spauld'g
33. Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.
1. *George H. Pendleton.*
2. John A. Gurley.
3. *Clement L. Vallandigham.*
4. *William Allen.*
5. James M. Ashley.
6. **Chilton A. White.*
7. Thomas Corwin.
8. *Sam'l. Shellabarger.
9. **William P. Noble.*
10. Carey A. Trimble.
11. *Valentine B. Horton
12. *Samuel S. Cox.*
13. John Sherman.
14. Harrison G. Blake.
15. **George Nugent.*
16. *William P. Cutler.
17. **James R. Morris.*
18. Sidney Edgerton.
19. *Albert G. Riddle.
20. John Hutchins.
21. John A. Bingham.

OREGON.
**James Shiel.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. **William E. Lehman*
2. E. Joy Morris.
3. John P. Verree.
4. *William D. Kelley.
5. *W. Morris Davis.
6. John Hickman.
7. **Thomas B. Cooper.*
8. **Samuel E. Ancona.*
9. Thaddeus Stevens.
10. John W. Killinger.
11. James H. Campbell
12. George W. Scranton
13. **Philip Johnson.*
14. Galusha A. Grow.
15. James T. Hale.
16. **Joseph Bailey.*
17. Edward McPherson
18. Samuel S. Blair.
19. John Covode.
20. **Jesse Lazear.*
21. James K. Moorhead
22. Robert McKnight.
23. *John W. Wallace.
24. *John Patton.
25. Elijah Babbitt.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. *John McQueen.*
2. *Wm. Porcher Miles*
3. **A Democrat.*
4. **Milledge L. Bonham*
5. *John D. Ashmore.*
6. *William W. Boyce.*

VERMONT.
1. Ezekiel P. Walton.
2. Justin S. Morrill.
3. *Portus Baxter.

WISCONSIN.
1. John F. Potter.
2. *Luther Hanchett.
3. *A. Scott Sloan.

Republicans (in Roman), 99; Democrats (in *Italics*), 51; Independents (in SMALL CAPS), 3; Total elected, 153.
* Not members of the XXXVIth Congress.
† Elected on People's ticket, and supported by the friends of Lincoln and Bell.
‡ Elected on Union ticket, and sympathizes with the Americans.
§ Elected as an "Independent," and was supported mainly by friends of Bell and Lincoln.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

ACTION OF CONGRESS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In The Tribune Almanac for 1860, we presented a brief and concise history of the action of the Federal Legislature, up to the close of the XXXVth Congress, on the great question of granting to each landless citizen who might see fit to settle on the public domain, a free homestead. That record clearly discloses the fact that the Republican and Democratic parties—the one representing the interests of the free labor of the whole country, and the other the pretensions of the Slave masters of the South—have come to a distinct issue upon this all-important question. The subsequent action of both the Legislative and Executive branches of the national Government, during the First Session of the XXXVIth Congress, fully confirms this view of the case; hence, that action becomes a matter of so much public interest, as to justify a continuance of the record.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th of March, 1860, Mr. Lovejoy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the following bill (previously introduced by Mr. Grow), which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

A BILL TO SECURE HOMESTEADS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such, as required by the naturalisation laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one hundred and sixty acres of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a preëmption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to preëmption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; o eighty acres of such unappropriated lands, two dollars and fifty cents per acre; to be locate in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisio of the public lands, and after the same sha have been surveyed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That th person applying for the benefit of this act shal upon application to the register of the lan office in which he or she is about to make suc entry, make affidavit before the said register o receiver that he or she is the head of a family or is twenty-one years or more of age, and tha such application is made for his or her exclusiv use and benefit, and those specially mentione in this act, and not, either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person o persons whomsoever; and upon filing the affida vit with the register or receiver, he or she sha thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity o land specified: *Provided, however*, That n certificate shall be given or patent issued there for until the expiration of five years from th date of such entry; and if, at the expiration o such time, or at any time within two years there after, the person making such entry—or if he b dead, his widow; or, in case of her death, hi heirs or devisee; or, in case of a widow makin such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of he death—shall prove by two credible witnesse that he, she, or they have resided upon and cu tivated the same for the term of five year immediately succeeding the time of filing th affidavit aforesaid; then, in such case, he, she or they, if at that time a citizen of the Unite States, shall, on payment of ten dollars, be er titled to a patent, as in other cases provided fo by law: *And provided further*, That in cas of the death of both father and mother, leavin an infant child, or children, under twenty-on years of age, the right and fee shall inure to th benefit of said infant child, or children; and th executor, administrator, or guardian may, a any time within two years after the death of th surviving parent, and in accordance with th laws of the State in which such children for th time being have their domicil, sell said land fo the benefit of said infants, but for no other pu pose; and the purchaser shall acquire the ab solute title by the purchase, and be entitled to patent from the United States, on payment o the office fees and sum of money herein spec fied.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That th register of the land office shall note all such ap plications on the tract-books and plats of h office, and keep a register of all such entrie and make return thereof to the General Lan Office, together with the proof upon which the have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert to the government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate, by the person to whom it may be issued: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preëmption rights: *And provided, further*, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a preëmption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act.

Subsequently, a motion was made by Mr. Lovejoy, to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been referred to the Committee of the Whole. On Monday, March 12, Mr. Lovejoy called up this motion, and under the operation of the previous question, it was agreed to, 106 to 67, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adrain, Aldrich, Ashley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blake, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, *John Cochrane*, Colfax, Conkling, *Cooper*, Corwin, Covode, *Cox*, *James Craig*, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Elliot, Fenton, Ferry, *Florence*, Foster, *Fouke*, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hoard, *Holman*, *Howard*, Hutchins, Judkin, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Kilgore, Killinger, *Larrabee*, De Witt C. Leach, Lee, *Logan*, Loomis, Lovejoy, *Maclay*, Marston, *Charles D. Martin*, *McClernand*, McKean, McKnight, Millward, Moorhead, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Morse, Olin, *Pendleton*, Perry, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Rigga, Christopher Robinson, *James C. Robinson*, Royce, Schwartz, *Scott*, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spinner, Stanton, *Stout*, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, *Vallandigham*, Vandever, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Windom, and Woodruff—106.

NAYS.—Messrs. GREEN ADAMS, *Thomas L. Anderson*, WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, *Avery*, *Barksdale*, *Bocock*, *Bonham*, BRANSON, *Branch*, BRISTOW, *Burch*, *Burnett*, *Clopton*, *Cobb*, *Curry*, *Reuben Davis*, *De Jarnette*, *Edmundson*, *English*, ETHERIDGE, *Garnett*, *Gartrell*, GILMER, HARDEMAN, J. MORRISON HARRIS, HATTON, HILL, *Hindman*, *Houston*, *Hughes*, *Jackson*, *Jenkins*, *Jones*, *Kelly*, *Lamar*, *Landrum*, *Leake*, *Love*, MALLORY, *Elbert S. Martin*, MAYNARD, *McQueen*, *McRae*, *Miles*, *Millson*, *Montgomery*, NELSON, *Niblack*, *Noell*, *Peyton*, *Pryor*, *Pugh*, *Reagan*, *Ruffin*, *Sickles*, *Simms*, *Singleton*, *William Smith*, WILLIAM N. H. SMITH, *Stevenson*, STOKES, *Underwood*, VANCE, WEBSTER, *Whiteley*, *Woodson*, and *Wright*—67.

Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italics*; Americans in SMALL CAPS; Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Roman spaced.

So the motion was reconsidered, and the bill was before the House. Mr. Lovejoy moved that the bill be engrossed and read a third time. Mr. Branch (N. C.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost, 62 to 112, the yeas being all from the South, except Mr. Montgomery, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, and the nays all from the North, except Mr. James Craig, Democrat, of Missouri.

So the House refused to lay the bill on the table; and it was read a third time, and passed.

The vote was as follows—the Republicans in Roman, the Administration Democrats in *Italics*, the Americans in SMALL CAPS, and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Roman spaced:

YEAS.

MAINE.—Foster, French, Morse, Perry, Somes, Israel Washburn—6.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Marston, Tappan—2.

VERMONT.—Morrill, Royce, Walton—3.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Buffinton, Dawes, Delano, Elliot, Gooch, Rice, Thayer, Train—8.

CONNECTICUT.—Burnham, Ferry, Loomis, Woodruff—4.

RHODE ISLAND.—Christopher Robinson—1.

NEW-YORK.—*Barr*, BRIGGS, Carter, *John Cochrane*, Conkling, Duell, Fenton, Frank, Graham, Haskin, Hoard, Humphrey, Lee, *Maclay*, McKean, Olin, Pottle, *Sickles*, Spinner, Van Wyck, Wells—21.

NEW-JERSEY.—Adrain, Rigga, Stratton—3

PENNSYLVANIA.—Babbitt, Campbell, Covode, *Florence*, Grow, Hale, Hall, Hickman, Junkin, Killinger, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, E. Joy Morris, Schwartz, Scranton, Verree—17.

OHIO.—Ashley, Bingham, Blake, Carey, Corwin, *Cox*, Edgerton, Gurley, Helmick, *Howard*, Hutchins, *Charles D. Martin*, *Pendleton*,

Sherman, Stanton, Tompkins, Trimble, *Vallandigham*—18.

MICHIGAN.—*Cooper*, Francis W. Kellogg, De Witt C. Leach, Waldron—4.

INDIANA.—Case, Colfax, John G. Davis, Dunn, *English*, *Holman*, Kilgore, *Niblack*, Porter, Wilson—10.

ILLINOIS.—*Fouke*, William Kellogg, *Logan*, Lovejoy, *McClernand*, *James C. Robinson*, E. B. Washburne—7.

WISCONSIN.—*Lurrabee*, Potter, C. C. Washburn—3.

IOWA.—Curtis, Vandever—2.

MINNESOTA.—Aldrich, Windom—2.

CALIFORNIA.—*Burch*, *Scott*—2.

OREGON.—*Stout*—1.

MISSOURI.—*James Craig*—1. Total, 115.

All from the Free States, except James Craig, of Missouri.

NAYS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Montgomery*—1.

DELAWARE.—*Whitleey*—1.

MARYLAND.—H. WINTER DAVIS, J. M. HARRIS, *Hughes*, WEBSTER—4.

VIRGINIA.—*Bocock*, *De Jarnette*, *Edmundson*, *Garnett*, *Jenkins*, *Leake*, *Elbert S. Martin*, *Wilson*, *Pryor*, *William Smith*—10.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Branch*, GILMER, *Ruffin*, WILLIAM N. H. SMITH, VANCE—5.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Bonham*, *Keitt*, *McQueen*, *Miles*—4.

GEORGIA.—*Gartrell*, HARDEMAN, HILL, *Jackson*, *Jones*, *Lose*, *Underwood*—7.

ALABAMA.—*Clopton*, *Cobb*, *Curry*, *Houston*, *Sydenham Moore*, *Pugh*—6.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Barksdale*, *Reuben Davis*, *Lamar*, *McRea*, *Singleton*—5.

LOUISIANA.—*Landrum*—1.

ARKANSAS.—*Hindman*—1.

TEXAS.—*Hamilton*, *Reagan*—2.

MISSOURI.—*Thomas L. Anderson*, *Noell*, *Woodson*—3.

TENNESSEE.—*Avery*, ETHERIDGE, HATTON, MAYNARD, NELSON, STOKES, *Wright*—7.

KENTUCKY.—GREEN ADAMS, WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, BRISTOW, *Burnett*, MALLORY, *Peyton*, *Simms*, *Stephenson*—8. Total, 65.

All from Slave States, except Montgomery, Dem., of Pennsylvania.

This bill was sent to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and on the 17th of April, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the Chairman of that Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill, granting Homesteads to actual settlers, at 25 cents per acre, but not including preëmptors then occupying the Public Lands. When this bill came before the Senate for action, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, moved to amend by substituting the House bill, which motion was lost, 26 to 31, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, King, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Brigh Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitc Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphi Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johns of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholso Polk, Powell, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slide Wigfall, and Yulee—31.

Yeas, all Republicans except thre Douglas, Rice, and Toombs. Nays, Democrats.

The Senate, finally, on the 19th Ma passed Mr. Johnson's bill, 44 to 8, t Nays being Messrs. Bragg, Clingma Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Powe and Toombs. The House refused to co cur; the Senate refused to recede, a the result was a protracted conference the part of Committees of the two House which committees finally came to agreement, on the 19th June, by t House accepting the Senate bill wi slight amendments. On that day, M Schuyler Colfax reported to the House follows:

Mr. COLFAX.—I rise to a question of privileg I am instructed by the Committee of Conferen on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses the Homestead bill, to report that, after twel meetings of the three different Conferences th have been appointed, they this morning final agreed. I hold in my hand the report of t Committee, which can be read if any gentlema desires it. But perhaps it would render the r port clearer and more intelligible if I shou briefly state its leading features. The Sena bill all the members of the House are famili with. The Conferees upon the part of t House finding, after the most earnest effor that it would be utterly impossible for them induce the Senate to agree to the House bi have been discussing what changes could made in the Senate bill, so as to render acceptable enough for the House to accep rather than the whole should fall. They ha finally agreed upon a report, as follows: In t first place, I will say that the bill, as it pass the Senate, provided that the preëmptors no upon the public lands might remain there t years before they should be required to pu chase their lands, but should then pay for the at the rate of $1 25 per acre, thus removi them entirely from within the purview of t benefits which would apply to the settlers he after upon the public lands. This point t House Conferees refused to accede to, and persisted in, we should have again reported disagreement. Finally, however, a compromi was arranged on this point, and to protect t preëmptors now on the Government land, whi was to be advertised this fall for sale, we chang the Senate bill so as to protect them for at le two years from land sales, and to allow tha then to secure their homes at *one-half* the G vernment price, namely, sixty-two and a-ha cents per acre. I need scarcely add, that,

the Senate could have been induced to give them the benefit of their twenty-five-cent-per-acre provision, we should have insisted on it inflexibly; but what I have stated is the very lowest point that could be obtained. The second change we have made in the Senate bill is in relation to the scope of land coming under the operations of the law. The House bill embraced all the Government land, offered or unoffered, except such as was specially reserved. The Senate bill confined its provisions to land subject to private entry, exclusively. As I have explained on a former occasion, the expression "subject to private entry" means such as are left after the lands have been once regularly brought into market, exposed to public sale, and the speculators have taken such as they see fit to purchase. The difference between these two bills seemed so radical as to be incapable of adjustment; and the scope of farming land covered by the Senate bill was so limited, there being but little, if any, in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, and Washington, that the House conferees declined to accept it. But on this, too, we finally effected a compromise. By our report, all the land subject to private entry is included, and, *in addition*, all the odd-numbered sections of the surveyed public lands, which have not been opened to public sale—a most material and beneficent enlargement of the Senate bill. We were offered, after this agreement, whichever half of the unoffered lands we chose, and we took the odd-numbered sections. The reason for this was, that the 16th section of a township, being reserved for school purposes by our laws, the four *adjoining* sections to it, on the north, west, east, and south, are sections 9, 15, 17, and 21, all odd-numbered sections, which are thus saved for homestead settlers, who have reserved for them 18 out of the 25 disposable sections in each township of six miles square.

On all these lands, actual settlers, who are heads of families, are allowed, after having occupied the land for five years, to purchase at 25 cents per acre, which is about the average cost price of the public lands to the Government. We struggled, of course, to include all young men over 21 who are not heads of families, and to adopt the Free Homestead principle of the House bill; but on these points the Senate was inflexible, and we took what we did because it was the very best we could get. The Senate bill originally provided that the Homestead settler might acquire title to his land at any time by paying full Government prices; but desiring to promote actual settlement, we now provide that he cannot do this till after he has been on the land six months. When he stays, or his family if he deceases, the full five years, he obtains it at 25 cents per acre. The Senate have also agreed to strike out the eighth section of their bill, which made it imperative upon the President to expose all public lands to sale within two years after they shall have been surveyed, which we held would be peculiarly oppressive upon the pioneers who had gone to the frontier to settle upon the public lands, and to which we could never have consented. Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to state, in conclusion, that the compromise we have made upon the subject is not in accordance with what I should desire to have passed, if I had the power to frame the bill myself; but it is the very utmost we could obtain from the Senate, as now constituted. The senators who served with us on the Conference have been notified by me, and also by my colleague (Mr. Windom, of Minnesota), that we regard this as but a single step in advance toward a law which we shall demand from the American Congress, enacting a comprehensive and liberal Homestead policy. This we have agreed to as merely an *avant courrier*. We shall demand it at the next session of Congress, and until it is granted; until all the public lands shall be opened to all the people of the United States; and I state this publicly, that no one shall regard us as estopped hereafter, because we accepted this half-way measure rather than to allow the whole to fail. I should have added that all persons, whether citizens or those who have only declared their intentions, are allowed to go on the lands under this bill; but are required to perfect their naturalization before the five years expire, and the patent issues. I now demand the previous question on concurring in the report of the Committee, and passing the bill as thus amended.

Mr. Farnsworth.—I desire to ask the gentleman from Indiana whether this bill confines its benefits to those who are heads of families?

Mr. Colfax.—It does, because we failed, despite our utmost efforts, in procuring its extension to all; but we shall appeal to the young men to demand of those who make and who execute the laws, that the system inaugurated by this bill, shall be widened so as to admit them to its benefits, and I will join them in this demand.

Mr. Grow.—I just desire to say that we have taken this bill, not because it is what we want, but on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

The House agreed to the Report of the Committee, 116 to 51, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. C. F. Adams, Allen, Alley, Aldrich, Ashley, Babbitt, Barr, Beale, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Horace F. Clark, Cobb, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hoard, Wm. Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Kenyon, Killinger, De Witt C. Leach, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Maclay, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moorhead, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Isaac N. Morris, Morse, Niblack, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, Porter, Potter, Rice, Riggs, Christopher Robinson, Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, William Stewart, Stout, Tappan, Taylor, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Cadwallader C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Windom, and Woodruff—116.

NAYS.—Messrs. Green Adams, William C. Anderson, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Burnett, Clopton, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry, De Jarnette, Gilmer, Hardeman, J. Morrison Harris, John T. Harris, Hatton, Houston, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Landrum, James M. Leach, Leake, Love, Mallory, Maynard, McQueen, Miles, Millson, Sydenham Moore, Nelson, Peyton, Quarles, Reagan, Ruffin, William Smith, William N. H. Smith, Stevenson, Stokes, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright—51.

The nays are all from the Slave States.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee, 36 to 2—Messrs. Bragg (N. C.), and Pearce (Md.).

The following is the bill as it was finally reported by the Conference Committee and passed both Houses:

AN ACT to secure Homesteads to actual settlers on the Public Domain, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one quarter-section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or any less quantity, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal sub-divisions of the public lands, after the same shall have been surveyed, upon the following conditions: that the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver of said land office that he or she is the head of a family, and is actually settled on the quarter-section, or other subdivision not exceeding a quarter-section, proposed to be entered, and that such application is made for his or her use and benefit, or for the use and benefit of those specially mentioned in this section, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and that he or she has never, at any previous time, had the benefit of this act; and upon making the affidavit as above required, and filing the same with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified: *Provided, however*, That no final certificate shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, the person making such entry, or, if he be dead, his widow, or, in case of her death, his child or children, or in case of a widow making such entry, her child or children, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses, that he, she, or they—that is to say, some member or members of the same family—has or have erected a dwelling-house upon said land, and continued to reside upon and cultivate the same for the term of five years, and still reside upon the same (and that neither the said land or any part thereof has been alienated); then, in such case, he, she, they, upon the payment of 25 cents per acre f the quantity entered, shall be entitled to a p tent, as in other cases provided by law: *Pro provided further*, In case of the death of bo father and mother, leaving a minor child children, the right and the fee shall inure to t benefit of said minor child or children, and t guardian shall be authorised to perfect t entry for the beneficiaries, as if there had be a continued residence of the settler for fi years. *Provided* that nothing in this secti shall be so construed as to embrace or in a way include any quarter-section or fraction quarter-section of land upon which any pr emption right has been acquired prior to t passage of this act. *And provided furthe* That all entries made under the provisions this section, upon *lands which have not bee offered for public sale, shall be confined and upon sections designated by odd num bers.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That t register of the Land Office shall note all suc applications on the tract books and plats of h office, and keep a register of all such entrie and make return thereof to the General Lan Office, together with the proof upon which the have been founded.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That n land acquired under the provisions of this a shall, in any event, become liable to the sati faction of any debt or debts until after th issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That i at any time after filing the affidavit, as require in the first section of this act, and before th expiration of the five years aforesaid, it sha be proved, after due notice to the settler, to th satisfaction of the register of the Land Offic that the person having filed such affidavit sha have sworn falsely in any particular, or sha have voluntarily abandoned the possession an cultivation of the said land for more than s months at any time, or sold his right under t entry, then, and in either of those events, t register shall cancel the entry, and the land entered shall revert to the Government, and b disposed of as other public lands are now b law, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of t Interior. And in no case shall any land, t entry whereof shall have been cancelled, aga be subject to occupation, or entry, or purchas until the same shall have been reported to t General Land Office, and, by the direction the President of the United States, again adve tised and offered at public sale.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, now or hereafter a resident of a one of the States or Territories, and not a citiz of the United States, but who at the time making such application for the benefit of t act, *shall have filed a declaration of inte tion*, as required by the naturalization laws the United States, and shall have become a c zen of the same before the issuing of the pat as provided for in this act, such person shall entitled to all the rights conferred by this act

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That individual shall be permitted to enter more th one quarter-section or fractional quarter-secti

and that in a compact body; but entries may be made at different times, under the provisions of this act; and that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby required to prepare and issue, from time to time, such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive, upon the filing of the first affidavit, the sum of fifty cents each, and a like sum upon the issuing of the final certificate. But this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair the existing preëmption, donation, or graduation laws, or to embrace lands which have been reserved to be sold or entered at the price of $2 50 per acre; *but no entry under said graduation act, shall be allowed until after proof of actual settlement and cultivation or occupancy for at least three months*, as provided for in Sec. 3 of the said act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each actual settler upon lands of the United States, which have not been offered at public sale, upon filing his declaration or claim, as now required by law, shall be entitled to two years from the commencement of his occupation or settlement; or, if the lands have not been surveyed, two years from the receipt of the approved plat of such lands at the District Land Office, within which to complete the proofs of his said claim, and to enter and pay for the land so claimed, at minimum price of such lands; and where such settlements have already been made in good faith, the claimant shall be entitled to the said period of two years from and after the date of this act; *Provided*, That no claim of preëmption shall be allowed for more than 160 acres, or one quarter-section of land, nor shall any such claim be admitted under the provisions of this act, unless there shall have been at least three months of actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land so claimed from the date of settlement, and proof thereof made according to law; *Provided further*, That any claimant under the preëmption laws may take less than 160 acres by legal subdivisions; *Provided further*, that all persons who are *preëmptors*, on the date of this act, shall, *upon the payment to the proper authority of 62½ cents per acre, if paid within two years from the passage of this act*, be entitled to a patent from the Government, as now provided by the existing preëmption laws.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the 5th section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefit of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time after an actual settlement of six months, and before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands lying within the limits of a State which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years, shall be, and the same are hereby, ceded to the State in which the same may be situated. *Provided*, Those cessions shall in no way invalidate any inceptive preëmption right or location, or any entry under this act, nor any sale or sales which may be made by the United States before the lands hereby ceded shall be certified to the State, as they are hereby required to be, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. *And provided further*, That no cessions shall take effect until after the States, by legislative act, shall have assented to the same.

On the 23d, the President returned the bill to the Senate with his veto, as follows:

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate of the United States.

I return, with my objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to secure Homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and for other purposes," presented to me on the 20th instant.

This bill gives to every citizen of the United States, "who is the head of a family," and to every person of foreign birth residing in the country, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, though he may not be the head of a family, the privilege of appropriating to himself one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, of settling and residing upon it for five years; and should his residence continue until the end of this period, he shall then receive a patent on the payment of twenty-five cents per acre, or one-fifth of the present Government price. During this period, the land is protected from all debts of the settler.

This bill also contains a cession to the States of all the public lands within their respective limits "which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years." This provision embraces a present donation to the States of twelve millions two hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-one acres, and will, from time to time, transfer to them large bodies of such lands which, from peculiar circumstances, may not be absorbed by private purchase and settlement.

To the actual settler, this bill does not make an absolute donation; but the price is so small that it can scarcely be called a sale. It is nominally twenty-five cents per acre; but considering this is not to be paid until the end of five years, it is, in fact, reduced to about eighteen cents per acre, or one-seventh of the present minimum price of the public lands. In

regard to the States, it is an absolute and unqualified gift.

I. This state of the facts raises the question whether Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to give away the public lands, either to States or individuals. On this question I expressed a decided opinion in my message to the House of Representatives, of the 24th February, 1859, returning the agricultural college bill. This opinion remains unchanged. The argument then used applies, as a constitutional objection, with the greater force to the present bill. There it had the plea of consideration, growing out of a specific beneficial purpose; here, it is an absolute gratuity to the State without the pretext of consideration. I am compelled, for want of time, in these last hours of the session, to quote largely from this message.

I presume the general proposition will be admitted that Congress does not possess the power to make donations of money, already in the Treasury, raised by taxes on the people, either to States or individuals.

But it is contended that the public lands are placed upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not subject to the limitations of the Constitution, but may be appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own discretion, to States, corporations, or individuals, for any purpose they may deem expedient.

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their position upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words "dispose of" in this clause, Congress possesses the power to make this gift of public lands to the States for purposes of education.

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the Constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain precise and specific objects, intended, by employing the words "dispose of," to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly, indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation, confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be "disposed of," not to pay the debts of the United States, nor "to raise and support armies," nor "to provide and maintain a navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the Constitution but be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to educate their people, and to carry into effect any other measure of their domestic policy—this would be to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authority, utterly at war with the well-known jealousy of the Federal power which prevailed at the formation of the Constitution. The natural intendment would be that, as the Constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific powers, the funds placed at their command whether in land or money, should be appropriated to the performance of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, a Government has been created, with all its other powers carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect to the public lands.

But I cannot so read the words "disposed of" as to make them embrace the idea of "giving away." The true meaning of words is always to be ascertained by the subject to which they are applied, and the known general intent of the lawgiver. Congress is trustee under the Constitution for the people of the United States to "dispose of" their public lands, and I think I may venture to assert with confidence that no case can be found in which a trustee in the position of Congress has been authorised to "*dispose of*" property by its owner, where it has ever been held that these words authorised such trustee to give away the fund intrusted to his care. No trustee, when called upon to account for the disposition of the property placed under his management before any judicial tribunal, would venture to present such a plea in his defense. The true meaning of these words is clearly stated by Chief Justice Taney in delivering the opinion of the Court (19 Howard, p. 436). He says, in reference to this clause of the Constitution, "It begins its enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession (from the States), and which is the first thing provided for in the article." It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded. That it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that these lands should be given away by Congress is manifest from the concluding portion of the same clause. By it, Congress has power not only "to dispose of" the territory, but of the "other property of the United States." In the language of the Chief Justice (p. 437), "And the same power of making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over movable or personal property—that is, the ships, arms, or munitions of war, which then belonged in common to the State sovereignties."

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out of the public Treasury from money raised by taxation. Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? The mere conversion of this money into land could not confer upon Congress new power over the disposition of land which they had not possessed over money. If it could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the fund intrusted to his care for special

objects from money into land, might give the land away, or devote it to any purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the trust. The inference is irresistible that this land partakes of the very same character with the money paid for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from those to which the money could have been devoted. If this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new Territory from a foreign government out of the public Treasury, Congress could enlarge their own powers, and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the land thus purchased, at their own discretion, to other and far different objects from what they could have applied the purchase money which had been raised by taxation.

II. It will prove unequal and unjust in its operation among the actual settlers themselves.

The first settlers of a new country are a most meritorious class. They brave the dangers of savage warfare, suffer the privations of a frontier life, and, with the hand of toil, bring the wilderness into cultivation. The "old settlers," as they are everywhere called, are public benefactors. This class have all paid for their lands the government price, or $1 25 per acre. They have constructed roads, established schools, and laid the foundation of prosperous Commonwealths. Is it just, is it equal, that after they have accomplished all this by their labor, new settlers should come in among them and receive their farms at the price of twenty-five or eighteen cents per acre? Surely the old settlers, as a class, are entitled to at least equal benefits with the new. If you give the new settlers their lands for a comparatively nominal price, upon every principle of equality and justice, you will be obliged to refund out of the common Treasury the difference which the old have paid above the new settlers for their land.

III. This bill will do great injustice to the old soldiers who have received land warrants for their services in fighting the battles of their country. It will greatly reduce the market value of these warrants. Already their value has sunk, for one hundred and sixty acre warrants, to sixty-seven cents per acre, under an apprehension that such a measure as this might become a law. What price would they command when any head of a family may take possession of a quarter-section of land, and not pay for it until the end of five years, and then at the rate of only twenty-five cents per acre? The magnitude of the interest to be affected will appear in the fact that there are outstanding unsatisfied land-warrants reaching back to the last war with Great Britain, and even Revolutionary times, amounting in round numbers, to seven and a half millions of acres.

IV. This bill will prove unequal and unjust in its operations, because, from its nature, it is confined to one class of our people. It is a boon expressly conferred upon the cultivators of the soil. While it is cheerfully admitted that these are the most numerous and useful class of our fellow-citizens, and eminently deserve all the advantages which our laws have already extended to them, yet there should be no new legislation which would operate to the injury or embarrassment of the large body of respectable artisans and laborers. The mechanic who emigrates to the West, and pursues his calling, must labor long before he can purchase a quarter-section of land; while the tiller of the soil, who accompanies him, obtains a farm at once by the bounty of the Government. The numerous body of mechanics in our large cities cannot, even by emigrating to the West, take advantage of the provisions of this bill without entering upon a new occupation, for which their habits of life have rendered them unfit.

V. This bill is unjust to the old States of the Union in many respects; and among these States, so far as the public lands are concerned, we may enumerate every State east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota.

It is a common belief, within their limits, that the older States of the Confederacy do not derive their proportionate benefit from the public lands. This is not a just opinion. It is doubtful whether they could be rendered more beneficial to these States under any other system than that which at present exists. Their proceeds go into the common Treasury to accomplish the objects of the Government, and in this manner all the States are benefited in just proportion. But to give this common inheritance away would deprive the old States of their just proportion of this revenue, without holding out any, the least, corresponding advantage. While it is our common glory that the new States have become so prosperous and populous, there is no good reason why the old States should offer premiums to their own citizens, to emigrate from them to the West. That land of promise presents in itself sufficient allurements to our young and enterprising citizens, without any adventitious aid. The offer of free farms would probably have a powerful effect in encouraging emigration, especially from States like Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky, to the west of the Mississippi, and could not fail to reduce the price of property within their limits. An individual in States thus situated would not pay its fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands, and obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

VI. This bill will open one vast field for speculation. Men will not pay $1 25 for lands, when they can purchase them for one-fifth of that price. Large numbers of actual settlers will be carried out by capitalists upon agreements to give them half of the land for the improvement of the other half. This cannot be avoided. Secret agreements of this kind will be numerous. In the entry of graduated lands, the experience of the Land Office justifies this objection.

VII. We ought ever to maintain the most perfect equality between native and naturalized citizens. They are equal, and ought always to remain equal, before the laws. Our laws welcome foreigners to our shores, and their rights will ever be respected. While these are the sentiments on which I have acted

through life, it is not, in my opinion, expedient to proclaim to all the nations of the earth that whoever shall arrive in this country from a foreign shore, and declare his intention to become a citizen, shall receive a farm of 160 acres, at a cost of 25 or 20 cents per acre, if he will only reside on it and cultivate it. The invitation extends to all; and if this bill becomes a law, we may have numerous actual settlers from China, and other eastern nations, enjoying its benefits on the great Pacific slope. The bill makes a distinction in favor of such persons over native and naturalised citizens. When applied to such citizens, it is confined to such as are the heads of families; but when applicable to persons of foreign birth recently arrived on our shores, there is no such restriction. Such persons need not be the heads of families, provided they have filed a declaration of intention to become citizens. Perhaps this distinction was an inadvertence; but it is, nevertheless, a part of the bill.

VIII. The bill creates an unjust distinction between persons claiming the benefit of the preëmption laws. While it reduces the price of the land to existing preëmptors to 62½ cents per acre, and gives them a credit on this sum for two years from the present date, no matter how long they may have hitherto enjoyed the land, future preëmptors will be compelled to pay double this price per acre. There is no reason or justice in this discrimination.

IX. The effect of this bill on the public revenue must be apparent to all. Should it become a law, the reduction of the price of land to actual settlers to 25 cents per acre with a credit of five years, and the reduction of its price to existing preëmptors to 62½ cents per acre, with a credit of two years, will so diminish the sale of other public lands as to render the expectation of future revenue from that source, beyond the expenses of survey and management, illusory. The Secretary of the Interior estimated the revenue from the public lands for the next fiscal year at $4,000,000, on the presumption that the present land system would remain unchanged. Should this bill become a law, he does not believe that $1,000,000 will be derived from this source.

This bill lays the ax at the root of our present admirable land system. The public land is an inheritance of vast value to us and to our descendants. It is a resource to which we can resort in the hour of difficulty and danger. It has been managed heretofore with the greatest wisdom, under existing laws. In this management, the rights of actual settlers have been conciliated with the interests of the Government. The price to all has been reduced from $2 per acre to $1 25 for fresh lands, and the claims of actual settlers have been secured by our preëmption laws. Any man can now acquire a title in fee-simple to a homestead of 80 acres, at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, for $100. Should the present system remain, we shall derive a revenue from the public lands of $10,000,000 per annum, when the bounty land warrants are satisfied, without oppression to any human being. In the time of war, when all other sources of revenue are seriously impaired, this will remain intact. It may become the best security for public loans hereafter, in times of difficulty and danger, as it has been heretofore. Why should we impair or destroy this system at the present moment? What necessity exists for it?

The people of the United States have advanced with steady but rapid strides to their present condition of power and prosperity. They have been guided in their progress by the fixed principle of protecting the equal rights of all, whether they be rich or poor. No agrarian sentiment has ever prevailed among them. The honest poor man, by frugality and industry can, in any part of our country, acquire a competence for himself and his family, and in doing this he feels that he eats the bread of independence. He desires no charity, either from the government or from his neighbors. This bill, which proposes to give him land at an almost nominal price, out of the property of the government, will go far to demoralise the people, and repress this noble spirit of independence. It may introduce among us those pernicious social theories which have proved so disastrous in other countries.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, *June* 23, 1860.

In the Senate, the question, Shall this bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President? was put and lost, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, *Brown*, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, *Fitch*, Foot, Foster, *Gwin*, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, *Lane*, *Latham*, *Nicholson*, *Polk*, *Pugh*, *Rice*, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

Republicans in Roman, 19; Democrats in *Italics*, 9. Total, 28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bragg, Chesnut, CRITTENDEN, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hemphill, Hunter Iverson, Johnson (Tenn.), Johnson (Ark.) Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian Wigfall, Yulee—18.

All from the South, and all Democrats except Mr. Crittenden (Am.), of Kentucky. Several senators were paired which accounts for the light vote. So the bill failed, not having received the requisite two-thirds vote necessary to pass it over the Executive Veto.

A CELEBRATED geologist, Member of the Academy of Sciences, was lately travelling in the south of France. On his return from a long pedestrian excursion, he could get nothing in the miserable inn where he lodged (it was the St. Charles of the village) but a meagre omelet and over-dosed with garlic, at that.

"Great heavens, madam!" said he to the hostess, "why did you put so much garlic in the omelet?" "Good me, sir, the eggs were so bad!

NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS FOR 1860.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, 1860.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation, during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may: And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of Disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of Disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant People sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Leompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas, in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we commend that policy as

national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufactures an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

12. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the Public Lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican Party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization Laws or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligations of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interest of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the coöperation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC (DOUGLAS) PLATFORM,

ADOPTED AT CHARLESTON AND BALTIMORE, 1860.

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the Powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories:

2. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of Constitutional law.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

4. *Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such Constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific coast, at the earliest practicable period.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

6. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

7. *Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC (BRECKINRIDGE) PLATFORM,

ADOPTED AT CHARLESTON AND BALTIMORE, 1860.

Resolved, That the Platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory Resolutions:

1. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary; and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its Constitutional authority extends.

3. That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, in pursuance of law, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognises the institution of Slavery.

4. That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5. That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

6. That the democracy of the United States recognise it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same exent as its native-born citizens.

Whereas, one of the greatest necessities of the age in a Political, Commercial, Postal, and Military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the Constitutional authority of Congress for the Construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

As both the Douglas and Breckinridge Conventions readopted the Democratic Platform of 1856, the republication of that Document seems necessary to an understanding of the present position of the "National Democracy."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI, JUNE 6, 1856.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates, assembled in general convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrage.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion of our common country to the detriment of another; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and provide for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of this country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people; and the results of the Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable to the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors

in national conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations therete; and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank, or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlightened freedom, which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning a import.

And that we may the more distinctly meet t issue on which a sectional party, subsisting e clusively on Slavery agitation, now relies to te the fidelity of the people, North and South, the Constitution and the Union—

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship wi and desiring the co-operation of all who rega the preservation of the Union under the Const tution as the paramount issue, and repudiatin all sectional parties and platforms concernin domestic Slavery, which seek to embroil t States and incite to treason and armed resis ance to law in the Territories, and whose avowe purpose, if consummated, must end in civil wa and disunion, the American Democracy reco nize and adopt the principles contained in th organic laws establishing the Territories of N braska and Kansas, as embodying the onl sound and safe solution of the Slavery questio upon which the great national idea of the peo ple of this whole country can repose in its dete mined conservation of the Union, and no interference of Congress with Slavery in th Territories or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic an Whig parties in national conventions, ratified b the people in the elections of 1852, and right applied to the organization of the Territories 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of th Democratic principle to the organization of Te ritories, and the admission of new States, wit or without domestic Slavery, as they may elec the equal rights of all the States will be pre served intact, the original compacts of the Con stitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetu ity and expansion of the Union insured to it utmost capacity of embracing, in peace an harmony, every future American State that ma be constituted or annexed with a Republica form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of th people of all the Territories, including Kansa and Nebraska, acting through the legally an fairly expressed will of the majority of th actual residents, and whenever the number o their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitu tion, with or without domestic Slavery, and b admitted into the Union upon terms of perfec equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the cond tion of the popular institutions in the Old Worl (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional ag tation, combined with the attempts to enforc civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our ow land), a high and sacred duty is involved wit increased responsibility upon the Democrati party of this country, as the party of the Union to uphold and maintain the rights of every State and thereby the Union of the States—and t sustain and advance among us constitutiona liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolie and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the fe at the expense of the many, and by a vigilan and constant adherence to those principles an compromises of the Constitution—which ar broad enough and strong enough to embrac

and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be—in the full expression of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway, which nature as well as the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, in the unconquerable energy of our people; and that result would be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the government of the States within whose dominions it lies; we can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the interoceanic isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and of the Union at large.

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce has been true to Democratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition, he has maintained the laws at home, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad; and therefore we proclaim our unqualified admiration of his measures and policy.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION (BELL-EVERETT) PLATFORM,

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, 1860.

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty *to recognise* no political principle other than THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS, and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition, of justice, fraternity and equality, which under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

For Lincoln and Hamlin.

California	4
Connecticut	6
Illinois	11
Indiana	13
Iowa	4
Maine	8
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	6
Minnesota	4
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	4
New York	35
Ohio	23
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	27
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	5
Total	180

For Breckinridge and Lane.

Alabama	9
Arkansas	4
Delaware	3
Florida	3
Georgia	10
Louisiana	6
Maryland	8
Mississippi	7
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	8
Texas	4
Total	72

For Bell and Everett.

Kentucky	12
Tennessee	12
Virginia	15
Total	39

For Douglas and Johnson.

Missouri	9
New Jersey	3
Total	12

Recapitulation.

For Lincoln and Hamlin	180
For Breckinridge and Lane	72
For Bell and Everett	39
For Douglas and Johnson	12
Whole Electoral Vote	303
Lincoln's majority over all	57

SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES FROM THE UNIO

When enough returns from the election had been received to render it certain that Abraham Lincoln would be the next President, public meetings were held in the city of Charleston, and in other places in the State of South Carolina, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the Secession of the State from the Union. A. G. Magrath, district judge of the United States Court, resigned his office, as did the United States Marshal, and the other judicial officers by federal appointment. Messrs. Hammond and Chesnut resigned their seats in the United States Senate, and M. L. Bonham his seat in the House. The Collector of Customs and Postmaster at Charleston signified their intention to resign, but continued to discharge the duties of their respective offices. The Legislature, which met on the 27th day of November, immediately provided for a State Convention, to meet on the 17th of December. The election of delegates took place on the 11th. Meanwhile much interest arose in regard to the forts in Charleston harbor, only one of which—Fort Moultrie—was garrisoned, she having between sixty and seventy men; Brevet Major Rob't Anderson was the officer in command. Threats to seize them were freely made by the secessionists, who took steps to arm nearly the entire population of Charleston capable of bearing arms. At the same time, the work of strengthening Fort Moultrie, and, to some extent, Forts Sumter and Castle Pinckney, was vigorously prosecuted. The Convention met at Columbia on the day appointed. General D. F. Jamison was chosen president. In consequence of the prevalence of the small pox at Columbia, the Convention adjourned to meet in Charleston the next day. On the 20th, the following ordinance passed the Convention unanimously:

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained,

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the Uni States of America was ratified, and al all Acts and parts of Acts of the Gene Assembly of this State, ratifying ame ments of the said Constitution, are he by repealed; and that the union now s sisting between South Carolina and ot States, under the name of "The Uni States of America," is hereby dissolve

The next day, Messrs. R. W. Barnwell H. Adams, and James L. Orr, were elec by the Convention Commissioners to accredited to Washington, charged w the duty of negotiating for a division the public property and the surrender the forts of Charleston. On the 24th December, the Convention adopted following declaration of causes wh induced and justified the secession South Carolina from the Union:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE O SOUTH CAROLINA,

Done in Convention, December 24, 1860.

The State of South Carolina, having determi to resume her separate and equal place am nations, deems it due to herself, to the remai United States of America, and to the nations of world, that she should declare the causes w have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British pire embracing Great Britain, undertook to m laws for the government of that portion comp of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle the right of self-government ensued, which resu on the 4th of July, 1776, in a Declaration by Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to free and independent States, and that, as free independent States, they have full power to war, to conclude peace, contract alliances, estab commerce, and to do all other acts and things w independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared, that whene any "form of government becomes destructiv the ends for which it was established, it is the rig the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a government." Deeming the government of G Britain to have become destructive of these e they declared that the Colonies "are absolved f all allegiance to the British crown, and that all tical connection between them and the State Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolv

In pursuance of this Declaration of Inde dence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to e cise its separate sovereignty; adopted for its constitution, and appointed officers for the adm tration of government in all its departments—le lative, executive, and judicial. For purposes defence, they united their arms and their couns and, in 1778, they entered into a league, know the articles of confederation, whereby they ag to intrust the administration of their external r tions to a common agent, known as the Congre the United States, expressly declaring, in the article, "that each State retains its sovereig freedom, and independence, and every po jurisdiction, and right which is not, by this conf ration, expressly delegated to the United State Congress assembled."

Under this confederation the war of the Rev tion was carried on, and on the 3d of Septemb 1783, the contest ended, and a definitive treaty

signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the independence of the Colonies in the following terms:

Article 1.—His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

Thus was established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of a people to abolish a government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles was the fact, that each colony became and was recognized by the mother country as a free, sovereign and independent State.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the articles of confederation, and on 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended for the adpotion of the States the articles of union known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted, were the several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the general government, as the common agent, was then to be invested with their authority.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate, sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven; and during that interval, they exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution, certain duties were charged on the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a convention of her people, passed an ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterward altered her own constitution, to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a government, with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant, and to so much more only as was necessary to execute the power granted. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the States or to the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights.

We hold that the government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and we hold further that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely—the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties, the obligation is mutual—that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement entirely releases the obligation of the other, and that, where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure with all its consequences.

In the present case that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fifteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfill their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its 4th article, provides as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact, that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and the State of Virginia had previously declared her estimate of its value by making it the condition of her cession of the territory which now compose the States north of the Ohio River.

The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for the rendition by the several States of fugitives from justice from the other States.

The general government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the Northern States to the institution of slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the general government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, have enacted laws which either nullify the acts of Congress, or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the fugitive is discharged from the service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the State government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, at an early day, passed a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves in conformity with her constitutional undertaking; but the current of anti-slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own law and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals, and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from its obligations.

The ends for which this Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, protect the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a federal government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that these ends for which this government was instituted have been defeated, and the government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. These States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions, and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloin the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years, this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its

aid the power of the common government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article establishing the executive department the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be intrusted with the administration of the common government, because he has declared that that "government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in some of the States by elevating to citizenship persons, who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety.

On the 4th March next, this party will take possession of the government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory; that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer h the power of self-government or self-protection, the federal government will have become t enemies.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered by the fact that public opinion at the North invested a great political error with the sanct of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina our delegates in convention assembled, appea to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectit of our intentions, have solemnly declared that union heretofore existing between this State the other States of North America is dissolved, that the State of South Carolina has resumed position among the nations of the world as a f sovereign and independent State, with full po to levy war, conclude peace, contract allian establish commerce, and to do all other acts things which independent States may of right d

And, for the support of this declaration, wi firm reliance on the protection of Divine Pr dence, we mutually pledge to each other our li our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

On the same day, the remaining rep sentatives in Congress from South Ca lina vacated their seats and retur home.

SMITHSONIAN

TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR NORTH AMERICA,

Prepared from the reductions of Observations at more than One Thousand Places, an aggregate period of Several Thousand Years, by the Smithsonian Institut Washington, D. C., 1860.

PLACES.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.	YEAR.	No. OF YEARS.
Iceland,						
Reikiavik	37.04	53.54	37.94	29.18	39.43	14½
Greenland,						
Godhaab	23.26	40.62	29.14	14.14	26.79	13½
Omenak	14.15	40.77	28.07	-5.12	18.22	5
Russian America						
Iluluk	33.43	47.97	39.72	22.07	38.30	3
Sitka	43.78	57.50	47.06	35.56	45.97	9¾
British America,						
Boothia Felix	-5.21	33.04	9.69	-27.71	3.70	2½
Labrador,						
Nain	21.65	47.08	32.20	-0.58	26.11	9½
Hudson's Bay T.						
Fort Chip'wayan	32.76	53.70	31.80	-3.34	27.50	3½
Fort Simpson	26.10	59.16	26.24	-11.04	26.12	2½
Norway House	36.58	59.89	39.99	-2.81	33.40	7
Nova Scotia,						
Albion-Mines	37.82	63.52	46.17	20.85	42.09	11¼
Windsor	43.78	73.77	53.85	29.32	51.43	17½
Newfoundland,						
St. John's	33.28	57.30	43.93	23.19	39.18	5
Canada,						
Montreal	43.70	70.77	46.93	17.19	44.65	27
Quebec	38.63	65.34	43.97	13.32	40.31	10
Hamilton	45.04	72.55	51.29	28.13	49.20	6
Toronto	41.31	64.49	46.34	25.15	44.32	13¾
Maine,						
Castine	40.78	62.97	48.87	28.17	43.82	40
Gardiner	41.95	66.99	46.89	20.58	44.09	16
Portland	40.12	63.75	45.75	21.62	42.78	36½
New Hampshire,						
Concord	43.53	66.73	48.11	22.85	45.80	14½
Hanover	40.76	65.01	44.53	19.09	42.34	15
Vermont,						
Burlington	42.81	67.39	47.65	21.77	44.90	
Newbury	41.60	67.01	46.09	19.21	43.48	
Massachusetts,						
Amherst	44.46	67.67	48.18	24.15	46.11	
Boston	45.88	69.21	51.16	28.41	48.66	
Nantucket	45.65	63.52	55.03	34.66	50.96	
New Bedford	44.82	67.15	51.93	29.66	48.39	
Springfield	47.02	71.43	51.80	27.01	49.24	
Williamstown	43.80	67.69	47.34	23.40	45.56	
Rhode Island,						
Newport	44.84	68.12	53.42	31.16	49.39	
Providence	44.87	68.17	50.32	28.06	47.85	
Connecticut,						
Hartford	47.92	69.45	51.75	30.07	49.80	
New Haven	46.27	68.78	51.94	29.60	49.13	
New York,						
Albany	47.61	70.17	50.01	26.83	48.40	
Auburn	44.37	67.19	51.80	26.18	47.39	
Flatbush	46.62	70.48	53.97	32.67	50.93	
Fort Columbus	48.74	72.31	54.41	31.38	51.71	
Ithaca	46.37	68.12	49.35	28.62	48.12	
New York City	49.07	72.43	54.87	31.65	51.92	
Penn Yan	44.26	66.87	48.43	26.61	46.54	
Rochester	44.84	67.39	48.78	27.36	47.06	
Utica	44.48	66.80	47.35	24.47	45.70	
West Point	45.72	71.33	53.31	29.68	50.74	
New Jersey,						
Lambertville	49.70	72.95	52.95	30.99	51.50	
Newark	45.46	68.52	50.16	28.96	48.28	
Trenton	49.83	71.06	52.75	33.52	51.49	
Pennsylvania,						
Allegheny	49.97	71.14	51.43	30.61	50.79	
Carlisle	49.76	72.10	52.05	30.45	51.09	

SMITHSONIAN TABLE—(Continued.)

PLACES	SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.	YEAR.	No. OF YEARS.
Easton	48.64	70.71	51.40	31.06	50.45	2⅞
Erie	39.42	69.76	56.59	32.31	49.52	1½
Gettysburg	50.46	71.36	50.41	30.42	50.66	16
Harrisburg	53.07	76.	55.73	32.86	54.41	14½
Philadelphia	50.70	73.04	54.03	30.47	52.06	57
Somerset	45.93	65.13	47.41	27.24	46.43	6¾
Delaware,						
Fort Delaware	53.55	75.91	58.50	36.35	56.08	5⅞
Dist. of Columbia						
Washington	55.77	76.33	56.43	36.05	56.14	11¾
Maryland,						
Baltimore	52.87	74.23	56.17	35.07	54.58	22
Frederick	52.78	75.29	54.85	33.66	54.14	3¼
Virginia,						
Alexandria	53.02	76.70	56.88	34.56	55.29	2¾
Fort Monroe	56.87	76.57	61.79	41.75	59.24	30
Norfolk	56.50	77.53	61.43	41.57	59.01	25
Richmond	55.73	75.40	56.27	37.20	56.15	4
North Carolina,						
Chapel Hill	59.35	76.23	60.15	43.05	59.70	10¾
Fort Johnson	64.46	80.19	67.46	50.60	65.68	13⅞
South Carolina,						
Camden	63.20	79.09	62.65	46.83	62.94	5¾
Charleston	65.37	80.03	67.43	51.10	65.98	20
Fort Moultrie	65.72	80.67	68.13	51.18	66.60	26⅞
Georgia,						
Athens	62.70	76.53	61.40	47.57	62.05	4½
Augusta	64.37	80.21	63.70	48.07	64.09	19½
Savannah	68.20	80.61	67.11	52.67	67.15	14½
Florida,						
Fort Barrancas	68.57	81.55	69.86	54.94	68.74	15½
Fort Brooke	72.14	80.20	73.43	62.35	72.03	2½
Fort Marion	68.54	80.21	71.53	58.08	69.59	14½
Key West	75.77	82.52	78.19	69.67	76.54	10¼
Warrington	69.79	82.96	70.44	56.70	69.97	5¼
Alabama,						
Mobile	66.87	79.00	66.27	52.43	66.14	10
Huntsville	59.98	75.62	59.80	42.15	59.38	13
Mount Vernon	67.02	78.98	66.05	51.70	65.94	12½
Mississippi,						
Garlandsville	68.71	85.18	69.60	48.91	68.35	1
Jackson	64.13	78.90	64.96	49.68	64.42	3⅞
Natchez	67.92	80.98	70.08	51.70	67.67	14¼
Vicksburg	65.42	78.62	69.46	49.05	65.64	3½
Louisiana,						
Baton Rouge	68.94	81.13	68.21	54.21	68.12	18⅞
Fort Jesup	66.89	81.27	66.22	51.18	66.39	22⅞
New Orleans	69.94	82.26	70.71	56.53	69.86	13½
West Feliciana	65.90	78.67	66.27	52.30	65.78	13
Texas,						
Corpus Christi	71.46	82.53	73.11	56.72	70.95	2¾
Fort Brown	74.85	83.37	74.77	62.28	73.82	7½
Fort Chadbourne	64.35	76.77	62.55	45.90	62.39	2⅝
Huntsville	67.96	83.15	69.57	55.64	69.08	2½
San Antonio	69.68	82.15	71.26	53.92	69.25	3¼
Arkansas,						
Fort Smith	60.73	77.60	60.08	41.11	59.88	11¾
Little Rock	63.57	80.98	69.11	42.23	65.47	1
Tennessee,						
Glenwood	59.02	76.11	58.93	39.72	58.44	3¾
Memphis	61.48	79.97	62.21	41.71	61.34	4¾
Nashville	59.90	77.28	57.08	39.61	58.47	5
Kentucky,						
Springdale	55.89	73.64	55.74	36.31	55.39	13
Newport	54.52	75.	56.24	35.50	55.32	6½
Ohio,						
Cincinnati	53.90	73.23	53.07	33.60	53.45	14
Granville	50.29	70.64	50.79	30.67	50.60	15¾
Hillsboro'	50.61	70.23	51.76	31.63	51.06	19
Marietta	52.39	71.11	52.76	33.53	52.45	29
Portsmouth	54.91	74.08	56.57	36.56	55.48	23
Steubenville	50.85	71.27	50.62	30.31	50.76	14

PLACES.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.	YEAR.	No. OF YEARS.
Michigan,						
Ann Arbor	46.25	69.68	50.24	25.31	47.87	2½
Detroit	49.38	73.81	52.47	28.99	51.16	15½
Fort Brady	37.53	62.21	43.54	18.32	40.41	31
Sault Ste. Marie	39.42	62.83	42.97	20.32	41.38	1¾
Indiana,						
Jeffersonville	57.66	80.33	61.00	43.33	60.58	1
Milton	51.36	74.43	53.26	31.18	52.56	2
New Harmony	56.37	75.55	57.46	35.19	56.14	3½
Illinois,						
Augusta	51.34	72.51	53.38	29.80	51.76	11⅞
Highland	56.99	78.09	56.83	34.08	56.50	12
Ottawa	49.96	74.24	51.28	27.77	50.81	2
Warsaw	51.10	74.18	57.22	27.50	52.61	4⅞
Missouri,						
Jefferson	56.14	76.19	55.52	33.85	55.43	25⅞
St. Louis	56.34	76.40	55.84	33.98	55.64	21
Wisconsin,						
Beloit	45.48	71.23	49.89	24.52	47.78	5
Fort Crawford	48.66	72.28	48.53	21.25	47.68	18½
Green Bay	44.03	68.60	46.80	20.10	44.88	23
Milwaukie	44.87	67.51	49.59	25.97	46.98	10¾
Iowa,						
Dubuque	47.36	71.42	50.34	25.88	48.75	3⅞
Fort Madison	50.83	74.77	53.77	27.25	51.65	6⅞
Muscatine	48.36	69.63	49.33	24.73	48.01	16
Minnesota,						
Fort Snelling	45.20	70.61	45.89	16.04	44.43	35
Haglewood	42.35	69.95	42.60	13.06	41.99	2
Nebraska,						
Council Bluffs	50.84	77.15	51.46	22.06	50.38	6
Fort Kearney	46.81	71.47	49.35	23.04	47.67	6½
Fort Laramie	46.84	71.94	50.32	31.54	50.16	5½
Kansas,						
Fort Leavenw'th	53.76	74.05	53.66	29.77	52.81	25
Fort Scott	54.77	74.95	55.25	32.93	54.48	10¼
Indian Territory,						
Fort Arbuckle	61.67	80.04	62.17	40.78	61.16	4⅞
Fort Gibson	61.25	79.16	61.66	41.13	60.81	27⅝
Fort Towson	62.39	79.16	61.27	43.72	61.64	18⅞
Fort Washita	62.15	79.29	63.11	44.04	62.15	12
New Mexico,						
Albuquerque	55.90	74.91	57.33	37.15	56.32	4½
Fort Defiance	45.34	66.95	46.03	28.74	46.77	4½
Santa Fé	49.68	70.46	50.59	31.64	50.59	4½
Utah,						
Salt Lake City	51.73	75.92	—	32.08	53.24	1¾
Washington Ter.						
Fort Steilacoom	49.21	62.89	51.69	39.59	50.84	5⅝
Oregon,						
Astoria	51.16	61.36	53.55	42.43	52.13	1¾
Fort Dallas	53.	70.36	52.21	35.59	52.79	3½
Fort Vancouver	51.88	65.65	53.54	39.58	52.65	4½
California,						
Benicia	56.54	67.01	60.57	49.02	58.29	5¼
Fort Ross	52.17	57.73	53.43	48.03	52.84	4
Monterey	53.99	58.64	57.29	51.22	55.29	4¼
San Diego	59.97	71.08	64.56	52.29	61.92	5½
San Francisco	54.51	57.33	56.83	50.86	54.88	3½
Mexico,						
Matamoras	75.94	84.97	76.98	64.29	75.54	9¼
Mexico	63.42	65.23	60.13	53.64	60.60	1
Vera Cruz	77.	81.92	78.26	70.88	77.02	13
Bermuda,						
Bermuda	65.36	77.83	72.96	61.53	70.92	4
Cuba,						
Havana	76.22	81.35	78.12	72.98	77.17	7
Jamaica,						
Kingston	78.07	81.09	79.75	76.16	78.77	5
Bahamas,						
Nassau	76.09	82.41	79.05	72.51	77.52	2¼

ELECTION RETURNS.

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Rep. Breck.	Dem.Am. From.	Buch.	Fill.
Androscoggin	3526	1838	50	65..	3388	1699	186
Aroostook* ..	1142	414	7	167..	837	795	8
Cumberland.	7934	4815	345	345..	8211	5258	605
Franklin.....	2281	1358	3	56..	2529	1358	21
Hancock.....	3322	932	189	1062..	3667	2142	161
Kennebec ...	6599	2353	200	156..	7320	2487	340
Knox	2520	1825	68	183..	With Lincoln.		
Lincoln	2510	1073	267	210..	4935	3598	392
Oxford.....	4244	2523	16	199..	4364	3116	28
Penobscot ...	6997	1555	185	2018..	7861	3793	341
Piscataquis ..	1656	401	14	374..	1734	915	97
Sagadahoc...	2257	630	276	142..	2956	934	397
Somerset.....	4048	1833	174	212..	4283	1935	417
Waldo	3300	1434	84	537..	5159	3138	114
Washington..	3515	2320	75	348..	3299	2867	64
York.....	6460	4389	93	294..	6636	5054	154
Total....	63811	30998	2046	6368..	67179	39080	3825

Lincoln over Douglas, 33118; over all, 24704; Fremont over Buchanan, 28099; over all, 24774.

* The returns of this County are incomplete.

Counties.	Governor, 1860. Rep. Washburn.	Dem. Smart.	Union. Barnes.	Rep. Morrill.	Dem. Smith.	Scat.
Androscoggin..	3774	2543	33..	3090	2261	1
Aroostook	1577	1355	—..	974	1226	—
Cumberland....	8574	7055	346..	6894	5837	—
Franklin.....	2530	2077	2..	2365	1944	—
Hancock.....	3632	2520	177..	2950	1892	2
Kennebec.....	7395	4135	89..	5297	3288	5
Knox	3020	3142	63..	2491	2388	5
Lincoln	2804	2589	57..	2235	2338	—
Oxford.....	4401	3464	—..	4217	3470	3
Penobscot	8104	4953	214..	6285	4569	3
Piscataquis ...	1680	1106	19..	1563	1143	2
Sagadahoc.....	2456	1052	267..	1938	1033	—
Somerset.....	4333	3034	163..	3909	3035	66
Waldo	4327	3133	215..	3760	2604	1
Washington....	3913	3213	41..	3217	2831	2
York.....	6950	6007	54..	6036	5448	4
Total.....	69469	51378	1720..	67221	45307	94

Washburn over Smart, 18091; Morrill over Smith, 12914.

Congress, 1860.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.	Maj'ty.
I.—Goodwin....	12013;	Hayes.... 10656....	1463
II.—Walton.....	12906;	Record... 10192....	2614
III.—Fessenden..	10062;	Johnson.. 9090....	972
IV.—Morrill.....	12969;	Fuller.... 7244....	5416
V.—Rice.....	12314;	Blake .... 7983....	4331
VI.—Pike.....	9426;	Bradbury 7768....	1658

Legislature.

Senate..Republicans, 31; Democrats, 0.
House...Republicans, 123; Democrats, 28.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Fusion. Doug., etc.	Rep. From.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Bristol.....	657	469...	608	337	218
Kent.....	1246	657...	1260	666	15
Newport	1510	879...	1268	760	659
Providence	7202	4575...	6028	4432	331
Washington	1519	854...	1443	595	452
Total	12244	7707...	11467	6990	1675

Maj. for Lincoln, 4537; Fremont over Buchanan, 4757; over all, 3113

Counties.	Governor, Apr., 1860. Rep. Padelford.	Fusion. Sprague.	Gov., 1860. Opp. Turner.	Dem. Potter.
Bristol.....	622	644.....	445	12
Kent.....	1013	1460.....	1023	32
Newport	1547	1542.....	1649	42
Providence	6007	7237.....	4904	1902
Washington	1647	1412.....	918	694
Total	10835	12295.....	8938	3546

Maj. for Sprague, 1460; do. for Turner, 5892.

Legislature.

Senate..Republicans, 17; Fusion, 15.
House...Republicans, 29; Fusion, 42.

VERMONT.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Rep. Breck.	Dem.Am. From.	Buch.	Fill.
Addison	2626	344	47	17..	3262	334	68
Bennington....	1937	710	94	12..	2120	785	70
Caledonia.....	2139	661	189	20..	2540	1061	23
Chittenden.....	2241	545	69	25..	2944	688	73
Essex.....	646	312	10	1..	622	274	4
Franklin.....	1979	538	227	20..	2454	870	65
Grand Isle.....	333	89	41	6..	405	92	9
Lamoille	1280	312	37	3..	1608	402	13
Orange	2714	973	212	38..	3207	1364	61
Orleans	1749	293	120	6..	2007	494	6
Rutland	4178	1348	116	23..	4798	831	35
Washington ...	2941	1209	43	4..	3821	1359	5
Windham.....	3732	461	473	17..	4008	742	47
Windsor	6313	934	291	26..	5707	1273	66
Total.....	33808	8649	1969	218..	39663	10569	545

Lincoln over Douglas, 25159; Fremont over Buchanan, 29094.

Districts.	Congress, 1860. Rep. Walton.	Dem. Wilcox.	Rep. Doug. F'r'h.	Dem. Br'ck. Saxe.	Rep. Harvey.	Dem. Hall.	Saxe.
Addison	2440	294..	3057	448	45..	3042	548
Bennington..	1671	606..	1974	897	114..	1866	1258
Rutland	3182	827..	3308	1069	158..	3006	1070
Washington ..	2975	1575..	3207	1696	84..	2997	1676
Total....	10268	3289..	11547	4130	351..	10911	4542

Robinson for Cong., 295. Walton o'r Wilcox, 6879; Fairbanks over Saxe, 7417; Hall over Saxe, 6368.

II.	Morrill.	Dav'pt.	Fairb'k.	Saxe.	Harvey.	Hall.	Saxe.
Caledonia....	2200	863..	2981	894	202..	2817	1357
Orange	2961	1630..	3091	1998	183..	3052	2185
Windham.....	3133	487..	3856	544	478..	3137	950
Windsor	4171	815..	4464	1116	278..	3428	1920
Total...	12555	3295..	13392	4552	1170..	11834	6802

Dickey for Congress, 983. Morrill over Davenport, 2260; F'banks over Saxe, 5750; Hall over Saxe, 5032.

III.	Baxter.	Chaffee.	F'n.	Saxe.	H'v'y.	Hall.	Saxe.
Chittenden.....	2210	634..	2674	654	106..	2837	819
Essex.....	556	257..	694	396	35..	541	426
Franklin.....	2049	669..	2427	943	222..	2022	1230
Grand Isle.....	313	107..	393	152	42..	294	245
Lamoille.....	1198	346..	1530	475	83..	1513	646
Orleans.....	1902	506..	2018	586	122..	1715	557
Total.....	8226	2688..	9431	3216	619..	8622	4155

Lyman for Cong., 508. Baxter over Chaffee, 5738; Fairbanks over Saxe, 6308; Hall over Saxe, 4467.

Total Vote of the State for Governor.

Republican.	Doug. Dem.	Breck. Dem.
Fairbanks, 34269;	Saxe, 11690;	Harvey, 2140.

Legislature.

Senate..Republicans, 29; Democrats, 1.
House..Republicans, 210; Democrats, 25; Ind., 2.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep.	Dem.	Union.	Dem. Bell.	President, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Barnstable	2371	133	253	266..	2667	703	300	
Berkshire.	5202	2865	238	199..	8344	2749	177	
Bristol	7980	1713	640	231..	8845	2465	286	
Dukes	338	116	56	64..	317	161	122	
Essex	14832	3778	3187	529..	15885	4577	2612	
Franklin ..	3994	917	136	331..	4445	1266	260	
Hampden .	5184	1993	496	502..	5533	2730	831	
Hampshire	4597	608	182	230..	5166	832	377	
Middlesex.	17806	7069	4350	921..	17222	7705	4095	
Nantucket.	420	31	76	9..	583	126	73	
Norfolk ...	8860	3589	2987	438..	8402	3697	2570	
Plymouth.	6703	1426	1169	293..	7228	1772	1496	
Suffolk....	10974	4891	5640	964..	8582	5853	4548	
Worcester.	17272	5243	1490	382..	18296	4651	1183	
Total	105533	34372	22331	5039..	108515	39287	19679	

Lincoln over Douglas, 72161; Fremont over Buchanan, 69228.

Vote for State Officers.

Governor.	*Andrews .	104,527	†Beach.....	85,191
"	‡Lawrence	2,816	¶Butler	6,000
Lt.-Gov...	*Goodrich .	104,557	†Thompson.	84,726
"	‡Marston...	2,437	¶Carpenter.	6,071
Sec. State.	*Warner...	105,665	†Bowerman	82,383
"	‡Parsons...	2,031	¶Comstock .	5,974
Treas'r ..	*Oliver.....	105,254	†Pierce	84,557
"	‡Eliot	2,145	¶Dennett...	6,015
Auditor..	*Reed.....	105,827	†Estabrook.	82,475
"	‡Hill	2,125	¶Mansur	6,022
Att'y-Gen.	*Foster.....	105,679	†Lamb.....	82,202
	‡Morris	2,145	¶Warren....	6,136

* Republicans. † Douglas Democrats. ‡ Friends of Bell and Everett. ¶ Breckinridge Democrats.

CONGRESS.

I.
Thos. D. Elliot, r 7360
Daniel Fisher 1061
Moses Bates 578
F. C. Sandford 545
Elliot over Fisher, 6299.

II.
James Buffinton, r .10108
Aaron Hobart..... 4409
Others..... 268
Buffinton over Hobart, 5699.

III.
C. F. Adams, r 10630
L. Saltonstall..... 7449
Maj. for Adams, 3081.

IV.
Alex. H. Rice, r.... 7292
E. B. Bigelow..... 6645
Maj. for Rice, 647.

V.
A. Burlingame, r... 7786
Wm. Appleton 8014
Maj. for Appleton, 228.

VI.
John B. Alley, r.... 9614
Otis P. Lord 2471
J. Knight..... 2300
Geo. B. Loring..... 722
Others..... 283
Alley over Lord, 7143.

VII.
Daniel W. Gooch, r.11373
Chas. A. Welch 6730
Geo. Johnson..... 708
Others..... 100
Gooch over Welch, 4643.

VIII.
Chas. R. Train, r.... 9372
W. E. Faulkner 2239
A. R. Brown..... 2280
Jas. O. Abbott..... 501
Train over Brown, 6883.

IX.
G. F. Bailey, r 9745
Eli Thayer, r..... 7949
S. W. A. Stevens ... 109
Bailey over Thayer, 1796.

X.
Charles Delano, r ..10021
Josiah Allis 2538
B. Leavitt 744
Delano over Allis, 7498.

XI.
H. L. Dawes, r.....10409
N. T. Leonard..... 4396
John M. Cole 567
Dawes over Leonard, 6013.

Those marked r, are Republicans, though Mr. Thayer, in the IXth (Worcester) District, ran as an Independent candidate, and was supported by the Democrats.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep.	Dem.	Union.	Dem. Bell.	President, 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am. Fill.
Fairfield...	7025	3177	2055	3835..	6233	5539	928
Hartford ..	8519	3145	502	3291..	8416	7057	909
Litchfield .	5118	1739	—	1672..	5481	3986	150
Middlesex .	2883	1180	110	1335..	2887	2964	183
New Haven	8667	2940	575	4380..	7976	7315	604
N. London.	5470	2598	211	1199..	5402	3953	380
Tolland....	2494	1139	18	478..	2407	1953	85
Windham .	3616	1456	20	303..	3913	2248	66
Total..	43792	17374	3291	16493..	43715	34995	3515

Lincoln over Douglas, 26418; Fremont over Buchanan, 7720.

[This table exhibits the votes of the first named elector on the Lincoln, Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell tickets; but in a number of towns a fusion ticket, made up of two names from each of the anti-Lincoln tickets, was voted, and as these votes were counted for the first elector on each of the three tickets, the above table does not exhibit the true strength of the parties. With the proper deductions, the opposition to Mr. Lincoln will foot as follows: Douglas, 15,523; Breckinridge, 14,641; Bell, 1,425; Fusion, 1,832. Total, 33,500. Lincoln over all, 10,392.]

Governor, April, 1860.

Counties.	Rep. Dem. Buckingham.	Seymour.	Counties.	Rep. Dem. Buckingham.	Seymour.
Fairfield...	6921	7136	N. London.	5672	5102
Hartford ..	8758	8972	Tolland....	2656	2210
Litchfield .	5308	4656	Windham .	3700	3586
Middlesex .	2942	3490			
N. Haven .	8709	9765	Total	44458	43917

Majority for Buckingham, 541.

The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Dem. Breck.	Un. Bell.	Pres., 1856. Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Belknap	1981	1786	48	5..	2062	2220	21
Carroll.....	2148	1993	42	8..	2185	2511	17
Cheshire.....	3843	1912	166	21..	3910	2269	56
Coos.....	1349	1330	43	2..	1200	1509	2
Grafton.....	4823	3504	343	42..	5029	4619	39
Hillsborough .	6888	4857	221	88..	7081	5326	85
Merrimac.....	4794	3813	276	56..	4949	4730	43
Rockingham ..	5720	3228	618	116..	5914	4915	111
Strafford.....	3536	1995	258	43..	3566	2683	20
Sullivan	2437	1763	97	30..	2449	2007	28
Total.....	37519	29981	2112	411..	38345	32789	423

Lincoln over Douglas, 11638; over all, 9115; Fremont over Buchanan, 5556; over all, 5134.

Counties.	Governor, 1860. Rep. Goodwin.	Dem. Cate.	Gov. 1859. Rep. Goodwin.	Dem. Cate.
Belknap	2190	2192....	1724	1860
Carroll.....	2252	2431....	2253	2230
Cheshire	3619	2369....	3449	2268
Coos.	1364	1520....	1257	1471
Grafton	5065	4794....	4819	4763
Hillsborough.....	6715	5812....	6472	5461
Merrimac.....	4912	4765....	4835	4736
Rockingham.....	5931	4871....	5806	5064
Strafford.....	3576	2634....	3508	2575
Sullivan	2423	2156....	2245	2172
Total.....	39057	33544....	36368	32836

Maj. for Goodwin, 4498; do. in 1859, 3543.

Railroad Commissioner.

Tilton, *Rep.*, 38084; Vose, *Dem.*, 33683.
Maj. for Tilton, 4441.

Legislature.

Senate....Republicans, 10; Democrats, 2.
House....Republicans, 206; Democrats, 121.

NEW YORK.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Fusion.* Doug.&c.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am Fillmore.	Governor, 1860. Rep. Morgan.	Doug. Kelly.	Breck. Brady.	1860—Negro Suf'ge—184 Constitutional Amendmes For.	Against.	For.	Again
Albany	9835	11145	5016	7751	5301	9545	10766	613	5947	11269	2526	73
Allegany	6443	2530	6545	1640	856	6408	2339	217	4677	2929	1487	27
Broome	4554	2876	4397	2106	791	4280	615	2500	2613	3287	799	29
Cattaraugus	5955	3409	5166	1773	978	5909	3425	30	4755	3655	1800	15
Cayuga	7922	3954	7035	1818	1923	7885	3873	117	5722	4257	1636	53
Chautauqua	8481	3673	7037	1847	2017	8405	3618	110	5855	4256	2414	36
Chemung	2949	2478	2664	1789	766	2916	2252	284	1511	2970	686	20
Chenango	5685	3686	5458	2406	1070	5374	3374	643	3972	3507	1385	40
Clinton	3961	3270	2659	2134	1311	3911	3268	24	2838	3190	1744	6
Columbia	5108	4722	3818	3020	1981	5042	4377	415	1881	5646	666	52
Cortland	3893	1712	3596	1181	628	3836	1281	484	2865	1860	1770	16
Delaware	5001	3212	4367	2107	2009	4633	3456	147	3053	3772	1602	32
Dutchess	6763	6071	5512	4039	2013	6620	6248	17	2003	7259	858	63
Erie	12430	10885	6902	7536	5520	12379	10862	43	6575	12244	2359	59
Essex	3454	1793	2904	1173	956	3415	1839	7	2565	1874	1621	6
Franklin	3103	1402	1469	1600	1145	3107	2419	25	1903	1733	1160	8
Fulton and Hamilton	3111	2897	2593 149	1574 250	1034 117	3076	2936	23	1011	3087	429 43	24
Genesee	4464	2456	3620	1434	1100	4448	2266	230	3127	2114	1563	20
Greene	3137	3534	2164	2346	1533	3115	3373	188	548	4530	234	41
Herkimer	5302	3362	5074	1650	1230	5301	3336	16	3414	3702	1442	31
Jefferson	8796	4631	8249	3496	1058	8478	5305	263	6073	6470	2791	45
Kings	15883	20583	7846	14174	8647	16313	15961	4003	5534	23399	1491	58
Lewis	3257	2274	3124	1114	418	3235	2309	1	1902	2554	879	11
Livingston	5178	3261	3597	1652	1979	5164	3265	9	3248	3374	1381	36
Madison	6289	3216	6312	1861	865	6245	3220	34	5381	3271	2837	25
Monroe	10808	7291	7584	4683	3070	10735	7105	279	5552	7605	3942	44
Montgomery	3328	3253	3076	1485	1713	3484	3281	17	598	5029	545	35
New York	33290	62293	17771	41913	19922	33692	56056	3834	10483	65082	5137	299
Niagara	4992	3741	3906	1864	1985	4960	3582	196	2684	4408	1208	31
Oneida	12508	9011	11174	6386	1601	12439	9039	55	8455	9685	3877	59
Onondaga	11243	7222	10071	4227	1724	11167	6101	1238	8590	7680	3379	52
Ontario	5764	3634	4551	1642	2189	5718	3635	72	4166	3941	2111	36
Orange	5898	6011	4274	3948	2172	5675	5093	606	Not returned.		453	61
Orleans	3859	2246	3068	1052	1412	3835	2230	60	2796	2405	1302	22
Oswego	9076	5414	8246	3683	1175	8947	5494	26	7420	6518	2972	21
Otsego	6543	5061	6373	3595	2229	6479	5505	138	4308	5472	1437	49
Putnam	1243	1325	963	1096	479	1253	1262	75	104	1372	32	13
Queens	3749	4392	1886	2394	2521	3749	4245	133	481	5763	70	32
Rensselaer	8454	8421	5153	4415	4548	8761	8145	59	5750	8609	2880	45
Richmond	1408	2570	736	1550	946	1488	2193	62	145	2530	55	11
Rockland	1410	2369	668	1526	937	1401	2361	21	60	2472	48	12
Saratoga	5900	4552	4524	2446	2581	5879	4482	119	2084	5490	852	49
Schenectady	2154	1994	1714	757	1213	2104	1930	106	553	2215	583	20
Schoharie	3179	4213	2376	2337	1630	2643	4705	9	1021	4639	324	41
Schuyler	2251	1708	2542	981	461	2296	1843	77	1745	1866	New Co.	
Seneca	3925	2990	2163	1625	1265	2994	3015	26	1778	3246	742	27
Steuben	8250	6023	7270	3217	2034	8090	4935	245	5382	5880	1341	54
St. Lawrence	11324	4007	9698	1950	1332	11256	4053	52	8899	4443	2585	48
Suffolk	3756	3519	2393	2045	1980	3750	3431	113	981	4190	239	27
Sullivan	2944	3170	1690	1563	2037	2498	2955	75	405	3383	207	22
Tioga	3760	2743	3331	2154	435	3714	2551	261	2371	3063	747	20
Tompkins	4348	3026	4019	1430	1470	4293	3067	26	3124	3291	1325	35
Ulster	6775	6252	2932	4050	4703	6674	6206	182	1316	8719	823	69
Warren	2719	1970	2202	1006	735	2698	1978	—	1962	2128	995	7
Washington	6173	3482	5174	1632	1848	6103	3504	44	4733	3691	3327	22
Wayne	6068	3938	5776	1999	1448	6585	3945	67	4331	4289	1621	36
Westchester	6771	8081	4450	4600	3641	6766	7210	899	1198	9447	225	53
Wyoming	4498	2390	4066	1911	571	4488	2347	71	3568	2560	2035	14
Yates	3014	1466	2994	915	351	2993	1346	150	2458	1594	1085	19
Total	362646	312510	276007	195878	124604	358272	294813	19841	197508	357964	86406	2243

Maj. for Lincoln, 50136; Fremont over Buchanan, 80129; Morgan over Kelly, 63460. Maj. against Negro Suffrage, 140481; Do. in 1846, 138980.

Vote for State Officers.

	Republicans.		Doug. Democrats.		Breck. Democrats.
Lieut. Governor	Robert Campbell	361914	Wm. C. Crain	293872	Henry K. Viele 1843
Canal Commissioner	Samuel H. Barnes	361968	Wm. W. Wright	293853	John M. Jaycox 1884
Prison Inspector	James K. Bates	359457	Wm. C. Rhodes	294066	Robt. W. Allen 1855

The Legislature. Senate: Republicans 23; Democrats 9. House: Republicans 98; Democrats 35.

Orange and Sullivan Counties were not returned in time to be counted by the State Canvassers, and with these counties excluded, the official vote as declared, was: For Bryant, the leading Republican elector, 353,804; and for Bronson, who headed the Fusion ticket, 308,132—making the majority for Bryant, 30,575. The average Republican vote, as officially declared, was 353,464; average Fusion 304,457. Average Republican majority, 48,977.

* A union of the friends of Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell.

NEW YORK.

CONGRESS.

Districts.	Rep. Carter.	Fusion. Smith.	Dem.
I.			
Kings (part)..	1645	1672	
Queens.....	5736	4930	
Richmond....	1457	2235	
Suffolk.....	5744	3526	
Total....	10581	11863	

Maj. for Smith, 1281.

	Humphrey.	Odell.
II.		
Brooklyn (pt)	10670	13522

Maj. for Odell, 2852.

	Rep. Williamson.	Dem. Wood.	Ind. D. Savage.
III.			
N. Y. Ward 1.	563	1270	75
" 2.	320	369	21
" 3.	310	463	30
" 5.	1336	1433	286
" 8.	2066	2362	193
Total.....	4585	5902	675

Wood over Williamson, 1307.

	Commerford.	Tuomy.	Kerrigan.
IV.			
Ward 4.....	530	795	1084
" 6.....	377	1184	1546
" 10.....	1600	711	1155
" 14.....	808	1389	1360
Total.....	3324	3969	5145

Kerrigan over Commerford, 1821.

	Wall.	Taylor.	Duffy.
V.			
Ward 7.....	1352	2062	1392
" 15.....	1307	1604	768
Williamsb'h..	4268	3155	1025
Total.....	6877	6811	3085

Wall over Taylor, 66.

	Conkling.	Charles.	Cochran.
VI.			
Ward 11.....	1678	2127	2054
" 15.....	1735	867	1696
" 17.....	2923	2940	2830
Total.....	6536	5734	6580

Conkling over Cochran, 176.

	Dow.	Ward.
VII.		
Ward 9.....	5103	3536
" 16.....	2490	3191
" 20.....	2824	4087
Total.....	8417	10814

Maj. for Ward, 2397.

	Wakeman.	Delaplaine.
VIII.		
Ward 12.....	1213	1824
" 18.....	2237	3009
" 19.....	1357	1647
" 21.....	2305	3427
" 23.....	2905	2769
Total.....	9417	12676

Maj. for Delaplaine, 4159.

	Nelson.	Haight.
IX.		
Putnam.....	1296	1279
Rockland.....	1461	2326
Westchester .	7126	7785
Total.....	9883	11389

Maj. for Haight, 1507.

	Van Wyck.	*St. John.
X.		
Orange.....	3757	5319
Sullivan.....	2554	2844
Total.....	6311	8163

Maj. for Van Wyck, 148.

* Fusion.

Districts.	Rep. Sylvester.	Dem. Steele.
XI.		
Greene.....	3139	3476
Ulster.....	6630	6462
Total.....	9769	9938

Maj. for Steele, 149.

	Baker.	Wagar.
XII.		
Columbia.....	6074	4394
Dutchess.....	5721	6120
Total.....	11795	10514

Overheiser (*Brock.*), 576.
Baker over Wager, 1281.

	Olin.	McConihe.
XIII.		
Rensselaer.....	8650	8268

Maj. for Olin, 382.

	Olcott.	Corning.
XIV.		
Albany.....	10043	10814

Maj. for Corning, 771.

	McKean.	Davis.
XV.		
Hamilton.....	226	395
Saratoga.....	5029	4463
Warren.....	2696	1979
Washington.....	6074	3637
Total.....	14024	10474

Maj. for McKean, 4450.

	Wheeler.	Hand.
XVI.		
Clinton.....	2960	3255
Essex.....	3407	1860
Franklin.....	3134	2343
Total.....	10571	7427

Maj. for Wheeler, 3144.

	Sherman.	Foote.
XVII.		
Herkimer.....	5300	3346
St. Lawrence..:	10834	4110
Total.....	16134	7456

Maj. for Sherman, 8678.

	Mix.	Vibbard.
XVIII.		
Fulton.....	2960	3465
Montgomery.....	3443	3331
Schenectady.....	1944	2108
Schoharie.....	3367	4115
Total.....	11602	12019

Maj. for Vibbard, 417.

	Franchot.	Walworth.
XIX.		
Delaware.....	4940	3401
Otsego.....	6370	5141
Total.....	11310	8542

Maj. for Franchot, 2768.

	Conkling.	Grove.
XX.		
Oneida.....	13686	8973

Maj. for Conkling, 3663.

	Duell.	Hitchcock.
XXI.		
Broome.....	4445	619
Chenango.....	5670	5104
Cortland.....	3845	1200
Total.....	13960	4923

Nelson (*Brock.*), 5659.
Duell over Hitchcock, 9037.

	Lansing.	Chapman.
XXII.		
Madison.....	6879	3200
Oswego.....	5974	5463
Total.....	12353	8663

Maj. for Lansing, 6671.

Districts.	Rep. Clark.	Dem. Starbuck.
XXIII.		
Jefferson.....	8996	6231
Lewis.....	3169	2347
Total.....	11865	7568

Sherman (*Brock.*), 576.
Clark over Starbuck, 4297.

	Sedgwick.	Taft.
XXIV.		
Onondaga.....	11175	6088

Hay (*Brock.*), 1233.
Sedgwick over Taft, 5087.

	Pomeroy.	Beardsley.
XXV.		
Cayuga.....	7836	4054
Wayne.....	6601	3957
Total.....	14437	7961

Maj. for Pomeroy, 6475.

	Chamberlain.	Lewis.
XXVI.		
Ontario.....	5657	3709
Seneca.....	3009	2073
Yates.....	2995	1499
Total.....	11661	8183

Clark, *Ind.*, 144.
Chamberlain over Lewis, 3478.

	Diven.	Dows.
XXVII.		
Chemung.....	2965	2488
Schuyler.....	2508	1766
Tioga.....	3733	2779
Tompkins.....	4292	3105
Total.....	13493	10088

Maj. for Diven, 3394.

	Van Valk'b.	Walker.
XXVIII.		
Livingston.....	5153	3275
Steuben.....	8014	5338
Total.....	13167	8607

Maj. for Van Valkenburgh, 4560.

	Ely.	Reynolds.
XXIX.		
Monroe.....	10704	7314

Maj. for Ely, 3390.

	Frank.	Robinson.
XXX.		
Allegany.....	5415	2547
Genesee.....	4405	2469
Wyoming.....	4451	2343
Total.....	13343	7359

Maj. for Frank, 7363.

	Van Horn.	Ely.
XXXI.		
Niagara.....	4839	3057
Orleans.....	3833	2236
Total.....	8662	5662

Woods, 135.
Van Horn over Ely, 2780.

Short Term.

	Reynolds.	Peck.
XXXI.		
Niagara.....	4948	3606
Orleans.....	3811	2195
Total.....	8759	5801

Bowen, 131.
Reynolds' maj., 2958.

	Spaulding.	Haven.
XXXII.		
Erie.....	12256	10947

Maj. for Spaulding, 1309.

	Fenton.	Lee.
XXXIII.		
Cattaraugus.....	3618	3439
Chautauqua..7....	3985	3672
Total.....	14808	7111

Maj. for Fenton, 7192.

NEW YORK—*Cont'd.*

Vote for Pres. by Towns.

ALBANY COUNTY.

*Rep. Fus.**

Towns.	Lincoln.	Douglas, etc.
Wards.		
Albany City, 1	351	1049
" " 2	387	625
" " 3	448	509
" " 4	467	395
" " 5	186	184
" " 6	385	356
" " 7	393	816
" " 8	645	909
" " 9	858	691
" " 10	933	814
Total City,	5053	6348
Berne	342	332
Bethlehem	497	474
Coeymans	243	421
Guilderland	411	325
Knox	305	155
New Scotland	467	322
Rensselaerville	277	438
Watervliet	1922	2009
Westerlo	318	326
Total County,	9835	11150
Maj. for Fusion, 1315.		

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Angelica	278	90
Amity	352	151
Alfred	255	67
Almond	225	185
Allen	186	15
Alma	51	49
Andover	255	87
Belfast	284	92
Burns	193	39
Birdsall	92	58
Bolivar	156	68
Cuba	302	219
Clarksville	180	54
Caneadea	249	147
Centerville	252	40
Friendship	262	167
Genesee	198	38
Granger	220	31
Grove	107	71
Hume	349	104
Independence	224	66
New Hudson	216	67
Rushford	350	54
Scio	213	167
West Almond	136	53
Wellsville	286	199
Wirt	296	62
Willing	149	69
Ward	127	41
Total	6443	2530
Maj. for Lincoln, 3913.		

BROOME COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Barker	200	87
Binghamton	861	764
Chenango	256	93
Colesville	468	281
Conklin	130	98
Kirkwood	173	131
Lisle	376	91
Maine	271	134
Nanticoke	138	73
Port Crane	191	82
Sanford	318	315
Triangle	290	113
Union	298	206
Vestal	208	194
Windsor	376	213
Total	4554	2874
Maj. for Lincoln, 1680.		

CATTARAUGUS CO.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Allegany	178	244
Ashford	259	149
Bucktooth	71	74
Carrolton	76	101
Cold Spring	96	59
Conewango	211	124
Dayton	198	90
East Otto	195	109
Ellicottville	195	198
Farmersville	233	65
Franklinville	215	162
Freedom	252	72
Great Valley	176	150
Hinsdale	207	155
Humphrey	105	85
Ischua	122	117
Leon	233	81
Little Valley	148	49
Lyndon	186	52
Machias	210	58
Mansfield	210	62
Napoli	211	81
New Albion	254	111
Olean	284	269
Otto	204	56
Perrysburg	230	97
Persia	142	133
Portville	235	109
Randolph	240	151
South Valley	75	36
Yorkshire	304	110
Total	5955	3409
Maj. for Lincoln, 2546.		

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Auburn 1	383	167
" 2	263	144
" 3	222	183
" 4	327	248
Aurelius	280	250
Brutus	346	205
Cato	388	117
Conquest	262	200
Fleming	210	44
Genoa	485	101
Ira	321	227
Ledyard	333	72
Locke	215	81
Mentz	277	231
Montezuma	202	154
Moravia	315	159
Niles	312	182
Owasco	175	98
Scipio	325	107
Sempronius	204	76
Sennett	253	114
Springport	317	148
Sterling	435	212
Summer Hill	227	62
Throop	156	123
Venice	360	87
Victory	309	162
Total	7922	3954
Maj. for Lincoln, 3968.		

CHAUTAUQUA CO.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Arkwright	202	59
Busti	327	91
Carroll	291	34
Charlotte	212	188
Chautauqua	409	169
Cherry Creek	211	109
Clymer	235	87
Dunkirk	429	499
Ellery	323	89
Ellicott	742	221
Ellington	372	72
French Creek	142	55
Gerry	280	34
Hanover	596	371
Harmony	681	130
Kiantone	82	47
Mina	168	73
Poland	286	31
Pomfret	516	380
Portland	226	170
Ripley	251	133
Sheridan	211	151
Sherman	234	36
Stockton	301	152
Villenova	258	105
Westfield	497	247
Total	8481	3673
Maj. for Lincoln, 4808.		

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Baldwin	94	92
Big Flats	200	194
Chemung	262	162
Catlin	178	118
Elmira	860	665
Erin	114	157
Horseheads	294	292
Southport	440	397
Veteran	352	210
Van Etten	153	182
Total	2947	2469
Maj. for Lincoln, 478.		

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Afton	276	154
Bainbridge	247	114
Columbus	287	33
Coventry	253	151
German	106	67
Guilford	374	244
Greene	432	428
Lincklaen	212	47
McDonough	166	165
New Berlin	349	244
North Norwich	186	89
Norwich	510	491
Otselic	262	133
Oxford	434	319
Pharsalia	124	168
Pitcher	192	124
Preston	131	113
Plymouth	254	113
Sherburne	421	207
Smithville	160	207
Smyrna	309	75
Total	5685	3686
Maj. for Lincoln, 1999.		

CLINTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Altona	154	102
Ausable	284	221
Beekmantown	305	234
Black Brook	210	221
Champlain	360	291
Chazy	391	172
Clinton	48	268
Dennemora	108	56
Ellenburgh	260	223
Mooers	440	253
Peru	370	263
Plattsburg	544	501
Saranac	277	275
Schuyler Falls	210	180
Total	3961	3270
Maj. for Lincoln, 691.		

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Ancram	164	216
Austerlitz	217	149
Canaan	332	128
Chatham	517	420
Claverack	399	266
Clermont	52	164
Copake	219	200
Gallatin	208	146
Germantown	168	126
Ghent	318	218
Greenport	133	146
Hillsdale	281	254
Hudson 1	137	181
" 2	159	191
" 3	237	168
" 4	212	222
Kinderhook	405	451
Livingston	216	214
New Lebanon	230	198
Stockport	189	105
Stuyvesant	185	254
Taghkanic	140	141
Total	5108	4722
Maj. for Lincoln, 386.		

CORTLAND CO.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Cincinnatus	179	125
Cuyler	282	59
Cortlandville	732	288
Freetown	159	41
Harford	176	56
Homer	667	219
Lapeer	111	47
Marathon	230	118
Preble	171	157
Scott	229	84
Solon	128	112
Taylor	189	65
Truxton	232	151
Virgil	306	143
Willett	112	98
Total	3893	1712
Maj. for Lincoln, 2181.		

DELAWARE CO.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Andes	386	216
Bovina	179	60
Colchester	267	187
Davenport	228	251
Delhi	424	212
Franklin	497	256
Hamden	349	50
Hancock	231	215
Harpersfield	150	98
Kortright	179	159
Masonville	228	131
Meredith	214	115
Middletown	294	218
Roxbury	220	283
Stamford	183	160
Sidney	208	102
Tompkins	366	205
Walton	398	165
Total	5011	3363
Maj. for Lincoln, 1648		

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Amenia	270	177
Beekman	211	77
Clinton	250	219
Dover	276	226
East Fishkill	186	141
Fishkill	776	346
Hyde Park	267	288
La Grange	210	218
Milan	228	154
North East	220	156
Pawling	254	156
Pine Plains	192	152

* An Electoral Ticket made up of the friends of Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Pleasant Valley	243	221
Poughkeepsie	271	314
" City 1.	359	413
" " 2.	321	159
" " 3.	348	371
" " 4.	327	188
Red Hook	333	437
Rhinebeck	412	565
Stamford	267	248
Union Vale	237	102
Washington	305	244
Total	6763	6071

Maj. for Lincoln, 692.

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden	260	264
Amherst	299	406
Aurora	349	206
Boston	119	216
Brant	132	112
Buffalo. 1	353	705
" 2	564	490
" 3	422	416
" 4	571	513
" 5	693	776
" 6	595	623
" 7	693	482
" 8	319	357
" 9	556	397
" 10	552	369
" 11	367	224
" 12	344	263
" 13	144	127
Total Buf.	6173	5742
Cheektowaga	154	189
Clarence	398	173
Colden	201	154
Collins	413	104
Concord	413	276
Eden	269	238
Elma	252	187
Evans	296	229
East Hamburg	269	197
Grand Island	101	62
Hamburg	210	295
Holland	142	170
Lancaster	373	381
Marilla	201	192
Newstead	447	214
North Collins	260	91
Sardinia	253	170
Tonawanda	157	272
Wales	198	160
West Seneca	102	185
Total	12430	10885

Maj. for Lincoln, 1545.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Chesterfield	295	192
Crown Point	457	84
Elizabethtown	204	75
Essex	146	114
Jay	283	170
Keene	105	87
Lewis	200	139
Minerva	84	92
Moriah	382	252
Newcomb	20	7
North Elba	43	44
North Hudson	49	21
St. Armand	59	16
Schroon	294	136
Ticonderoga	320	141
Westport	207	167
Willsborough	184	78
Wilmington	122	28
Total	3454	1793

Maj. for Lincoln, 1661.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Bangor	351	172
Belmont	135	104
Bombay	161	189
Brandon	100	60
Brighton	22	14
Burke	190	227
Chateaugueay	258	351
Constable	137	155
Dickinson	312	72
Duane	17	39
Fort Covington	256	180
Franklin	95	90
Harrietstown	45	28
Malone	703	440
Moira	188	197
Westville	134	122
Total	3104	2440

Maj. for Lincoln, 664.

FULTON COUNTY.

Bleecker	37	167
Broadalbin	321	269
Caroga	56	86
Ephrata	244	255
Johnstown	1211	691
Mayfield	339	225
Northampton	172	263
Oppenheim	227	281
Perth	147	92
Stratford	123	103
Total	2877	2432

Maj. for Lincoln, 445.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alabama	321	129
Alexander	325	111
Batavia	650	501
Byron	307	97
Bergen	288	184
Bethany	263	148
Darien	279	176
Elba	268	183
Le Roy	554	342
Oakfield	236	96
Pembroke	432	224
Pavilion	259	150
Stafford	282	115
Total	4464	2456

Maj. for Lincoln, 2008.

GREENE COUNTY.

Ashland	128	104
Athens	276	284
Cairo	275	309
Catskill	658	615
Coxsackie	377	362
Durham	347	291
Greenville	281	233
Halcott	35	70
Hunter	93	189
Jewett	116	108
Lexington	50	267
N. Baltimore	217	303
Prattsville	93	186
Windham	191	216
Total	3137	3537

Maj. for Fusion, 400.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Arietta		
Gilman		
Hope		
Lake Pleasant.		
Long Lake		
Morehouse		
Wells		
Total	134	467

Maj. for Fusion, 333.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Columbia	333	139
Danube	226	130
Fairfield	264	111
Frankfort	367	248
German Flats	433	461
Herkimer	301	329
Little Falls	534	576
Litchfield	245	100
Manheim	204	181
Newport	365	106
Norway	138	84
Ohio	135	93
Russia	401	122
Salisbury	344	157
Schuyler	240	115
Stark	255	107
Warren	225	198
Winfield	262	72
Wilmurt	30	83
Total	5302	3362

Maj. for Lincoln, 1940.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams	594	211
Alexandria	414	340
Antwerp	471	220
Brownville	550	243
Cape Vincent	287	336
Champion	323	140
Clayton	430	111
Ellisburg	849	410
Henderson	328	152
Hounsfield	564	283
Loraine	208	140
Le Ray	471	262
Lyme	317	232
Orleans	361	245
Pamelia	298	229
Philadelphia	214	178
Rodman	341	77
Rutland	316	153
Theresa	349	209
Watertown	842	688
Wilna	434	316
Worth	65	89
Total	8796	5531

Maj. for Lincoln, 3265.

KINGS COUNTY.

	W'd.	
Brooklyn 1	448	610
" 2	323	897
" 3	964	768
" 4	977	1008
" 5	648	1637
" 6	990	1633
" 7	733	986
" 8	385	597
" 9	793	1112
" 10	1236	1566
" 11	2116	2231
" 12	195	857
" 13	1398	1294
" 14	661	1336
" 15	757	621
" 16	1189	1240
" 17	683	566
" 18	268	331
" 19	496	585
Total City	15260	19675
Flatbush	118	167
Flatlands	128	102
Gravesend	84	87
New Lots	156	315
New Utrecht	137	257
Total Co.	15883	20683

Maj. for Fusion, 4700.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Croghan	87	192
Diana	164	145
Denmark	415	143
Greig	174	158
High Market	76	117
Harrisburg	202	87
Lewis	81	148
Lowville	363	158
Leyden	241	175
Montague	83	66
Martinsburg	398	108
New Bremen	106	186
Osceola	56	63
Pinckney	165	117
Turin	293	93
Watson	121	107
West Turin	232	221
Total	3257	2274

Maj. for Lincoln, 983.

LIVINGSTON CO.

Avon	362	235
Conesus	235	90
Caledonia	213	153
Geneseo	366	244
Groveland	160	150
Livonia	442	149
Leicester	241	203
Lima	340	230
Mount Morris	453	431
N. Dansville	385	411
Nunda	398	217
Ossian	147	130
Portage	206	101
Sparta	169	145
Springwater	464	129
West Sparta	178	128
York	429	116
Total	5178	3262

Maj. for Lincoln, 1916.

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield	583	314
Cazenovia	632	388
De Ruyter	308	115
Eaton	554	267
Fenner	223	106
Georgetown	290	52
Hamilton	621	239
Lebanon	351	50
Lenox	1005	669
Madison	387	115
Nelson	279	156
Smithfield	243	50
Stockbridge	258	145
Sullivan	555	551
Total	6288	3217

Maj. for Lincoln, 3071.

MONROE COUNTY.

	W'd.	
Rochester, 1	285	218
" 2	325	208
" 3	439	293
" 4	284	298
" 5	347	392
" 6	590	414
" 7	288	137
" 8	351	306
" 9	356	295
" 10	575	341
" 11	317	278
" 12	280	222
Total Roch	4437	3449
Brighton	299	217
Clarkson	281	172
Chili	209	199
Gates	245	202
Greece	344	333

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Henrietta	293	166
Irondequoit	271	307
Mendon	354	300
Ogden	309	254
Parma	441	163
Penfield	451	162
Perinton	440	208
Pittsford	226	188
Riga	272	137
Rush	206	122
Sweden	571	264
Union	427	73
Webster	397	177
Wheatland	334	198
Total Co.	10807	7291
Maj. for Lincoln, 3516.		

MONTGOMERY CO.

Amsterdam	591	416
Canajoharie	419	385
Charleston	262	163
Florida	315	376
Glen	337	310
Minden	598	396
Mohawk	317	362
Palatine	273	317
Root	252	296
St. Johnsville	164	232
Total	3528	3253
Maj. for Lincoln, 275.		

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Ward 1	504	1442
" 2	223	408
" 3	285	570
" 4	498	2037
" 5	1144	2147
" 6	397	2827
" 7	1435	3365
" 8	1641	3130
" 9	2944	3956
" 10	1463	2192
" 11	1943	4224
" 12	991	2068
" 13	1347	2351
" 14	748	2830
" 15	1737	2528
" 16	2473	3418
" 17	2975	5690
" 18	2130	4242
" 19	1180	1852
" 20	2822	4386
" 21	2269	3596
" 22	2141	3039
Total	33290	62298
Maj. for Fusion, 29008.		

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Cambria	298	133
Hartland	442	245
Lewiston	295	232
Lockport	1223	1044
Newfane	385	282
Niagara	378	612
Pendleton	158	149
Porter	273	146
Royalton	545	359
Somerset	345	104
Wilson	417	309
Wheatfield	233	326
Total	4992	3741
Maj. for Lincoln, 1251.		

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Annsville	322	208
Augusta	317	192
Ava	136	112
Boonville	541	340
Bridgewater	200	113
Camden	515	232
Deerfield	258	233
Florence	185	333
Floyd	147	177
Kirkland	530	396
Lee	351	357
Marcy	203	157
Marshall	281	146
New Hartford	575	218
Paris	517	263
Remsen	409	213
Rome	837	948
Sangerfield	265	230
Steuben	255	81
Trenton	600	194
Utica, Ward 1	128	162
" " 2	278	276
" " 3	384	255
" " 4	428	287
" " 5	191	388
" " 6	365	425
" " 7	373	257
Vernon	429	225
Verona	693	346
Vienna	414	328
Western	250	298
Westmoreland	464	214
Whitestown	567	327
Total	12508	9031
Maj. for Lincoln, 3477.		

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Bristol	286	93
Canadice	152	55
Canandaigua	762	562
E. Bloomfield	318	167
Farmington	346	79
Gorham	322	235
Hopewell	245	155
Manchester	398	342
Naples	355	126
Phelps	617	621
Richmond	247	75
Seneca	963	708
S. Bristol	143	114
Victor	323	221
W. Bloomfield	287	81
Total	5764	3634
Maj. for Lincoln, 2130.		

ORANGE COUNTY.

Bloom'g Grove	245	176
Chester	164	209
Cornwall	245	455
Crawford	196	243
Deerpark	497	458
Goshen	292	579
Greenville	79	191
Hamptonburgh	77	156
Minisink	101	182
Monroe	490	503
Montgomery	487	508
Mount Hope	184	185
Newburgh	1135	1191
New Windsor	201	262
Wallkill	767	632
Warwick	540	466
Wawayanda	198	215
Total	5896	6011
Maj. for Fusion, 113.		

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Barre	917	535
Carlton	424	128
Clarendon	235	182
Gaines	362	201
Kendall	282	148
Murray	295	291
Ridgeway	600	392
Shelby	426	230
Yates	318	139
Total	3859	2246
Maj. for Lincoln, 1613.		

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Burlington	256	157
Butternuts	395	160
Cherry Valley	285	244
Decatur	110	92
Edmeston	306	159
Exeter	294	83
Hartwick	290	275
Laurens	305	203
Maryland	249	226
Middlefield	300	342
Milford	249	287
Morris	324	215
New Lisbon	197	190
Oneonta	300	232
Otego	261	194
Otsego	548	492
Pittsfield	218	134
Plainfield	234	91
Richfield	267	122
Roseboom	216	190
Springfield	252	299
Unadilla	267	323
Westford	184	152
Worcester	236	220
Total	6543	5082
Maj. for Lincoln, 1461.		

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Camillus	359	281
Cicero	553	199
Clay	541	189
DeWitt	381	260
Elbridge	431	448
Fabius	391	157
Geddes	290	161
La Fayette	331	203
Lysander	675	408
Manlius	746	525
Marcellus	421	177
Onondaga	691	421
Otisco	252	151
Pompey	618	291
Salina	292	203
Skaneateles	483	370
Spafford	249	177
Syracuse 1	501	323
" 2	409	326
" 3	227	226
" 4	428	298
" 5	266	217
" 6	461	361
" 7	503	309
" 8	284	145
Total City	2879	2205
Tully	268	122
Van Buren	392	274
Total Co.	11243	7222
Maj. for Lincoln, 4021.		

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Albion	306	171
Amboy	170	136
Boylston	115	66
Constantia	403	290
Granby	491	311
Hannibal	500	245
Hastings	432	309
Mexico	706	167
New Haven	383	55
Orwell	267	131
Oswego	352	267
Oswego City 1	292	269
" " 2	261	207
" " 3	421	337
" " 4	426	317
Total City	1400	1130
Parish	295	144
Palermo	375	113
Redfield	101	106
Richland	584	289
Schroeppel	401	306
Sandy Creek	403	168
Scriba	420	232
Volney	795	530
West Monroe	159	111
Williamstown	98	147
Total	9076	5414
Maj. for Lincoln, 3662.		

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Carmel	262	233
Kent	174	122
Patterson	189	113
Phillipstown	208	475
Putnam Valley	112	180
South East	208	202
Total	1243	1325
Maj. for Fusion, 82.		

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing	601	897
Hempstead	1189	782
Jamaica	876	627
Newtown	516	981
N. Hempstead	391	373
Oysterbay	676	732
Total	3749	4392
Maj. for Fusion, 643.		

RENSSELAER CO.

Troy 1	299	452
" 2	441	430
" 3	329	234
" 4	452	442
" 5	295	205
" 6	238	263
" 7	336	493
" 8	221	553
" 9	206	445
" 10	356	298
Total Troy	3173	3815
Berlin	249	228
Brunswick	290	335
East Greenbush	145	167
Grafton	149	245
Greenbush	320	440
Hoosick	572	400
Lansingburgh	631	438
Nassau	506	214
N. Greenbush	175	292
Petersburgh	226	187
Pittstown	490	332
Poestenkill	158	282
Sandlake	338	241
Schaghticoke	289	304
Schodack	406	432
Stephentown	347	180
Total	8464	8492

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton	450	277
Middletown	269	680
Northfield	244	463
Southfield	171	351
Westfield	274	345
Total	1408	2116
Maj. for Fusion, 708.		

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Clarkstown	181	567
Haverstraw	500	669
Orangetown	388	789
Ramapo	341	344
Total	1410	2369
Maj. for Fusion, 959.		

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Ballston	194	226
Charlton	204	189
Clifton Park	326	266
Corinth	230	71
Day	96	140
Edinburgh	217	144
Galway	286	233
Greenfield	467	174
Hadley	130	81
Halfmoon	327	336
Malta	177	142
Milton	473	477
Moreau	247	149
Northumberl'd	220	146
Providence	172	71
Saratoga	534	247

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Towns.	Lincoln.	Fus'n.
Saratoga Sp'gs.	764	689
Stillwater	330	367
Waterford	302	306
Wilton	204	121
Total	5900	4567
Maj. for Lincoln, 1333.		

SCHENECTADY CO.

Duanesburgh	406	288
Glenville	336	349
Niskayuna	47	102
Princetown	145	65
Rotterdam	256	196
Schenectady 1.	120	170
" 2.	179	185
" 3.	243	208
" 4.	266	275
" 5.	154	136
Total City	964	954
Total Co.	2154	1994
Maj. for Lincoln, 160.		

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Blenheim	126	167
Broome	229	260
Cobleskill	229	336
Carlisle	184	215
Conesville	133	138
Esperance	188	138
Fulton	206	296
Gilboa	333	315
Jefferson	243	149
Middleburgh	262	435
Richmondville	176	261
Schoharie	186	450
Seward	161	248
Sharon	265	345
Summit	167	223
Wright	193	221
Total	3279	4213
Maj. for Fusion, 934.		

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Catherine	268	99
Cayuta	59	106
Dix	346	303
Hector	349	442
Montour	263	149
Orange	284	250
Reading	216	140
Tyrone	276	229
Total	2551	1708
Maj. for Lincoln, 843.		

SENECA COUNTY.

Covert	299	251
Fayette	336	414
Junius	196	151
Lodi	217	248
Ovid	268	258
Romulus	190	260
Seneca Falls	676	619
Tyre	193	159
Varick	207	222
Waterloo	423	448
Total	3025	2990
Maj. for Lincoln, 35.		

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Addison	178	182
Avoca	264	154
Bath	625	525
Bradford	143	140
Cameron	217	92
Campbell	255	99
Canisteo	316	148
Caton	259	58
Cohocton	350	196
Corning	664	426
Dansville	198	243
Erwin	181	145
Fremont	140	128
Greenwood	171	95
Hartsville	137	81
Hornby	176	99
Hornellsville	413	253
Howard	235	150
Jasper	228	91
Lindley	127	49
Prattsburgh	306	265
Pulteney	210	125
Rathbone	172	90
Savona	212	103
Thurston	156	59
Troupsburgh	304	125
Tuscarora	205	65
Urbana	245	199
Wayland	272	243
Wayne	111	86
West Union	123	105
Wheeler	165	126
Woodhull	314	114
Total	5260	3923
Maj. for Lincoln, 1337.		

ST. LAWRENCE CO.

Brasher	331	201
Canton	699	429
Colton	188	66
De Kalb	488	116
Depeyster	218	89
Edwards	214	79
Fine	70	33
Fowler	253	117
Gouverneur	505	146
Hammond	294	55
Hermon	243	142
Hopkinton	315	78
Lawrence	449	104
Lisbon	703	159
Louisville	247	110
Macomb	212	89
Madrid	352	109
Massena	319	150
Morristown	368	89
Norfolk	294	153
Oswegatchie	935	612
Parishville	441	56
Pierpont	416	62
Pitcairn	71	44
Potsdam	1088	265
Roose	157	131
Russell	352	166
Stockholm	718	109
Waddington	574	150
Total	11334	4068
Maj. for Lincoln, 7266.		

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Brookhaven	741	937
Easthampton	224	200
Huntington	606	721
Islip	279	260
Riverhead	346	239
Shelter Island	60	17
Smithtown	131	167
Southampton	697	502
Southold	682	476
Total	3566	3519
Maj. for Lincoln, 287.		

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Bethel	266	272
Callicoon	164	276
Cochecton	180	201
Fallsburgh	409	245
Forestburgh	66	129
Fremont	152	142
Highland	70	96
Liberty	304	306
Lumberland	45	108
Mamakating	516	295
Neversink	248	229
Rockland	134	138
Thompson	343	448
Tusten	55	116
Total	3944	3170
Maj. for Fusion, 126.		

TIOGA COUNTY.

Barton	471	457
Berkshire	167	90
Candor	394	431
Newark	353	187
Nichols	308	186
Owego	1128	836
Richford	211	91
Spencer	271	173
Tioga	347	378
Total	3760	2743
Maj. for Lincoln, 1017.		

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Caroline	352	211
Danby	346	274
Dryden	558	374
Enfield	256	224
Groton	634	197
Ithaca	676	960
Lansing	431	330
Newfield	371	343
Ulysses	474	313
Total	4348	3026
Maj. for Lincoln, 1322.		

ULSTER COUNTY.

Denning	51	113
Esopus	401	336
Gardiner	174	198
Hurley	271	163
Hardenberg	55	27
Kingston	1223	1430
Lloyd	279	209
Marbletown	289	306
Marlborough	254	239
New Paltz	253	138
Olive	316	328
Plattekill	211	121
Rochester	230	426
Rosendale	266	209
Saugerties	688	749
Shandaken	175	221
Shawangunk	243	343
Wawarsing	341	369
Woodstock	207	143
Total	6776	6252
Maj. for Lincoln, 524.		

WARREN COUNTY.

Bolton	203	103
Caldwell	123	127
Chester	371	221
Hague	67	86
Horicon	214	128
Johnsburgh	274	219
Luzerne	197	58
Queensburg	340	571
Stony Creek	140	89
Thurman	132	130
Warrensburgh	158	238
Total	2719	1970
Maj. for Lincoln, 749.		

WASHINGTON CO.

Argyle	513	163
Cambridge	363	166
Dresden	91	50
Easton	477	155
Fort Ann	439	276
Fort Edward	332	332
Granville	498	270
Greenwich	622	242
Hampton	126	59
Hartford	331	136
Hebron	375	161
Jackson	250	145
Kingsbury	430	315
Putnam	113	9
Salem	440	243
White Creek	331	207
Whitehall	415	466
Total	6172	3482
Maj. for Lincoln, 2691.		

WAYNE COUNTY.

Arcadia	694	546
Butler	247	139
Galen	693	494
Huron	247	189
Lyons	694	449
Macedon	376	225
Marion	393	99
Ontario	399	259
Palmyra	500	495
Rose	318	185
Savannah	277	196
Sodus	671	480
Walworth	311	149
Williamson	490	194
Wolcott	393	399
Total	6003	3998
Maj. for Lincoln, 2705.		

WESTCHESTER CO.

Bedford	447	281
Cortland	716	801
East Chester	288	535
Greenburgh	496	744
Harrison	97	101
Lewisborough	290	114
Mamaroneck	65	136
Morrisania	494	813
Mt. Pleasant	314	431
Newcastle	242	121
New Rochelle	145	209
Northcastle	245	215
North Salem	238	80
Ossining	421	575
Pelham	26	106
Poundridge	186	143
Rye	317	407
Scarsdale	31	86
Somers	153	161
Westchester	137	393
West Farms	331	525
White Plains	126	201
Yonkers	666	663
Yorktown	238	246
Total	6771	8136
Maj for Fusion, 1365.		

WYOMING COUNTY.

Attica	339	200
Bennington	273	288
Castile	288	133
China	230	205
Covington	245	87
Eagle	217	48
Gainesville	234	117
Genesee Falls	137	84
Java	217	245
Middlebury	331	83
Orangeville	205	20
Perry	460	113
Pike	303	39
Sheldon	195	225
Warsaw	464	294
Wethersfield	176	155
Total	4498	2260
Maj. for Lincoln, 2108.		

YATES COUNTY.

Barrington	216	133
Benton	303	154
Italy	245	63
Jerusalem	436	198
Middlesex	246	46
Milo	585	167
Potter	365	143
Starkey	370	192
Torrey	158	198
Total	3014	1466

PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESIDENT, 1860. PRESIDENT, 1856.

Counties.	Lin.	Fus'n.	Doug.	Bell.	Frem.	Buch.	Fill.
Adams	2724	2644	36	88..	3120	3657	1349
Allegheny	16725	6725	823	570..	13671	9062	1488
Armstrong	3355	2108	5	50..	2963	3680	188
Beaver	2824	1621	4	58..	2458	1905	236
Bedford	2505	2224	14	56..	306	3456	1936
Berks	6709	8846	420	156..	1057	11272	3086
Blair	3050	1275	230	897..	445	3089	2450
Bradford	7091	2188	9	22..	6188	2314	101
Bucks	6445	5174	457	96..	5048	6517	761
Butler	3640	2332	15	22..	3401	2648	67
Cambria	2277	1643	110	124..	894	2927	926
Carbon	1758	1301	369	21..	692	1898	465
Centre	3021	2423	26	16..	390	2895	1963
Chester	7771	5008	263	302..	5308	6333	1448
Clarion	1829	2078	—	12..	788	2760	950
Clearfield	1702	1836	—	23..	718	1978	604
Clinton	1736	1244	72	—..	618	1485	662
Columbia	1873	2366	86	14..	1139	2689	219
Crawford	5779	2961	62	22..	5360	3391	45
Cumberland	3593	3183	26	147..	1472	3427	1579
Dauphin	4531	2392	195	109..	1615	3094	2439
Delaware	3181	1500	102	288..	1390	2005	1010
Elk	407	523	—	—..	275	575	52
Erie	6160	2531	17	90..	5156	2584	289
Fayette	3454	3308	24	147..	3089	3554	1174
Forest	107	47	—	—..	New County		
Franklin	4151	2515	622	76..	2446	3469	1233
Fulton	788	911	1	49..	142	970	566
Greene	1614	2065	26	17..	1321	2747	286
Huntingdon	3089	1622	55	22..	926	3164	1645
Indiana	3910	1347	—	23..	3612	1762	263
Jefferson	1704	1134	6	5..	1063	1463	615
Juniata	1494	1147	2	62..	480	1565	747
Lancaster	13352	5135	723	441..	6608	8731	4592
Lawrence	2937	788	16	31..	3065	1220	96
Lebanon	3868	1917	10	103..	2723	2511	457
Lehigh	4170	4094	145	89..	3257	4426	122
Luzerne	7300	6803	—	—..	4950	6791	966
Lycoming	3494	2402	187	91..	984	3324	1770
McKean	1077	591	—	3..	812	526	47
Mercer	3855	2545	2	49..	3686	2699	118
Mifflin	1701	1189	83	36..	216	1491	1050
Monroe	844	1262	291	—..	560	2275	69
Montgomery	5826	5590	509	690..	2845	7134	2365
Montour	1043	786	311	4..	666	1271	149
Northamp'n	3839	4597	115	171..	1168	5260	1838
Northumb'd	2422	2306	97	72..	566	3069	1340
Perry	2371	1743	8	38..	531	2135	1407
Philadel'ia	39223	21619	9974	7131..	7993	38222	24084
Pike	381	331	—	1..	270	862	15
Potter	1545	821	—	—..	1264	667	6
Schuylkill	7568	4966	422	139..	2188	7035	2682
Snyder	1678	910	60	5..	443	1255	1064
Somerset	3218	1175	1	10..	1458	1763	1406
Sullivan	429	497	—	1..	309	538	48
Susquehan'a	4470	2548	2	6..	3861	2548	51
Tioga	4754	1277	11	9..	4541	1396	27
Union	1824	812	23	6..	1429	1092	186
Venango	2680	1932	6	6..	2041	2157	73
Warren	2284	1087	4	—..	2091	1231	49
Washington	4724	3975	8	91..	4237	4298	265
Wayne	2857	2618	—	3..	2259	2331	113
Westmore'd	4987	4796	13	13..	4091	5172	299
Wyoming	1296	1237	8	—..	1138	1171	74
York	5128	5497	563	574..	511	6876	4301
Total	268030	178871	16765	12776	148272	230772	82302

Lincoln over Fusion, 89159; over all Opposition, 89618. Buch'n over Fremont, 82500.

GOVERNOR.

At the October Election the vote for Governor stood as follows:

Curtin, *Rep.*, 262402; Foster, *Dem.*, 180239.
Maj. for Curtin, 82164.

LEGISLATURE—1861.

SENATE.....Republicans, 27; Democrats, 6.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 71; Democrats, 29.

CONGRESS.

Districts.	Rep. Dem.	Districts.	Rep. Dem.
I.	*Butler. Leh'n.	IX.	Stevens. Scattling.
Philadelphia.		Lancaster	13964 470
Ward 1	2307 1764	Maj. for Stevens, 13494.	
" 2	1845 2093	X.	Killin'r. Werrell.
" 3	1048 1347	Dauphin	4572 3236
" 4	1160 1389	Lebanon	3932 2114
" 5 (part)	339 501	North'ld (part)	235 56
" 7	1883 1289	Snyder	1713 1117
		Union	1834 976
Total	8581 8383	Total	12246 7498
King, *Union*, 2057.		Maj. for Killinger, 4758.	
Butler over Lehman, 198.		XI.	Campbell. Hughes.
II.	Morris. Br'd.	North'ld (part)	2909 2767
Ward 5 (part)	659 797	Schuylkill	7556 6761
" 6	1107 1348	Total	9867 9618
" 8	1166 1122	Maj. for Campbell, 249.	
" 9	1386 1171	XII.	Scranton. Randall.
" 10	1961 1072	Columbia	1983 2476
Total	6279 5410	Luzerne	7458 6119
Fuller, *Union*, 1760.		Montour	1062 1154
Morris o'r Brodhead, 849.		Wyoming	1256 1295
III.	Verre. Kline.	Total	11719 11024
Ward 11	1095 1390	Maj. for Scranton, 695.	
" 12	1328 1318	XIII.	Shoemaker. John.
" 16	1584 1690	Carbon	1740 1898
" 17	1252 1975	Monroe	821 2079
" 18	2060 1137	Northampton	3612 4897
" 19 (part)	1612 1399	Pike	314 802
		Wayne	2609 2532
Total	8931 8909	Total	9096 12208
Hamilton, *Union*, 359.		Maj. for Johnson, 3112.	
Verre over Kline, 22.		XIV.	Grow. Sherwood.
IV.	Kelly. Morgan.	Bradford	6633 2286
Ward 13	1701 1366	Susquehanna	4158 2388
" 14	1869 1380	Tioga	4131 1310
" 15	2487 2049	Total	14922 5984
" 19 (part)	723 949	Maj. for Grow, 8953.	
" 20	2349 2100	XV.	Hale. Fleming.
" 21 (part)	577 438	Centre	3162 2834
" 23 (part)	475 490	Clinton	1726 1707
" 24	1587 1423	Lycoming	3479 3128
		Mifflin	1753 1457
Total	11568 10195	Potter	1401 572
Robinson, *Union*, 1715.		Sullivan	886 545
Kelly over Morgan, 1373.		Total	11907 10243
V.	Davis. Ing'll.	Maj. for Hale, 1664.	
Ward 21 (part)	1048 822	XVI.	Junkin. Bailey.
" 22	1722 1148	Cumberland	3662 3672
" 23 (part)	1447 1234	Perry	2646 1864
Montgomery Co	5803 5520	York	5404 6533
Total	10020 9724	Total	11712 12069
Rittenhouse, *Union*, 1176.		Maj. for Bailey, 357.	
Davis over Ingersoll, 296.		XVII.	M'Pher'n. Schell.
VI.	Hick'n. Brin'n.	Adams	2851 2767
Chester	7195 5670	Bedford	2647 2875
Delaware	2947 2031	Franklin	4078 3356
		Fulton	818 964
Total	10140 7701	Juniata	1551 1410
Smith 256 in Chester Co.		Total	11945 11372
Hickman over Brinton, 2439.		Maj. for M'Pherson, 573.	
VII.	Longnecker. Coe'r.	XVIII.	Blair. M'Allister.
Bucks	6405 6251	Blair	2900 2285
Lehigh	4215 4481	Cambria	2263 2452
		Huntingdon	3042 2121
Total	10620 10732	Somerset	2980 1562
Maj. for Cooper, 142.		Total	11185 8220
VIII.	Smith. Ancona.	Maj. for Blair, 2965.	
Berks	7111 9993		
Maj. for Ancona, 2882.			
VIII. (Vacancy.)			
M'Knight. M'Kenty.			
Berks	7482 9595		
Maj. for M'Kenty, 2113.			

* Seat contested by Lehman on ground of fraudulent returns. Governor has given Certificate of Election to Lehman.

PENNSYLVANIA—Congress—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XIX.	Covode.	Phelps.
Armstrong	3319	2773
Indiana	3584	1859
Westmoreland	4866	5129
Total	11769	9761
Maj. for Covode, 2008.		

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XX.	Stewart.	Lasser.
Fayette	3534	3367
Greene	1281	2034
Washington	4638	4306
Total	9443	10607
Maj. for Lazear, 1164.		

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XXI.	Morehead.	Kerr.
Allegheny (pt)	10507	6631
Maj. for Morehead, 3876.		

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XXII.	M'Knight.	Mitchell.
Allegheny (pt)	4493	439
Butler	3485	2541
Total	7978	2979
Cass, 1389.		
M'Knight over Mitchell, 4999.		

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XXIII.	Wallace.	Holstein.
Beaver	2585	1673
Lawrence	1913	1347
Mercer	3138	3082
Total	7636	6102
Maj. for Wallace, 1534.		

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XXIV.	Patton.	Kerr.
Clarion	1797	2265
Clearfield	1929	1865
Elk	417	628
Forrest	100	maj.
Jefferson	1872	1840
M'Kean	1041	686
Venango	446	maj.
Warren	2097	1152
Total	9699	8436
Maj. for Patton, 1263.		

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XXV.	Babbitt.	Wilson.
Crawford	5265	3119
Erie	5440	2432
Total	10705	5551
Maj. for Babbitt, 5154.		

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	President, 1860. *Union.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.		President, 1856. *Dem.* Doug.	*Am.* Fill.	*Dem.* Buch.
Alamance	661	536	36..		452	714
Alleghany	No return.				New Co.	
Alexander	471	403		2..	322	314
Anson	671	945		7..	723	311
Ashe	717	229		1..	617	531
Beaufort	1082	549	42..		796	525
Bertie	697	399	17..		511	453
Bladen	Thrown out.				367	463
Brunswick	386	326		1..	384	364
Burke	447	470		4..	311	378
Buncombe	705	662		49..	731	778
Cabarrus	810	445	18..		594	365
Caldwell	449	229		9..	374	364
Camden	503	83		8..	474	89
Carteret	441	370	42..		389	463
Caswell	237	994		13..	212	917
Catawba	302	878		3..	168	653
Chatham	970	604	194..		787	761
Cherokee	677	459		15..	522	443
Chowan	239	194	26..		212	255
Cleveland	196	1091		—..	71	796
Columbus	322	723		6..	212	527
Craven	603	492	122..		475	595
Cumberland	670	879	35..		767	1257
Currituck	66	595		—..	128	538
Davidson	1186	728		15..	964	634
Davie	641	329	31..		477	279
Duplin	149	1380		8..	117	1173
Edgecomb	196	1789		17..	151	1581
Forsyth	966	825	70..		772	1043
Franklin	318	759		14..	255	793
Gaston	131	826		56..	53	597
Gates	394	338	12..		305	388
Granville	868	870	53..		756	1060
Greene	326	381		—..	218	375
Guilford	1838	304	118..		1515	413
Halifax	546	757	22..		509	683
Harnett	138	542	78..		New Co.	
Haywood	248	367		13..	191	413
Henderson	496	425		4..	406	434
Hertford	418	246	20..		375	301
Hyde	459	395		8..	398	248
Iredell	1625	328	81..		1241	302
Jackson	142	403		—..	65	404
Johnson	630	974	40..		619	958
Jones	165	197		10..	157	211
Lenoir	317	633		21..	264	424
Lincoln	243	473		5..	226	514
Macon	469	221		13..	308	247
Madison	Thrown out.				182	460
Martin	333	751		22..	311	725
McDowell	349	276		1..	274	380
Mecklenburg	826	1191		135..	573	1031
Montgomery	725	102		5..	546	108
Moore	588	299		179..	439	440
Nash	64	1323		4..	61	1068
New Hanover	664	1617		5..	577	1472
Northampton	506	654		43..	466	621
Onslow	153	781		24..	145	683
Orange	956	787		72..	747	909
Pasquotank	477	239		55..	532	299
Perquimans	341	234		4..	346	254
Person	483	420		9..	279	543
Pitt	710	731		8..	570	730
Polk	118	270		1..	124	156
Randolph	1224	321		44..	1025	336
Richmond	544	269		4..	500	176
Robeson	648	720		134..	566	673
Rockingham	485	1017		162..	359	1001
Rowan	1023	1026		13..	865	779
Rutherford	495	695		3..	412	576
Sampson	529	979		6..	358	927
Stanly	934	53		9..	731	108
Stokes	432	745		—..	331	658
Surry	502	811		28..	362	706
Tyrrell	300	77		23..	277	92
Union	579	858		5..	236	655
Wake	1130	1216		276..	789	1472
Warren	138	890		6..	78	841
Watauga	322	147		—..	368	148
Washington	413	159		44..	364	236
Wayne	239	1399		11..	208	1172
Wilkes	1323	363		—..	992	380
Wilson	With Edgecomb, &c.				New Co.	
Yadkin	842	495		23..	694	483
Yancey	275	500		4..	208	616
Total	44990	48539		2701...	36886	48246

Breckinridge over Bell, 3549; Buchanan over Fillmore, 11360.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	President, 1860. *Rep.* Lincoln.	*Fusion.** Breck, etc.	President, 1856. *Rep.* Frem.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Atlantic	1109	794	547	684	160
Bergen	1453	2092	436	1548	797
Burlington	5269	4036	3149	3682	1584
Camden	2483	2643	817	1766	2088
Cape May	680	520	177	312	497
Cumberland	2305	1630	642	1574	1231
Essex	8812	9711	4760	6845	4338
Gloucester	1953	1476	639	986	1380
Hudson	3491	5150	1702	2574	1411
Hunterdon	2827	3934	1554	3496	1106
Mercer	3675	3335	2155	2857	1064
Middlesex	2924	3605	1209	2463	1988
Monmouth	3096	4089	1003	3319	1815
Morris	3484	3312	2310	3008	696
Ocean	1398	701	892	660	304
Passaic	2814	2415	1422	1618	954
Salem	2226	1973	432	1769	1516
Sussex	1768	3087	1601	3054	31
Somerset	1959	2297	1295	1846	709
Union	2197	2756	With Essex.		
Warren	2401	3225	1596	2877	446
Total	58324	62801	28338	46943	24115

Maj. for Fusion, 4477; Buchanan over Fremont, 18605.

* A Fusion electoral ticket composed of three friends of Douglas, two of Breckinridge, and two of Bell. The friends of Douglas also ran a straight ticket, adopting the three electors on the Fusion. These three were elected with four of those on the Lincoln ticket.

NEW JERSEY—(*Continued.*)—CONGRESS.

District.	*Rep.* Nixon.	*Dem.* Leaming.
I.		
Atlantic	1093	810
Camden	2656	2940
Cape May	633	551
Cumberland	2332	1964
Gloucester	1959	1454
Salem	2268	2008
Total	10843	9727
Maj. for Nixon, 1106.		
II.	Stratton.	Green.
Burlington	4360	3974
Mercer	3695	3413
Monmouth	3131	4075
Ocean	1406	692
Total	12592	12154
Maj. for Stratton, 1428.		
III.	Berthood.	Steele.
Hunterdon	2031	3860
Middlesex	3066	3569
Somerset	1918	2369
Warren	2623	3045
Total	10438	12843
Maj. for Steele, 2405.		
IV.	Edsall.	Cobb.
Bergen	1463	2089
Morris	3480	3315
Passaic	2818	2460
Sussex	1950	2925
Total	9711	10789
Maj. for Cobb, 1078.		
V.	Pennington.	Perry.
Essex	9535	8951
Hudson	3902	4699
Union	2365	2600
Total	15802	16200
Maj. for Perry, 398.		

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ....Republicans, 11; Democrats, 10.
HOUSE .....Republicans, 28; Democrats, 32.

MARYLAND.

Counties.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Union.* Bell.	*Democrats.* Breck.	*Douglas.*	PRES., 1856. *Am. Dem.* Fill.	Buch.
Alleghany	823	1321	979	1203	1938	2248
Anne Arundel	3	1041	1017	98	1043	927
Baltimore City	1083	12804	14956	1503	16900	9882
Baltimore Co.	57	3388	3305	449	3504	3155
Caroline	12	712	616	100	638	743
Carroll	59	2295	1791	339	2346	2099
Calvert	1	399	386	43	401	356
Cecil	158	1792	1506	393	1884	1845
Charles	6	430	723	38	461	758
Dorchester	35	1265	1176	31	1292	979
Frederick	103	3616	3167	445	3724	3304
Harford	81	1862	1527	82	2074	1405
Howard	1	630	530	189	899	633
Kent	42	852	694	74	833	550
Montgomery	50	1155	1125	99	1208	1126
Prince George's	1	885	1048	43	881	983
Queen Anne's	0	908	879	87	904	741
Somerset	2	1536	1339	89	1593	1321
St. Mary's	1	961	920	190	247	1052
Talbot	2	793	898	98	749	910
Washington	95	2267	2475	283	2717	2670
Worcester	0	1048	1425	90	1224	1428
Total	2294	41760	42482	5966	47460	39115

Breckinridge over Bell, 722; Fillmore over Buchanan, 8345.

Fremont, *Republican*, received 281 votes for President in 1856, principally in the City of Baltimore.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Union.* Bell.	*Democrats.* Breck.	*Douglas.*	PRES., 1856. *Am. Dem.* Fill.	Buch.
Kent	1070	717	2057	144	1530	2083
New Castle	2074	1573	2999	718	3025	3577
Sussex	671	1574	2281	161	2620	2344
Total	3815	3864	7337	1023	6175	8004

Breckinridge over Bell, 3473; over Lincoln, 3522; Buchanan over Fillmore, 1839.

Counties.	CONGRESS, 1860. *Opp.* Fisher.	*Breck.* Bigg.	CONGRESS, 1858. *Douglas* Read.	*Opp.* Morris.	*Dem.* Whiteley
Kent	1750	2136	79	1834	201
New Castle	3703	3087	567	3389	346
Sussex	2279	2252	115	2239	223
Total	7732	7475	761	7452	780

Fisher over Bigg, 257; Whiteley over Morris, 414

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .....Opposition, 4; Democrats, 5.
HOUSE .....Opposition, 11; Democrats, 10.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Union.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.	*Dem.* Doug.	PRES., 1856 *Am. Dem* Fill.	Buch
Adams	448	376	158	505	28
Amite	383	427	3	440	26
Attala	525	1030	5	501	92
Bolivar	277	218	12	168	10
Calhoun	355	791	54	263	84
Carroll	788	1185	11	846	93
Claiborne	263	421	26	326	38
Clark	343	904	76	390	73
Chickasaw	538	1071	33	699	80
Choctaw	642	1336	25	537	112
Coahoma	210	157	41	236	11
Copiah	538	1052	14	415	73
Covington	106	391	8	88	38
De Soto	845	745	401	709	115
Franklin	156	335	3	216	34
Greene	45	250	—	—	6
Hancock	47	257	—	109	18
Harrison	88	460	—	182	41
Hinds	1103	1615	40	1122	75
Holmes	626	784	9	500	58
Issaquena	133	104	6	114	7
Itawamba	727	1684	63	715	123
Jackson	25	316	17	60	32
Jasper	361	712	18	372	69
Jefferson	266	333	49	308	35
Jones	96	264	—	70	22
Kemper	499	689	69	489	65
Lafayette	686	1034	144	529	97
Lauderdale	353	951	142	359	86
Lawrence	146	340	5	129	60
Leake	368	690	2	346	61
Lowndes	676	929	36	553	80
Madison	524	627	17	575	54
Marion	35	298	2	99	23
Marshall	1098	1149	269	1250	146
Monroe	612	1273	49	612	106
Neshoba	162	732	10	167	45
Newton	217	684	29	208	40
Noxubee	442	701	57	476	60
Octibbeha	259	746	20	298	59
Panola	700	551	186	607	56
Perry	105	201	6	113	18
Pike	221	831	—	279	53
Pontotoc	845	1512	339	1121	139
Rankin	505	676	11	409	54
Scott	299	693	8	166	44
Simpson	136	570	3	137	34
Smith	234	517	5	235	43
Sunflower	138	173	1	120	8
Tallahatchie	266	285	35	176	27
Tippah	826	1456	254	816	160
Tishemingo	1412	1748	303	983	186
Tunica	140	122	9	44	4
Warren	816	580	83	800	44
Washington	201	180	—	148	13
Wayne	110	180	—	—	7
Wilkinson	334	404	84	372	40
Winston	299	600	8	501	77
Yalobusha	707	919	76	716	84
Yazoo	739	668	4	735	60
Total	25069	40797	3283	24196	3544

Breckinridge's majority over Bell..... 15757
Over both 12474

GEORGIA.

Counties.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
	PRESIDENT, 1860.		PRES., 1856.		
Appling	112	287	1	96	268
Baker	114	299	2	175	453
Baldwin	397	440	98	286	300
Banks	98	466	10	—	—
Berrien	219	316	1	79	220
Bibb	899	809	313	774	959
Brooks	261	336	4	—	—
Bryan	75	173	1	94	133
Bulloch	7	567	1	34	460
Burke	211	468	265	186	940
Butts	299	309	27	263	337
Calhoun	98	230	6	66	251
Camden	35	207	—	26	186
Campbell	412	785	14	448	754
Carroll	598	1294	29	455	1176
Cass	613	1052	336	751	1205
Catoosa	338	382	74	349	365
Charlton	141	43	1	86	129
Chatham	868	1812	320	971	1445
Chattahoochee	228	303	19	251	320
Chattooga	436	287	152	366	506
Cherokee	446	854	444	996	1146
Clarke	696	451	57	603	457
Clay	246	286	12	188	279
Clayton	313	197	103	—	—
Clinch	115	106	6	157	171
Cobb	689	1377	54	764	1251
Coffee	30	93	14	16	16
Columbia	536	67	363	342	456
Colquitt	67	115	1	79	106
Coweta	851	895	55	584	882
Crawford	107	378	2	226	378
Dade	177	259	23	155	240
Dawson	92	338	63	—	—
Decatur	519	579	1	454	806
DeKalb	415	636	64	458	665
Dooly	249	348	23	200	419
Dougherty	277	371	28	197	296
Early	122	294	1	149	299
Echols	25	87	—	—	—
Effingham	203	208	3	189	171
Emanuel	241	210	42	269	273
Elbert	291	720	467	554	524
Fannin	140	500	100	153	571
Fayette	301	472	28	455	734
Floyd	848	756	286	812	874
Franklin	137	726	3	133	972
Forsyth	364	631	47	468	798
Fulton	1195	1018	347	911	832
Gilmer	122	710	35	191	820
Glascock	14	51	125	—	—
Glynn	17	177	1	91	119
Gordon	451	874	97	593	890
Greene	581	114	151	576	283
Gwinnett	772	642	234	749	1092
Habersham	457	188	72	236	858
Hall	122	710	88	451	696
Hancock	402	128	148	427	806
Haralson	62	256	1	66	272
Harris	639	392	80	765	528
Hart	151	482	90	152	610
Heard	380	439	62	418	516
Henry	658	523	54	759	591
Houston	569	556	81	576	604
Irwin	19	74	2	30	155
Jackson	463	675	108	453	773
Jasper	389	251	174	582	418
Jefferson	363	67	536	376	353
Johnson	182	117	96	—	—
Jones	214	336	14	136	308
Liberty	145	238	21	133	191
Laurens	426	126	86	406	70
Lee	223	240	18	229	250
Lincoln	170	86	105	212	219
Lowndes	231	514	2	269	443
Lumpkin	393	819	80	468	736
Macon	419	271	14	395	274
Madison	239	376	13	215	415
Marion	331	331	41	436	494
McIntosh	29	175	—	49	155
Meriwether	557	614	49	649	708
Miller	28	231	—	29	183
Milton	340	417	25	—	—
Mitchell	146	323	24	—	—
Monroe	638	464	57	666	805
Montgomery	256	40	6	201	26
Morgan	361	102	142	363	284
Murray	254	422	210	340	667
Muscogee	767	769	160	933	710
Newton	810	564	351	910	844
Oglethorpe	547	241	188	804	451
Paulding	198	781	39	191	776
Pickens	156	451	45	198	435
Pierce	79	297	1	—	—
Pike	427	596	15	491	639
Polk	345	326	48	571	329
Pulaski	286	464	84	240	417
Putnam	292	151	170	394	353
Quitman	167	287	8	—	—
Rabun	11	353	10	72	407
Randolph	504	597	57	450	656
Richmond	849	403	1053	1143	590
Schley	234	172	66	—	—
Scriven	171	343	34	167	268
Spalding	530	596	27	540	545
Stewart	484	538	18	598	558
Sumter	694	380	131	855	701
Talbot	505	406	89	547	442
Taliaferro	173	220	9	109	258
Tattnall	202	313	4	186	191
Taylor	361	393	22	312	429
Telfair	127	98	6	121	110
Terrell	387	227	69	313	383
Thomas	499	402	34	333	463
Towns	101	192	44	60	265
Troup	970	402	48	1005	412
Twiggs	181	320	6	178	287
Union	216	474	11	261	454
Upson	619	279	49	617	305
Walker	655	480	320	505	324
Walton	574	555	183	460	684
Ware	54	215	1	6	125
Warren	340	55	427	250	589
Washington	609	812	285	699	564
Wayne	87	134	—	39	131
Webster	293	243	5	263	213
White	151	230	29	—	—
Whitfield	450	747	202	598	733
Wilcox	19	254	3	—	—
Wilkes	302	266	171	279	428
Wilkinson	354	484	111	282	551
Worth	122	263	4	83	227
Total	42886	51889	11590	42228	46678

Breckinridge over Bell, 9003; Buchanan over Fillmore, 14360.

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	Rep. Lincoln.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
	PRESIDENT, 1860.			PRES., 1856.		
Accomac	—	736	737	80	330	831
Albemarle	—	1317	1056	97	1026	1092
Alexandria	16	1012	565	141	946	677
Alleghany	—	260	344	37	183	383
Amelia	—	282	249	32	150	276
Amherst	—	622	808	26	449	683
Appomatox	—	221	563	10	152	431
Augusta	—	2553	218	1094	1004	1499
Barbour	—	422	910	39	235	938
Bath	—	220	163	22	180	258
Bedford	—	1468	1037	91	1044	1015
Berkeley	—	913	830	106	846	997
Boone	—	121	204	24	113	273
Botetourt	—	590	589	174	341	904
Braxton	—	274	227	46	194	260
Brooke	173	173	450	76	251	451
Brunswick	—	306	444	137	151	566
Buckingham	—	544	523	22	320	463

VIRGINIA—(Continued.)

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	PRES., 1856. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Buchanan	—	14	134	19..	New Co.	
Cabell	—	316	161	447..	396	598
Calhoun	—	19	285	1..	27	116
Campbell	—	1521	1208	146..	1065	896
Caroline	—	561	772	18..	414	517
Carroll	—	315	729	11..	260	687
Charles City	—	224	111	9..	190	106
Charlotte	—	418	465	25..	347	463
Chesterfield	—	788	528	568..	350	845
Clarke	—	288	335	49..	225	404
Clay	—	119	35	—	New Co.	
Craig	—	112	322	2..	108	350
Culpeper	—	526	525	19..	430	512
Cumberland	—	278	276	37..	184	274
Dinwiddie	—	389	254	183..	140	351
Doddridge	—	143	356	31..	178	441
Elizabeth City	—	248	164	24..	184	190
Essex	—	279	308	4..	338	393
Fairfax	24	691	685	91..	550	737
Fauquier	1	789	1027	39..	894	1031
Fayette	—	351	241	65..	318	369
Floyd	—	384	400	35..	271	433
Fluvanna	—	457	443	7..	368	309
Franklin	—	863	1076	138..	699	1163
Frederick	—	963	1315	65..	808	1351
Giles	—	366	244	63..	275	439
Gilmer	—	117	268	119..	127	367
Gloucester	—	301	460	—..	368	383
Goochland	—	244	428	37..	198	377
Grayson	—	315	447	—..	366	562
Greenbrier	—	993	505	18..	792	658
Greene	—	74	521	10..	57	472
Greensville	—	139	151	41..	54	207
Halifax	—	563	1312	138..	820	1173
Hampshire	—	878	1054	75..	747	1168
Hanover	—	575	749	27..	515	615
Hancock	254	33	262	25..	190	320
Hardy	—	894	355	74..	542	637
Harrison	—	931	1191	107..	840	1221
Henrico	—	1403	641	199..	755	709
Henry	—	543	444	59..	391	505
Highland	—	215	170	205..	257	479
Isle of Wight	—	147	757	19..	142	644
Jackson	—	338	500	61..	438	605
James City	—	148	60	5..	122	57
Jefferson	—	959	458	440..	845	946
Kanawha	—	1176	513	52..	1149	658
King and Queen	—	255	510	2..	168	438
King George	—	184	223	37..	127	306
King William	—	142	315	3..	73	374
Lancaster	—	209	142	12..	150	160
Lee	—	462	894	10..	388	916
Lewis	—	332	604	247..	209	712
Logan	—	100	271	5..	60	411
Loudoun	11	2033	778	120..	1979	868
Louisa	—	498	754	8..	247	632
Lunenburg	—	251	527	32..	117	486
Madison	—	74	834	20..	57	780
Marion	1	569	1537	137..	470	1032
Marshall	—	928	809	108..	981	951
Mason	—	716	439	207..	708	561
Mathews	—	251	306	—..	186	270
McDowell	—	35	37	—..	New Co.	
Mecklenburg	—	430	901	63..	371	867
Mercer	—	443	433	15..	314	422
Middlesex	—	151	241	—..	123	349
Monongalia	—	622	691	757..	609	1447
Monroe	—	693	520	23..	731	747
Montgomery	—	712	425	74..	468	853
Morgan	—	308	254	20..	329	519
Nansemond	—	477	492	1..	445	416
Nelson	—	723	390	112..	520	418
New Kent	—	244	172	2..	109	193
Nicholas	—	246	153	42..	266	293
Norfolk City	—	964	459	253..	787	644
Norfolk Co.	—	704	447	62..	1008	1230
Northampton	—	264	214	6..	256	256
Northumberland	—	276	260	1..	249	345
Nottoway	—	223	179	28..	149	326
Ohio	771	1268	915	716..	1464	1633

Counties.	Rep. Lincoln.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Orange	—	427	475	13..	267	4
Page	—	141	957	75..	57	10
Patrick	—	453	452	70..	396	5
Pendleton	—	400	217	153..	424	5
Petersburgh	—	970	223	613..	672	8
Pittsylvania	—	1702	1057	177..	1227	13
Pleasants	—	140	166	119..	178	3
Pocahontas	—	163	333	30..	115	4
Portsmouth	4	678	569	214..	New Co.	
Powhattan	—	225	127	120..	92	2
Preston	110	562	942	239..	719	12
Princess Ann	—	451	579	16..	393	3
Prince Edward	—	574	433	65..	214	4
Prince George	—	843	191	126..	74	5
Prince William	55	243	718	26..	253	7
Pulaski	—	332	260	5..	200	3
Putnam	—	400	327	38..	391	3
Raleigh	—	230	69	14..	228	1
Randolph	—	259	243	143..	218	4
Rappahannock	—	491	409	—..	351	4
Richmond City	—	2402	1167	753..	1753	14
Richmond Co.	—	353	185	6..	291	2
Ritchie	12	224	544	73..	277	5
Roane	—	257	264	16..	255	2
Roanoke	—	208	373	52..	228	5
Rockbridge	—	1231	861	641..	1036	11
Rockingham	—	863	676	1364..	510	27
Russell	—	473	526	34..	398	7
Scott	—	591	594	91..	406	8
Shenandoah	13	427	1863	170..	233	23
Smyth	—	446	496	49..	332	5
Southampton	—	545	563	9..	458	5
Spottsylvania	—	599	516	267..	445	6
Stafford	—	404	402	165..	262	5
Surry	—	197	115	55..	102	2
Sussex	—	177	294	96..	66	3
Taylor	—	647	575	26..	453	6
Tazewell	—	808	934	—..	119	11
Tucker	—	23	99	23..	16	1
Tyler	—	315	423	197..	329	5
Upshur	—	231	589	54..	295	5
Warren	—	276	462	54..	145	5
Warwick	—	72	51	—..	51	
Washington	—	916	1178	56..	644	11
Wayne	—	326	166	82..	286	3
Webster	—	66	52	5..	New Co.	
Westmoreland	—	438	160	4..	439	1
Wetzel	—	90	607	153..	60	7
Williamsburgh	—	49	43	24..	56	
Wirt	—	150	255	16..	191	3
Wise	—	102	363	3..	42	
Wood	81	852	852	56..	753	5
Wyoming	—	60	29	9..	51	1
Wythe	—	617	796	22..	531	8
York	—	227	90	3..	194	1
Total	*1939	74681	74833	16290..	60810	807

Bell over Breckinridge, 858; Buchanan over Fl
more, 39,306.

* Total of Lincoln's vote correct—details incomplete.

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1860. Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	PRES., 185 Am. Fill.	Dem. Buc
Ascension	279	144	356..	276	4
Assumption	233	311	478..	196	8
Avoyelles	290	700	7..	323	5
Bienville	293	692	134..	206	7
Bossier	253	499	55..	202	4
Caddo	545	648	57..	498	4
Calcasieu	24	206	—..	25	2
Caldwell	136	325	51..	102	3
Carroll	298	630	68..	283	4
Catahoula	439	676	20..	411	4
Claiborne	720	898	166..	678	8
Concordia	132	178	5..	155	1
De Soto	364	634	2..	296	5
E. Baton Rouge	469	490	136..	540	5
E. Feliciana	277	577	131..	346	4
Franklin	240	343	40..	188	2

LOUISIANA—(Continued.)

Counties.	President, 1860. Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Pres., 1856. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Iberville	229	585	101	265	517
Jackson	337	537	109	357	585
Jefferson	964	196	406	257	122
Lafayette	71	465	1	128	455
Lafourche	334	214	509	300	783
Livingston	249	425	117	251	301
Madison	295	173	98	259	210
Morehouse	347	231	47	351	333
Machitoches	554	754	106	420	596
Orleans	8215	2645	2908	8656	2475
Orleans, E. B.				194	151
Ouachita	340	312	148	260	390
Plaquemines	54	267	127	205	248
Point Coupee	195	626	71	266	521
Rapides	620	1056	98	564	763
Sabine	227	420	45	189	349
St. Bernard	56	186	89	123	122
St. Charles	68	79	16	67	104
St. Helena	292	331	18	309	272
St. James	292	160	108	360	173
St. John Baptiste	176	129	87	196	217
St. Landry	884	961	21	807	1108
St. Mary	392	462	66	449	574
St. Martin	557	572	49	541	423
St. Tammany	243	164	132	304	227
Tensas	154	264	8	157	205
Terrebonne	440	441	84	397	382
Union	552	726	22	545	623
Vermillion	142	211	1	116	234
Washington	113	357	5	142	304
W. Baton Rouge	218	147	27	300	147
West Feliciana	168	272	35	196	290
Winn	257	354	241	157	314
Total	20204	22681	7625	20709	22164

Breckinridge over Bell, 2477; Buchanan over Fillmore, 1455.

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Pres., 1856. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Adair	1	403	848	355	455	1033
Allen	—	307	239	404	537	713
Anderson	—	296	670	132	299	737
Ballard	1	481	482	271	323	555
Barren	14	1086	239	492	1561	1232
Bath	—	694	576	143	642	1026
Boone	1	881	759	228	937	818
Bourbon	3	966	755	29	957	801
Boyd	18	468	191	115	New	Co.
Boyle	3	697	331	52	676	362
Bracken	4	881	644	246	876	742
Breathitt	—	113	489	1	112	502
Breckenridge	3	956	251	382	1008	528
Bullitt	2	461	96	444	545	561
Butler	5	500	119	321	571	451
Caldwell	3	448	615	48	463	607
Calloway	—	274	904	118	906	1309
Campbell	314	854	520	960	906	1219
Carroll	—	436	572	70	439	511
Carter	1	301	616	146	298	787
Casey	8	541	176	202	601	415
Christian	1	954	411	467	1880	1098
Clark	1	960	801	60	946	418
Clay	4	341	353	108	421	369
Clinton	3	261	123	255	261	522
Crittenden	1	553	630	67	506	464
Cumberland	7	584	82	192	635	335
Daviess	7	1074	664	530	954	965
Edmondson	15	185	179	137	161	421
Estill	56	433	512	19	474	543
Fayette	5	1411	1051	99	1404	1006
Fleming	2	997	827	100	949	948
Floyd	—	64	609	—	85	189
Franklin	—	790	907	37	883	794
Fulton	—	200	207	107	340	460
Gallatin	—	383	420	34	310	269
Garrard	21	730	196	145	866	423
Grant	—	677	709	112	639	676
Graves	—	660	1285	140	475	1390
Grayson	8	497	387	219	477	651
Green	2	430	397	188	406	699
Greenup	4	795	350	89	866	866
Hancock	3	307	437	65	425	407
Hardin	6	1029	144	913	1236	932
Harlan	2	329	264	4	331	264
Harrison	—	960	1272	98	965	1095
Hart	1	585	158	751	509	816
Henderson	5	846	496	211	865	767
Henry	2	672	775	390	727	1050
Hickman	1	284	618	66	244	631
Hopkins	2	731	666	171	857	1133
Jackson	101	140	136	13	New	Co.
Jefferson	106	4896	1122	3441	4983	2972
Jessamine	3	603	559	37	614	568
Johnson	—	22	618	26	14	708
Kenton	267	1827	650	1312	1346	1643
Knox	11	579	211	76	588	271
Larue	8	401	52	450	546	489
Laurel	10	895	570	8	408	365
Lawrence	—	433	515	10	466	478
Letcher	—	91	281	1	79	257
Lewis	31	506	601	73	589	631
Lincoln	4	743	390	73	796	459
Livingston	—	460	350	96	457	573
Logan	8	1490	169	342	1613	506
Lyon	—	304	431	11	258	390
Madison	85	1038	914	56	1087	332
Magoffin	—	173	511	4	New	Co.
Marion	—	475	281	904	418	1154
Marshall	—	176	797	107	104	943
Mason	26	1305	799	247	1308	994
McCracken	8	710	244	280	660	605
McLean	—	242	152	163	404	476
Meade	1	664	152	305	714	402
Mercer	2	608	992	224	615	1121
Metcalfe	3	527	34	287	New	Co.
Montgomery	—	540	489	49	546	451
Monroe	3	494	524	142	561	661
Morgan	—	189	776	—	389	1068
Muhlenburg	4	741	51	557	733	747
Nelson	—	609	535	641	798	1041
Nicholas	1	690	668	26	686	709
Ohio	3	677	202	562	513	901
Oldham	2	573	290	205	557	528
Owen	—	839	1760	43	854	1579
Owsley	1	339	370	5	336	401
Pendleton	2	798	807	231	796	753
Perry	1	123	298	3	173	295
Pike	1	73	726	1	161	706
Powell	—	161	184	4	167	177
Pulaski	55	577	1096	56	936	1236
Rockcastle	64	574	257	9	417	134
Rowan	—	121	189	23	106	257
Russell	1	427	299	48	448	429
Scott	—	734	1176	44	674	1049
Shelby	—	1176	594	228	1208	773
Simpson	—	404	319	194	437	557
Spencer	—	334	94	304	291	434
Taylor	1	312	151	457	317	672
Todd	4	642	374	147	762	573
Trigg	1	623	646	177	581	859
Trimble	1	256	581	84	275	599
Union	—	651	464	459	653	926
Warren	8	1126	182	615	1264	695
Washington	1	818	260	610	441	1145
Wayne	5	608	686	7	515	699
Webster	—	205	575	176	New	Co.
Whitley	7	519	318	14	572	536
Woodford	—	633	547	16	673	490
Wolfe	—	109	353	—	New	Co.
Total	1364	66068	53143	25651	67416	74642

Bell over Breckinridge, 12915; Buchanan over Fillmore, 7226.

Clerk of Court of Appeals, Aug. 1860. Combs, *Union*, 66165; M'Clarty, *Breck.*, 44942. Bolling, *Doug.*, 10971; Hopkins, *Rep.*, 829. Combs over M'Clarty, 21223.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	President, 1860. Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Pres., 1856. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Autauga	256	611	392	475	621
Barbour	644	1715	6	857	1445
Bibb	582	613	155	479	539
Baldwin	248	129	81	219	144
Blount	65	698	488	37	770
Butler	1079	918	111	792	777
Calhoun	364	2347	54	443	1687
Covington	416	404	12	288	304
Chambers	918	1017	157	967	1141
Cherokee	527	1706	223	455	1537
Clarke	256	952	77	222	754
Coosa	706	930	844	802	1167
Chocktaw	472	542	158	404	643
Conecuh	338	358	205	408	425
Coffee	394	878	2	301	703
Dale	277	1280	5	419	945
Dallas	620	833	339	676	831
De Kalb	204	849	202	130	900
Franklin	715	902	460	711	1056
Fayette	359	1299	37	440	799
Greene	765	696	157	784	694
Henry	317	1109	—	471	966
Jackson	130	1760	565	97	1790
Jefferson	245	831	77	196	697
Lawrence	525	870	576	631	699
Lauderdale	444	706	790	555	1141
Limestone	368	522	325	281	790
Lowndes	592	1007	57	703	699
Marengo	512	838	63	567	789
Morgan	144	549	545	222	808
Madison	400	591	1300	401	1476
Monroe	446	550	222	469	604
Marion	197	966	62	198	700
Marshall	165	441	763	89	883
Montgomery	1034	1555	133	1158	1100
Mobile	1629	1541	1823	1771	1838
Macon	1210	1184	46	1239	1039
Perry	791	892	99	824	808
Pike	1227	1581	84	1178	1262
Pickens	619	1211	16	669	1037
Russell	854	993	53	855	994
Randolph	567	1734	343	683	1460
Shelby	570	853	186	468	787
St. Clair	174	963	240	83	818
Sumter	473	682	136	532	703
Tuscaloosa	1023	1219	23	973	980
Talladega	1091	1307	74	896	1134
Tallapoosa	1270	1451	298	1276	1478
Walker	103	446	303	146	449
Washington	155	176	24	152	194
Wilcox	355	833	113	446	813
Winston	40	203	147	14	221
Total	27875	48831	13651	28562	46739

Breckinridge over Bell, 20956; Buchanan over Fillmore, 18187.

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	President, 1860. Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Douglas.	Pres., 1856. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.
Arkansas	417	426	55	224	226
Ashley	422	604	13	No return.	
Benton	328	702	253	75	753
Bradly	440	633	36	343	308
Calhoun	204	398	28	56	291
Carroll	368	791	26	184	655
Chicot	253	231	28	157	165
Clark	500	804	32	192	528
Columbia	716	839	138	504	676
Conway	326	549	52	147	408
Crawford	374	244	357	161	371
Crittenden	257	88	173	No return.	
Craighead	195	319	20	New Co.	
Dallas	371	513	55	218	335
Desha	312	287	115	225	334
Drew	560	772	84	192	577
Franklin	283	666	44	116	449
Fulton	38	252	56	51	210
Greene	60	328	48	No return.	
Hempstead	675	762	208	415	610
Hot Spring	237	451	45	131	278
Independence	893	722	281	612	600
Izard	271	524	128	94	495
Jackson	722	762	53	436	501
Jefferson	600	664	442	381	515
Johnson	210	780	14	113	453
Lafayette	290	486	11	120	176
Lawrence	474	906	92	282	717
Madison	176	626	72	79	549
Marion	232	527	64	126	393
Mississippi	176	83	90	121	188
Monroe	286	501	60	129	333
Montgomery	60	360	4	45	353
Newton	67	315	19	32	153
Ouachita	779	929	82	501	701
Perry	82	149	50	44	125
Phillips	606	619	62	464	526
Pike	51	294	77	47	296
Poinsett	102	253	53	73	246
Polk	11	254	28	No return.	
Pope	396	663	12	163	468
Prairie	651	673	113	229	393
Pulaski	899	819	172	566	739
Randolph				67	416
Saline	337	556	48	213	404
Scott	159	363	73	98	315
Searcy	197	276	117	61	308
Sebastian	544	575	319	392	302
Sevier	361	754	106	236	323
St. Francis	414	416	281	308	498
Union	663	757	78	516	626
Van Buren	248	504	51	78	305
Washington	881	1023	244	367	917
White	562	602	140	201	405
Yell	309	533	65	147	363
Total	20094	28732	5227	10787	21910

Breckinridge over Bell, 8638; Buchanan over Fillmore, 11123.

Congress.

District.	Dem. Hindman.	Ind. Cypert.	District.	Ind. Gantt.	Dem. Mitchell.
Benton	1028	492	Arkansas	486	286
Carroll	1194	170	Ashley	399	466
Conway	758	363	Bradly	717	446
Craighead	480	156	Calhoun	253	311
Crawford	968	193	Chicot	178	245
Crittenden	378	255	Clark	853	651
Franklin	860	196	Columbia	1181	520
Fulton	516	90	Dallas	497	438
Greene	809	127	Desha	384	278
Independence	914	999	Drew	809	461
Izard	551	511	Hempstead	770	963
Jackson	1012	505	Hot Spring	381	527
Johnson	1016	136	Jefferson	986	629
Lawrence	868	729	Monroe	353	333
Madison	955	196	Montgomery	393	222
Marion	734	196	Lafayette	475	325
Mississippi	226	180	Ouachita	724	783
Newton	479	65	Perry	152	235
Phillips	541	773	Pike	420	244
Poinsett	380	82	Polk	423	227
Pope	714	356	Prairie	911	427
Randolph	810	157	Pulaski	682	813
Searcy	368	367	Saline	567	591
St. Francis	587	716	Scott	631	228
Van Buren	632	228	Sebastian	1123	540
Washington	1606	662	Sevier	801	589
White	667	799	Union	678	565
			Yell	332	660
Total	20051	9699	Total	16569	13007

Maj. for Hindman, 10352. Maj. for Gantt, 3562.

For Governor.

R. H. Johnson, *Dem.*, ... 28618
H. M. Rector, *Ind. Dem.*, ... 30677
Maj. for Rector, 1998.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	President, 1860. Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.	Pres., 1856.
Anderson	644	339	30	649	548	
Bledsoe	361	117	33	354	171	
Blount	1201	586	47	1246	523	
Bradley	710	759	301	658	1078	
Bedford	1536	1389	35	1557	1373	
Benton	452	713	5	453	533	
Campbell	345	271	20	345	434	
Carter	899	205	15	728	226	
Cheatham	Vote thrown out.			423	465	
Claiborne	614	718	10	543	735	
Cocke	933	473	14	795	439	
Cannon	445	922	20	428	809	
Coffee	361	1101	7	307	990	
Carroll	1571	737	129	1710	363	
Cumberland	—	—	—	243	161	
Davidson	3850	2432	353	3259	2274	
DeKalb	677	882	13	554	796	
Dickson	135	465	86	382	816	
Decatur	473	362	81	453	495	
Dyer	708	450	154	666	599	
Fentress	135	465*	16	118	533	
Franklin	898	1526	26	331	1427	
Fayette	903	364	588	1082	1080	
Granger	1047	667	17	1117	756	
Greene	1048	2054	58	880	1853	
Giles	1313	1511	86	1256	1564	
Grundy	74	431	60	28	626	
Gibson	1809	1039	241	1832	1284	
Hawkins	1007	1155	87	916	1144	
Hamilton	1074	820	165	1064	1061	
Hancock	309	493	18	241	625	
Hardin	671	718	142	748	905	
Hickman	273	1057	16	238	1066	
Humphreys	290	654	14	290	695	
Hardeman	707	555	754	691	1333	
Henderson	1246	611	74	1313	805	
Henry	847	1808	24	897	1827	
Haywood	895	358	453	842	920	
Jefferson	1625	681	35	1571	667	
Johnson	508	140	4	459	178	
Jackson	1182	1050	33	1261	1130	
Knox	2671	859	128	2551	838	
Lawrence	670	690	58	514	876	
Lewis	40	255	8	25	242	
Lincoln	517	2442	293	431	2670	
Lauderdale	403	172	270	395	411	
McMinn	986	978	141	970	1059	
Meigs	150	521	83	125	635	
Marion	498	347	56	523	444	
Monroe	915	1099	52	867	1041	
Morgan	168	218	46	162	263	
Maury	1484	1731	63	1316	1823	
Montgomery	1426	1042	95	1368	944	
Marshall	802	1326	43	649	1278	
Macon	803	430	27	559	626	
McNairy	1004	493	514	969	1125	
Madison	1441	460	429	1561	981	
Overton	804	1417	40	522	1505	
Obion	696	865	165	533	950	
Polk	396	825	63	402	798	
Perry	290	520	19	362	525	
Rhea	289	396	24	311	443	
Roane	1105	839	43	1028	829	
Robertson	1209	930	79	1069	922	
Rutherford	1540	1505	21	1469	1368	
Sequatchie	Excluded, irreg.			New Co.		
Sevier	1025	188	7	921	164	
Scott	252	154	1	156	224	
Sullivan	838	1517	69	548	1477	
Smith	1475	618	60	1596	739	
Stewart	412	786	144	606	895	
Sumner	883	1677	153	859	1894	
Shelby	3048	744	2959	2114	2044	
Tipton	420	91	563	424	663	
Van Buren	116	187	12	103	265	
Washington	907	1331	62	828	1334	
Warren	878	1220	14	411	1130	
Wayne	701	592	73	714	663	
White	763	686	28	808	740	
Williamson	1567	797	32	1646	775	
Wilson	2223	1166	68	2186	1134	
Weakley	900	1536	126	850	1636	
Total	69274	64709	11350	66178	73638	

Bell over Breckinridge, 4565; Buchanan over Fillmore, 7461.

MISSOURI.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Union. Lincoln.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Am. Fill.	Pres., 1856. Dem. Buch.
Adair	185	293	339	616	283	410
Andrew	97	677	319	819	428	389
Atchison	68	165	63	645	132	345
Audrain	1	580	206	289	565	321
Barry	1	333	286	257	148	488
Barton	28	76	93	107	53	64
Bates	30	386	348	511	255	409
Benton	74	306	100	574	159	467
Bollinger	23	166	99	250	199	413
Boone	12	1671	652	578	1329	958
Buchanan	452	1287	614	1626	768	1196
Butler	1	88	17	235	34	143
Caldwell	43	367	186	263	237	395
Calloway	15	1306	472	839	1095	805
Camden	6	224	132	269	210	389
Cape Girardeau	175	651	325	543	664	908
Carroll	3	552	276	752	399	689
Carter	—	16	83	4	New Co.	
Cass	23	715	607	242	596	961
Cedar	4	266	277	324	163	391
Charlton	1	608	295	692	440	559
Christian	—	342	308	120	New Co.	
Clark	277	702	497	542	721	957
Clay	—	1045	305	528	756	975
Clinton	11	674	314	308	406	707
Cole	114	226	487	430	259	998
Cooper	20	952	281	988	787	778
Crawford	35	353	192	169	460	434
Dade	8	406	305	283	333	418
Dallas	20	288	172	225	132	454
Daviess	33	545	265	692	380	672
Dent	7	243	338	207	77	396
DeKalb	7	243	213	239	172	336
Dunklin	—	209	79	150	101	147
Douglas		With Ozark.				
Franklin	494	577	108	888	531	946
Gasconade	433	157	51	188	220	408
Gentry	201	517	259	873	396	757
Green	42	986	414	298	1003	1189
Grundy	129	507	190	416	350	535
Harrison	297	319	60	910	318	495
Henry	16	703	252	623	402	989
Hickory	15	197	143	298	130	333
Holt	202	348	171	453	240	409
Howard	1	920	247	939	798	957
Howell	—	176	91	136	New Co.	
Iron	109	194	36	349	New Co.	
Jackson	191	1473	943	1093	894	1166
Jasper	38	424	192	407	294	998
Jefferson	140	416	155	490	523	787
Johnson	18	1224	567	617	844	940
Knox	161	520	301	667	391	471
Laclede	6	335	276	189	225	331
Lafayette	24	1577	871	774	1293	954
Lawrence	59	445	516	138	358	574
Lewis	43	833	507	468	642	751
Lincoln	3	725	396	806	572	946
Linn	105	546	219	521	383	930
Livingston	20	578	470	401	430	501
McDonald	3	138	194	206	61	299
Macon	134	655	414	1176	435	954
Madison	9	226	98	305	355	418
Maries	7	95	509	98	67	246
Marion	235	1386	432	1240	1321	727
Mercer	80	491	169	682	417	480
Miller	23	193	495	94	108	294
Mississippi	1	305	155	233	317	487
Moniteau	87	546	332	476	387	487

MISSOURI—(*Continued.*)

PRESIDENT, 1860. PRES., 1856.

Counties.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	*Union.* Bell.	*Dem.* Brock.	*Dem.* Doug.	*Am. Dem.* Fill.	*Dem.* Buch.
Monroe	8	1086	408	680	1012	762
Montgomery	45	658	83	612	603	365
Morgan	18	321	204	550	227	403
New Madrid	—	223	160	117	295	234
Newton	22	406	255	654	236	523
Nodaway	147	265	274	546	183	433
Oregon	2	45	245	66	37	324
Osage	256	190	308	235	219	413
Ozark	—	69	155	81	51	149
Pemiscot	—	154	70	118	111	119
Perry	130	217	63	467	207	486
Pettis	9	615	211	369	432	319
Phelps	57	199	430	254	New	Co.
Pike	15	1300	420	1117	1131	1113
Platte	6	1208	877	845	1040	1363
Polk	4	730	477	125	412	562
Pulaski	7	62	281	107	68	368
Putnam	111	369	246	590	257	488
Ralls	1	585	149	391	534	369
Randolph	—	821	520	360	606	595
Ray	9	1006	233	881	744	874
Reynolds	4	38	85	123	82	114
Ripley	—	74	232	78	41	306
St. Charles	534	619	64	832	583	772
St. Clair	1	338	294	344	210	347
St. Francois	19	421	141	592	401	541
St. Genevieve	48	217	72	351	308	356
St. Louis	9945	4931	610	9264	6834	5534
Saline	—	1035	366	563	853	900
Schuyler	14	267	251	455	287	472
Scotland	197	436	187	741	352	533
Scott	6	243	192	215	345	223
Shannon	2	38	127	27	14	40
Shelby	90	702	293	476	432	373
Stoddard	—	385	198	230	151	315
Stone	—	31	112	83	3	137
Sullivan	88	373	575	557	260	553
Taney	—	43	287	97	34	398
Texas	6	194	511	61	91	479
Vernon	—	207	381	151	172	302
Warren	98	307	89	510	378	369
Washington	28	493	62	635	487	578
Wayne	3	245	291	185	100	387
Webster	7	335	376	172	189	468
Wright	—	128	369	44	64	367
Total	17028	58372	31317	58801	48524	58164

Douglas over Bell, 429; Buchanan over Fillmore, 9640.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, OCT., 1860.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Opposition.*
For Governor.		
Gardenshire.6135;	C. F. Jackson.74446; H. Jackson...11416;	S. Orr.66663
Lieut. Governor.		
Lindsay....8196;	Reynolds.74549; Parsons..10760;	Fogg.....59962
Secretary of State.		
Adams.....8374;	Massey...62615;	Bell.....56236
Attorney General.		
Krekel.....8811;	Knott....62166;	Guitar....56845
Auditor of Accounts.		
Kent.....8351;	Moseley..61940;	Moore.....57223
Treasurer.		
Landon.....8079;	Morrison.62631;	Boyce.....54660
Register Land Office.		
Fletcher ...8296;	Houston..62615;	Gatewood .55966
Superintendent Schools.		
Boernstein.8199;	Starks....62478;	Davis.....56943
Board Public Works.		
Richardson 8264;	Hough....61327;	Clark.....55787
Munch.....8104;	Vannoy..60606; Davis....60815;	Maguire...55780 McPherson56948

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Democrats, 25; Unionists, 7; Rep.,
HOUSE...Democrats, 85; Unionists, 35; Rep.,

CONGRESS—1860.

Districts. I.	*Rep.* Blair.	*Dem.* Barret.
St. Louis....11453		9967
Todd, *Am.*, 4542.		
Blair over Barret, 1486.		
Short term...12538		12682
Todd, 6.		
Barret over Blair, 144.		

II. Rollins.	*Opp.* Henderson.	*Dem.*
Audrain	673	631
Boone	1514	1062
Calloway	1266	1180
Lincoln	766	982
Marion	1392	1507
Monroe	1124	1089
Montgomery..	661	677
Pike	1404	1566
Ralls	657	641
St. Charles	1275	913
Warren	429	660
Total	11161	10908
Maj. for Rollins, 253.		

III.	Hawkins.	Clark.
Adair	466	904
Charlton	559	997
Clark	917	814
Grundy	528	567
Howard	740	1055
Knox	563	845
Lewis	1079	884
Linn	670	806
Livingston	646	806
Macon	421	1537
Mercer	624	822
Putnam	410	852
Randolph	879	900
Schuyler	228	691
Scotland	562	812
Shelby	572	793
Sullivan	412	737
Total	10276	14822
Maj. for Clark, 4546.		

IV.	Scott.	Norton.
Andrew	649	1198
Atchison	233	606
Buchanan	1577	1934
Caldwell	391	409
Clay	977	710
Clinton	648	592
Daviess	600	830
DeKalb	316	482
Gentry	354	1377
Harrison	369	901
Holt	364	838
Nodaway	241	1084
Platte	812	1788
Ray	819	1048
Total	8350	13797
Branch, 244.		
Norton over Scott, 5447.		

V.	Mitchell.	Reid.
Benton	319	759
Cass	799	698
Cole	619	806
Cooper	1021	1094
Henry	733	831
Jackson	1257	2039
Johnson	1167	1038
Lafayette	1411	990
Miller	322	546

Districts. V.	*Opp.* Mitchell.	*De* Re
Moniteau	861	
Morgan	312	
Pettis	650	
Saline	961	
Total	10432	11
Maj. for Reid, 1267.		

VI.	Rains.	Phel
Barry	355	
Bates	240	
Camden	179	
Cedar	295	
Christian	358	
Dade	391	
Dallas	367	
Douglas	With	Ozar
Gasconade	134	
Green	1168	
Hickory	161	
Howell	223	
Jasper	511	
Laclede	407	
Lawrence	667	
Maries	34	
McDonald	153	
Newton	618	
Oregon	48	
Osage	218	
Ozark	235	
Polk	773	
Pulaski	85	
St. Clair	246	
Stone	29	
Taney	97	
Texas	337	
Vernon	174	
Webster	538	
Wright	260	
Total	9301	11
Price, 2574.		
Phelps o'r Rains, 20		

VII.	Perryman.	Ne
Bollinger	83	
Butler	—	
C. Girardeau	588	
Carter	10	
Crawford	326	
Dent	77	
Dunklin	—	
Franklin	533	
Iron	228	
Jefferson	413	
Madison	53	
Mississippi	—	
New Madrid	—	
Pemiscot	26	
Perry	95	
Phelps	150	
Reynolds	33	
Ripley	9	
Scott	308	
Shannon	31	
St. Genevieve	31	
St. Francis	231	
Stoddard	127	
Washington	498	
Wayne	100	
Total	4007	11
Jones, 424; Cowan, 1		
Noell over Perryma		
7184.		

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1860. Rep.	Dem.	Un. Dem.	Bell.	Breck.	PRES., 1856. Rep.	Dem.	Am. Fill.
	Lincoln.	Doug.				Frem.	Buch.	
Adams	3811	4265	81	67	..	2226	3311	622
Alexander	106	684	178	79	..	15	401	230
Bond	987	981	25	2	..	153	607	659
Boone	1759	310	—	—	..	1748	243	27
Brown	728	1202	33	26	..	169	903	433
Bureau	3622	1415	20	179	..	2603	1234	48
Calhoun	269	668	66	—	..	70	391	163
Carroll	1630	461	1	1	..	1161	237	153
Cass	1046	1301	19	5	..	303	914	438
Champaign	1793	1221	25	25	..	732	550	236
Christian	968	1408	20	9	..	239	884	299
Clark	1313	1724	8	—	..	709	1318	330
Clay	681	1070	30	2	..	29	731	540
Clinton	748	1294	45	6	..	161	840	362
Coles	1495	1467	79	—	..	783	1178	796
Cook	14589	9846	107	87	..	9020	5680	342
Crawford	921	1384	24	1	..	477	961	244
Cumberland	629	909	9	2	..	246	641	235
De Kalb	3049	965	8	1	..	2254	381	75
De Witt	1258	1015	73	62	..	623	679	378
Du Page	1790	803	3	2	..	1387	542	2
Douglas	809	629	39	8	..	New County.		
Edgar	1727	1923	66	11	..	952	1342	308
Edwards	580	370	16	—	..	176	283	310
Effingham	453	1084	—	—	..	90	784	163
Fayette	953	1571	27	2	..	68	947	799
Ford	235	148	—	—	..	New County.		
Franklin	228	1391	75	5	..	5	1051	251
Fulton	3629	3926	48	11	..	2021	2724	898
Gallatin	221	1020	88	13	..	24	764	423
Greene	979	2173	67	4	..	245	1565	719
Grundy	1412	710	—	6	..	923	618	6
Hamilton	102	1553	99	—	..	9	1135	162
Hancock	2568	2960	115	31	..	1120	2011	999
Hardin	107	499	62	—	..	4	332	229
Henderson	1253	911	31	22	..	757	610	153
Henry	3022	1532	4	16	..	1924	876	47
Iroquois	1429	955	—	8	..	750	460	108
Jackson	315	1556	147	29	..	14	1056	322
Jasper	626	906	5	1	..	323	679	158
Jefferson	459	1852	136	21	..	60	1278	426
Jersey	910	1291	105	11	..	387	702	530
Jo Daviess	2782	1841	38	9	..	2110	1509	44
Johnson	40	1563	—	9	..	2	1144	74
Kane	4207	1651	8	12	..	3750	912	29
Kankakee	1977	803	9	16	..	1386	258	60
Kendall	1811	571	—	1	..	1622	334	13
Knox	3832	2208	30	17	..	2851	1490	277
Lake	2394	965	4	6	..	2347	558	10
La Salle	5342	4290	35	8	..	3721	2665	121
Lawrence	764	970	12	—	..	89	729	533
Lee	2420	1140	15	6	..	1804	601	32
Livingston	1474	1088	—	—	..	595	430	72
Logan	1729	1521	28	4	..	555	823	484
Macon	1501	1541	56	29	..	500	821	393
Macoupin	2192	2688	225	38	..	823	1778	1010
Madison	3161	3100	178	21	..	1111	1451	1658
Marion	858	1715	90	3	..	150	1150	413
Marshall	1630	1376	—	18	..	1008	834	115
Mason	1198	1224	47	3	..	267	737	553
Massac	121	873	84	—	..	5	630	251
M'Donough	2255	2266	62	6	..	590	1370	864
M'Henry	3033	1444	9	8	..	2869	945	43
M'Lean	3547	2567	58	7	..	1937	1517	560
Menard	962	1035	66	11	..	109	854	668
Mercer	1808	1193	35	3	..	1141	769	140
Monroe	845	1401	17	—	..	346	900	518
Montgomery	1099	1743	149	20	..	162	992	686
Morgan	2312	2419	94	14	..	963	1656	885
Moultrie	618	707	12	—	..	154	432	305
Ogle	3184	1315	40	16	..	2469	734	289
Peoria	3539	3738	40	51	..	2082	2459	391
Perry	649	1101	138	1	..	200	671	433
Piatt	782	599	51	—	..	85	810	350
Pike	2553	3016	39	37	..	1053	2163	1010
Pope	127	1202	83	1	..	11	855	214
Pulaski	220	860	45	110	..	21	473	166
Putnam	751	366	—	64	..	532	307	115
Randolph	1382	1815	71	8	..	709	1222	546
Richland	777	1022	22	6	..	39	786	440

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Un. Dem.	Rep.	Am. Dem.
	Lincoln.	Doug.	Bell.	Breck.	Frem.	Buch.	Fill.
Rock Island	2088	1478	34	12 ..	1439	1114	276
Saline	100	1338	113	15 ..	4	1004	229
Sangamon	3556	3598	130	77 ..	1174	2475	1612
Schuyler	956	1559	15	8 ..	388	1369	570
Scott	832	1131	5	5 ..	153	843	536
Shelby	971	2088	60	— ..	152	1414	451
Stark	1164	650	23	— ..	718	353	152
St. Clair	3682	3014	147	23 ..	1996	1728	973
Stephenson	2670	1787	4	12 ..	1907	1308	50
Tazewell	2348	2168	26	3 ..	1028	1313	757
Union	157	996	58	819 ..	46	1283	246
Vermillion	2251	1577	4	7 ..	1506	1111	194
Wabash	597	710	22	1 ..	122	481	485
Warren	2208	1672	17	14 ..	1282	1117	307
Washington	793	1565	58	— ..	244	1132	283
Wayne	620	1645	48	5 ..	129	1218	402
White	756	1544	38	5 ..	27	1062	845
Whiteside	2713	1110	17	8 ..	1902	613	210
Will	3219	2515	12	12 ..	2393	1575	10
Williamson	173	1835	166	40 ..	10	1419	188
Winnebago	3984	817	3	10 ..	3636	457	61
Woodford	1238	1419	39	10 ..	596	747	189
Total	172161	160215	4913	2404 ..	96200	105298	37454

Lincoln over Douglas, 11946; Buchanan over Fremont, 9098.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Sec. State	Hatch	173054; Campbell, 160727.
Auditor	Dubois	173327; Arutzen, 160399.
Treasurer	Butler	169199; Moher, 156965.
Sup. Instr'n	Bateman.	173282; Roe, 160577.

Richard Yates, *Rep.*, elected Governor, but official returns not yet received.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Republicans, 13; Democrats, 12.
HOUSE....Republicans, 40; Democrats, 35.

CONGRESS.

District.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
I.	Washburne.	Beard.
Boone	1758	312
Carroll	1637	465
Jo Daviess	2811	1809
Lake	2399	966
M'Henry	3034	1429
Ogle	3182	1313
Stephenson	2666	1801
Winnebago	3951	832
Total	21438	8927

Washburne's majority, 12511; do. in 1858, 9354.

II.	Arnold.	Harr'g'n.
Cook	14663	9791
De Kalb	3011	967
Du Page	1849	796
Kane	4188	1651
Lee	2424	1137
Rock Island	2094	1497
Whiteside	2605	1111
Total	30834	16950

Arnold over Harrington, 13884; Rep. maj. in 1858, 8577.

III.	Lovejoy.	Murray.
Bureau	3356	1508
Champaign	1743	1278
De Witt	1296	1084
Ford	*235	*148
Grundy	1402	716
Iroquois	1423	951
Kankakee	1928	873
Kendall	1798	574
La Salle	5318	4324
Livingston	1451	1097
M'Lean	3447	2613
Putnam	741	372

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
III.	Lovejoy.	Murray.
Vermillion	2202	1583
Will	3171	2533
Total	29601	19744

Lovejoy over Murray, 9857; Rep. maj. in 1858, 7325.

IV.	Kellogg.	Ingersoll.
Fulton	3834	3941
Henry	3016	1549
Knox	3830	2221
Marshall	1629	1088
Mason	1207	1253
Mercer	1811	1211
Peoria	3550	3764
Stark	1172	672
Tazewell	2345	2184
Warren	2307	1690
Woodford	1265	1424
Total	25666	20997

Kellogg over Ingersoll, 4669; Rep. maj. in 1858, 2627.

V.	Prentiss.	Rich'd'n
Adams	3872	4263
Brown	*728	*1202
Calhoun	290	664
Hancock	2631	3005
Henderson	1268	918
M'Donough	2299	2284
Pike	2895	3021
Schuyler	1218	1793
Total	14901	17150

Richardson over Prentiss, 2249; Dem. maj. in 1858, 1881.

* Presidential vote.

ILLINOIS—(Continued.)—CONGRESS.

District.	Rep.	Dem.
VI.	Case.	M'Clern'd.
Cass	1064	1307
Christian	974	1420
Greene	1010	2186
Jersey	977	1318
Macoupin	2276	2825
Menard	988	1048
Morgan	2362	2437
Montgomery	1149	1803
Sangamon	3628	3629
Scott	823	1137
Shelby	994	2096
Total	16245	21206

M'Clernand over Case, 4961; Dem. maj. in 1858, 4547.

VII.	Cunningh'm.	Rob'n.
Clay	715	1062
Clarke	1313	1723
Coles	1752	1680
Cumberland	*629	*919
Crawford	942	1387
Douglas	834	638
Edgar	1755	1944
Effingham	480	1054
Fayette	987	1560
Jasper	630	899
Lawrence	770	971
Logan	1741	1498
Macon	1517	1550
Moultrie	633	708
Piatt	806	613
Richland	794	1027
Total	16298	19233

Robinson over Cunningham, 2935; Democratic majority in 1858, 1896.

District.	Rep.	Dem.
VIII.	Gillespie.	Fouke.
Bond	1004	980
Clinton	804	1250
Jefferson	487	1695
Madison	3246	3124
Marion	*858	*1705
Monroe	866	1388
Randolph	1445	1829
St. Clair	3737	3045
Washington	793	1565
Total	13240	16581

Fouke over Gillespie, 3341; Dem. maj. in 1858, 3080.

IX.	Linegar.	Logan.
Alexander	107	810
Edwards	584	394
Franklin	245	1412
Gallatin	237	1063
Hamilton	106	1578
Hardin	138	517
Jackson	318	1637
Johnson	40	1585
Massac	130	921
Perry	702	1116
Pope	148	1197
Pulaski	224	559
Saline	113	1451
Union	142	1292
Wabash	611	715
Wayne	635	1680
White	767	1560
Williamson	192	1914
Total	5439	21381

Logan over Linegar, 15942; Dem. maj. in 1858, 13082.

* Presidential vote.

IOWA.

PRESIDENT, 1860. PRES., 1856.

Counties.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Rep. Fren.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Adair	42	44	1	73	27	4	
Adams	161	92	—	113	78	3	
Allamakee	1185	1151	9	630	500	28	
Appanoose	853	1224	18	43	191	854	487
Audubon	48	59	—	23	31	4	
Benton	1028	724	5	558	426	123	
Blackhawk	1122	557	4	17	566	282	33
Boone	365	446	1	203	319	66	
Bremer	543	454	—	18	327	172	48
Butler	483	246	1	223	141	29	
Buchanan	962	621	1	10	709	343	21
Buena Vista	6	6	—	New County.			
Calhoun	19	20	—	9	14	—	
Carroll	25	26	—	New County.			
Cass	167	156	4	1	132	84	—
Cedar	1548	963	29	5	1016	701	176
Cerro Gordo	157	59	2	7	101	40	1
Cherokee	10	3	—	New County.			
Chickasaw	550	306	—	1	351	102	32
Clarke	592	445	—	346	338	77	
Clay	8	13	—	New County.			
Clayton	2089	1574	5	14	1420	754	67
Clinton	1974	1450	51	60	1245	839	142
Crawford	47	31	—	36	8	—	
Dallas	612	433	6	5	487	319	20
Davis	843	1424	226	25	201	1014	752
Decatur	680	898	11	243	583	133	
Delaware	1268	789	20	3	801	500	149
Desmoines	1997	1677	156	10	1338	1413	522
Dickinson	46	7	—	New County.			
Dubuque	2092	3059	63	55	1322	2427	256
Emmett	36	—	—	New County.			

Counties.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Rep. Fren.	Dem. Buch.	A
Fayette	1529	835	—	5	1043	452	
Floyd	560	201	1	21	224	124	
Franklin	228	69	—	—	120	33	
Fremont	402	516	66	—	166	203	
Greene	121	145	—	—	73	117	
Grundy	141	19	—	—	65	2	
Guthrie	526	301	—	—	196	205	
Hamilton	224	100	2	13	New County		
Hancock	29	4	—	New County			
Hardin	713	382	2	3	583	195	
Harrison	585	357	1	5	170	124	
Henry	2148	1066	66	—	1767	767	
Howard	386	273	—	—	207	63	
Humboldt	55	8	—	10	New County		
Ida	4	6	—	—	New County		
Iowa	782	682	11	—	492	326	
Jackson	1574	1405	40	15	1163	1332	
Jasper	1208	650	13	60	878	455	
Jefferson	1463	1245	38	4	1188	1023	
Johnson	1804	1448	111	26	1215	964	
Jones	1453	1097	4	24	964	663	
Keokuk	1330	1195	2	14	895	830	
Kossuth	64	18	—	—	85	12	
Lee	2617	2632	136	20	1780	2158	
Linn	2226	1289	80	24	1652	971	
Louisa	1309	739	26	14	993	642	
Lucas	586	483	8	—	288	355	
Madison	737	764	8	10	580	519	
Mahaska	1639	1332	18	1	1284	940	
Marion	1508	1607	4	21	No return.		
Marshall	854	403	16	—	531	199	
Mills	441	527	14	16	287	153	
Mitchell	594	172	1	6	314	135	
Monona	109	89	—	—	41	56	
Monroe	879	749	5	18	622	603	
Montgomery	152	81	2	10	63	68	
Muscatine	1840	1285	109	86	1091	895	
O'Brien	8	10	3	—	New County		
Page	469	290	10	22	100	171	
Palo Alto	4	29	—	—	New County		
Plymouth	32	6	—	—	New County		
Pocahontas	21	10	—	—	New County		
Polk	1303	1074	37	22	1065	888	
Potawatomie	413	410	28	31	259	353	
Poweshiek	721	484	2	—	459	255	
Ringgold	348	182	3	—	92	52	
Sac	15	39	—	—	25	35	
Scott	2739	1377	115	79	1675	1119	
Shelby	100	64	—	—	62	19	
Sioux	3	10	2	—	New County		
Story	418	333	—	—	232	272	
Tama	775	413	5	—	470	296	
Taylor	353	248	7	—	119	183	
Union	198	208	—	—	102	121	
Van Buren	1667	1552	19	57	1092	1396	
Wapello	1399	1686	22	38	1093	1175	
Warren	1152	795	40	2	855	513	
Washington	1724	1057	60	20	1188	629	
Wayne	579	648	7	3	133	368	
Webster	253	207	1	53	389	209	
Winnebago	34	21	—	—	New County		
Winneshiek	1382	780	—	—	770	209	
Woodbury	129	117	5	8	New County		
Worth	109	30	—	—	New County		
Wright	93	20	—	14	91	24	
Total	70409	55111	1763	1048	43964	36170	91

Lincoln over Douglas, 15298; Fremont ov
Buchanan, 7784.

STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	M
Sec. State	Sella..... 70706	Corse..... 57086	13
Auditor	Cattell.... 70704	Maxfield.. 57134	13
Treasurer	Jones..... 70622	Ellis..... 57006	13
Reg. L. O.	Miller..... 70563	Robb..... 57041	13
Att'y-Gen.	Nourse.... 70660	M'Clintock 57004	13
Judge S.C.	Wright.... 70857	Miller.... 56145	84

Elwood, for Judge, received 2969
Scattering, " " 1361

IOWA—(*Continued*)—CONGRESS.

District. I.	*Rep.* Curtis.	*Dem.* Cole.
Adair	40	47
Adams	162	93
Appanoose	870	1261
Audubon	49	57
Cass	169	139
Clarke	597	444
Dallas	614	445
Davis	897	1538
Decatur	698	894
Des Moines	2043	1778
Fremont	414	556
Guthrie	336	296
Harrison	384	361
Henry	2154	1128
Jasper	1208	710
Jefferson	1473	1278
Keokuk	1332	1213
Lee	2649	2743
Louisa	1324	764
Lucas	593	486
Madison	745	776
Mahaska	1637	1354
Marion	1508	1647
Mills	458	351
Monroe	877	775
Montgomery	157	109
Page	493	304
Polk	1282	1141
Potawatomie	419	459
Poweshiek	734	484
Ringgold	352	185
Shelby	106	64
Taylor	369	242
Union	197	208
Van Buren	1681	1617
Wapello	1411	1723
Warren	1162	826
Washington	1754	1097
Wayne	594	650
Total	33936	30240
Maj. for Curtis, 3696.		

District. II.	*Rep.* Vandever.	*Dem.* Samuels.
Allamakee	1184	1160
Benton	1080	732
Blackhawk	1118	578
Boone	368	441
Bremer	541	474
Buena Vista	5	7
Buchanan	963	626
Butler	483	247
Calhoun	19	18
Carroll	25	24
Cedar	1550	1006
Cerro Gordo	151	69
Cherokee	10	8
Chickasaw	547	310
Clay	7	14
Clayton	2085	1599
Clinton	1978	1516
Crawford	47	32
Delaware	1270	798
Dickinson	43	7
Dubuque	2020	3211
Emmett	27	—
Fayette	1524	847
Floyd	558	210
Franklin	226	69
Greene	122	147
Grundy	139	19
Hamilton	227	116
Hancock	29	10
Hardin	712	392
Howard	385	277
Humboldt	55	18
Ida	4	6
Iowa	781	685
Jackson	1585	1672
Johnson	1820	1546
Jones	1451	1135
Kossuth	61	22
Linn	2224	1369
Marshall	860	415
Mitchell	599	164
Monona	109	89
Muscatine	1844	1429
O'Brien	8	12
Palo Alto	4	29
Plymouth	33	4
Pocahontas	21	10
Sac	15	40
Scott	2753	1560
Story	416	339
Sioux	2	13
Tama	777	422
Webster	250	266
Winneshiek	1385	780
Winnebago	23	26
Woodbury	132	127
Worth	108	30
Wright	92	39
Total	36805	27206
Maj. for Vandever, 9599.		

WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENT, 1860. PRES., 1856.

Counties.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem. Un.* Doug.	*Dem.* Bell.	*Dem. Am.* Br'k.	*Rep.* Frem.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Adams	844	296	—	5..	1591	625	9
Ashland	35	32	—	—..	New County.		
Bad Ax	1145	465	—	22..	597	231	21
Brown	873	1239	—	—..	499	1004	—
Buffalo	459	189	1	1..	68	163	—
Burnet	No return.				New County.		
Calumet	706	605	—	—..	486	408	1
Chippewa	256	241	—	—..	No return.		
Clarke	152	89	—	1..	73	37	—
Columbia	3386	1614	3	4..	2350	1239	7
Crawford	828	832	—	6..	521	429	1
Dallas	No return.				New County.		
Dane	4798	4174	3	40..	3996	3443	6
Dodge	4398	4456	2	43..	3455	2784	15
Door	250	123	—	—..	No return.		
Douglas	70	66	2	15..	No return.		
Dunn	564	341	—	9..	390	119	—
Eau Claire	490	342	1	19..	New County.		
Fond du Lac	4106	3001	12	3..	3292	2511	25
Grant	3579	1922	—	33..	2809	1419	186
Green	2372	1324	—	10..	2004	1087	32
Green Lake	1957	708	—	17..	New County.		
Iowa	1909	1581	2	46..	1497	1474	27
Jackson	654	207	—	—..	306	144	6
Jefferson	3077	2794	1	4..	3290	3434	6
Juneau	1033	737	5	9..	With Adams.		
Kenosha	1637	920	—	4..	1508	831	—
Kewaunee	326	688	—	—..	89	206	—
Lacrosse	1477	765	18	65..	987	541	25
Lafayette	1736	1898	9	47..	1415	1722	19
Lapointe	43	4	—	26..	No return.		
Manitowoc	2041	1947	—	10..	1177	1907	—
Marathon	219	481	1	4..	299	207	1
Marquette	781	882	—	6..	2518	1032	19
Milwaukee	4831	6726	38	39..	2798	7188	25
Monroe	1229	631	8	2..	722	254	6
Oconto	598	286	—	1..	No return.		
Outagamie	832	1082	—	20..	602	753	1
Ozaukee	627	1823	—	8..	360	2032	—
Pepin	326	105	—	11..	New County.		
Pierce	637	411	—	2..	414	106	11
Polk	199	122	1	12..	95	54	1
Portage	944	471	—	57..	680	361	13
Racine	2634	1659	8	8..	2299	1688	6
Richland	1167	776	3	27..	882	455	37
Rock	5198	1916	8	64..	4707	1965	10
Sauk	2309	985	2	37..	2015	993	4
Shawanaw	163	114	—	—..	68	21	—
Sheboygan	2731	2179	—	7..	1891	1921	15
St. Croix	664	597	—	3..	417	252	—
Trempeleau	490	134	—	—..	190	45	—
Walworth	3910	1591	3	15..	3518	1297	4
Washington	939	2747	—	1..	813	2641	7
Waukesha	3020	2563	19	10..	2875	2020	8
Waupacca	1340	575	9	16..	1636	75	—
Waushara	1534	405	—	24..	1292	215	6
Winnebago	3225	1859	2	16..	2769	1415	20
Wood	362	301	—	58..	260	95	—
Total	86110	65021	161	888..	66090	52843	579

Lincoln over Douglas, 21089; Fremont over Buchanan, 13247.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ....Republicans, 22; Democrats, 8.
HOUSE .....Republicans, 70; Democrats, 27.

CONGRESS.

Districts. I.	*Rep.* Potter.	*Dem.* Arnold.
Kenosha	1636	921
Milwaukee	4915	6806
Racine	2671	1633
Walworth	3942	1572
Waukesha	3033	2576
Total	16197	13508
Maj. for Potter, 2689.		

Districts. II.	*Rep.* Hanchett.	*Rep.* Reymert.
Richland	1164	815
Rock	5183	1966
St. Croix	651	611
Sauk	2308	1026
Trempeleau	478	145
Wood	424	296
Total	36223	23008
Maj. for Hanchett, 13215		

II.	Hanchett.	Reymert.
Adams	840	304
Ashland	35	33
Bad Ax	1126	511
Buffalo	397	247
Chippewa	259	239
Clarke	151	89
Crawford	833	836
Dane	4797	4210
Douglas	No return.	
Dunn	547	364
Eau Claire	485	363
Grant	3573	1941
Green	2371	1338
Iowa	2100	1630
Jackson	611	247
Juneau	1038	749
La Crosse	1437	864
Lafayette	1738	1938
Lapointe	39	29
Marathon	251	450
Monroe	1218	642
Pepin	331	107
Pierce	630	424
Polk	193	140
Portage	1010	454

III.	Sloan.	Larrabee.
Brown	879	1242
Calumet	704	594
Columbia	3404	1601
Dodge	4446	4426
Door	202	110
Fond du Lac	4114	2995
Green Lake	1973	704
Jefferson	3118	2754
Kewaunee	298	718
Manitowoc	2038	1948
Marquette	788	806
Oconto	585	247
Outagamie	837	1102
Ozaukee	638	1818
Shawanaw	136	140
Sheboygan	2705	2210
Washington	968	2706
Waupacca	1341	576
Waushara	1520	442
Winnebago	3250	1837
Total	34002	28966
Maj. for Sloan, 5016.		

OHIO.

PRESIDENT, 1860. PRES., 1856.

Counties.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Adams	1667	2010	131	39	1407	1790	278
Allen	1796	1882	21	29	1415	1508	94
Ashland	2166	1720	34	496	1912	2089	39
Ashtabula	5566	860	77	342	5108	975	252
Athens	2526	1491	36	43	2299	1350	154
Auglaize	1088	1836	22	69	912	1604	88
Belmont	2675	1450	1111	1289	1817	2810	1753
Brown	2105	3006	238	91	1785	2700	428
Butler	2867	4109	184	156	2301	3509	296
Carroll	1767	1043	28	143	1750	1255	87
Champaign	2325	1810	264	62	1995	1711	320
Clark	3017	1730	165	104	2641	1539	168
Clermont	2965	3206	209	57	2188	2741	781
Clinton	2483	1464	70	15	2117	1170	240
Columbiana	3864	2130	96	306	3516	2497	96
Coshocton	2100	2099	2	217	2162	2281	66
Crawford	2064	2732	18	117	1686	2154	32
Cuyahoga	8696	4814	75	333	6650	4446	296
Darke	2460	2479	42	16	2086	1988	200
Defiance	1038	1304	8	14	821	895	38
Delaware	2699	1967	28	46	2367	1649	230
Erie	2886	1538	28	88	2258	1377	75
Fairfield	2178	3249	155	201	1700	3233	711
Fayette	1488	1121	257	46	1209	880	373
Franklin	4295	4846	119	78	3488	3791	574
Fulton	1629	984	3	26	1098	772	64
Gallia	1881	1472	190	37	610	1341	1206
Geauga	2877	677	17	33	2694	575	68
Green	3260	1751	124	35	3032	1465	214
Guernsey	2510	1933	56	34	2392	1932	210
Hamilton	16182	15431	3685	366	9345	13051	5680
Hancock	2135	2301	16	24	1773	1944	37
Hardin	1432	1198	54	32	1091	882	82
Harrison	2175	759	45	637	2060	1473	110
Henry	808	1039	3	3	587	655	22
Highland	2409	2272	475	157	1810	2140	894
Hocking	1329	1784	12	7	1092	1454	115
Holmes	1392	2281	3	45	1285	2103	5
Huron	4107	2083	37	62	3468	1709	54
Jackson	1738	1436	80	15	938	1383	416
Jefferson	2682	1163	79	703	2424	1991	259
Knox	2260	2060	98	524	2735	2437	124
Lake	2321	622	13	87	2571	628	39
Lawrence	1801	1147	198	76	743	1150	902
Licking	3502	3154	151	634	3027	3371	417
Logan	2415	1542	100	17	2093	1328	267
Loraine	4045	1766	47	168	3604	1420	54
Lucas	2389	1820	121	79	1639	1866	486
Madison	1417	1016	171	68	997	656	475
Mahoning	2907	1990	26	132	2323	1937	29
Marion	1596	1640	4	13	1307	1275	4
Medina	3068	1765	5	58	2635	1572	28
Meigs	2689	1699	215	7	1998	1603	344
Mercer	832	1606	2	6	629	1159	114
Miami	3431	2337	39	39	3171	1988	159
Monroe	1335	3147	142	47	1016	2812	413
Montgomery	4974	4710	179	72	4038	4285	391
Morgan	2445	1757	20	65	2125	1669	201
Morrow	2260	1928	22	58	2031	1607	101
Muskingum	4004	3550	396	157	3172	3391	1092
Noble	1944	1647	52	91	1603	1337	154
Ottaway	571	692	1	23	454	477	1
Paulding	554	391	—	9	497	170	5
Perry	1605	1950	111	23	1385	1847	492
Pickaway	2002	2425	211	50	1724	2066	382
Pike	958	1397	127	10	523	1175	375
Portage	3065	1970	7	117	2983	2072	6
Preble	2596	1733	32	21	2249	1561	273
Putnam	1010	1478	4	3	790	1116	4
Richland	3023	3135	77	115	2726	2909	53
Ross	3043	2806	305	272	2436	2681	589
Sandusky	1938	2319	10	13	1548	1599	45
Scioto	2186	1750	352	40	546	634	1321
Seneca	3052	3175	43	70	2565	2605	103
Shelby	1597	1609	24	17	1356	1446	127
Starke	4064	2820	13	774	3770	3633	29
Summit	3607	1785	11	97	3185	1746	74
Trumbull	4349	1672	17	245	4049	1920	18
Tuscarawas	3136	2846	8	74	3007	2656	18

Counties.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Union	1792	1145	153	136	1431	1055	26
Van Wert	1015	999	4	15	758	789	3
Vinton	1246	1231	23	23	932	1174	5
Warren	3316	2011	122	21	2688	1776	34
Washington	3169	3060	175	13	2783	2251	23
Wayne	3204	3250	6	115	2904	2948	4
Williams	1713	1180	29	94	1327	1022	4
Wood	2011	1330	5	14	1319	935	14
Wyandotte	1567	1670	27	20	1247	1278	10
Total	231610	187289	12194	11406	187497	170674	2619

Lincoln over Douglas, 44378; Fremont over Buchanan, 16823.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE, OCT., 1860.

Brinkerhoff, *Rep.*, 212854; Smith, *Dem.*, 199951. Maj. for Brinkerhoff, 12903.

CONGRESS, 1860.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	Spencer.	Pend'n.
Hamilton (p)	6582	7485
Jones, 1250.		
Pendleton over Spencer, 903.		
II.	Gurley.	Long.
Hamilton (pt)	8469	7656
Harrison, 1555.		
Gurley over Long, 863.		
III.	Craighead.	Vall'm.
Butler	2928	4143
Preble	2708	1784
Montgomery	5282	5125
Total	10918	11052
McClary, 65.		
Vallandigham ov'r Craighead, 134.		
IV.	Hart.	Allen.
Miami	3445	2284
Darke	2353	2562
Shelby	1641	1713
Auglaize	959	1855
Mercer	811	1550
Allen	1759	1792
Total	10968	11756
Maj. for Allen, 788.		
V.	Ashley.	Steedman.
Van Wert	960	988
Paulding	492	506
Putnam	948	1414
Defiance	949	1199
Williams	1518	1300
Fulton	1512	1025
Lucas	2681	1902
Wood	1773	1271
Henry	773	1060
Hancock	2181	2267
Total	13756	12552
Maj. for Ashley, 1204.		
VI.	Murphy.	White.
Clermont	2916	3270
Brown	2143	2613
Highland	2265	2361
Adams	1506	1902
Total	8828	10046
Maj. for White, 1218.		
VII.	Corwin.	Telfair.
Warren	2916	1788
Clinton	2183	—
Green	2969	—
Fayette	1318	180
Madison	1317	1114
Total	10603	3082
Stokes, 1512.		
Corwin over Telfair, 7611.		

Districts.	Rep.	Dem
VIII.	Shellab'r.	Has'n
Clark	2681	165
Champaign	2084	176
Logan	2313	155
Union	1531	110
Delaware	2452	176
Total	10981	783
Tyffe, 252.		
Shellabarger over Harrison, 3100.		
IX.	Carey.	Noble
Hardin	1434	120
Marion	1508	161
Wyandotte	1738	146
Crawford	2057	254
Seneca	3040	305
Sandusky	1827	211
Ottawa	493	64
Total	12096	1269
Maj. for Noble, 554.		
X.	Trimble.	Hutch'n
Scioto	2210	214
Lawrence	1749	120
Gallia	1899	154
Jackson	1647	156
Pike	991	140
Ross	3097	316
Total	11593	1102
Trimble ov'r Hutchinson 568.		
XI.	Horton.	Marsh
Fairfield	2191	24
Hocking	1331	12
Perry	1658	12
Athens	2580	12
Vinton	1273	12
Meigs	2932	12
Total	11965	112
Maj. for Horton, 690.		
XII.	Galloway.	C
Franklin	4466	4
Licking	3606	3
Pickaway	2057	2
Total	10131	11
Sparrow, 164.		
Cox over Galloway, 88		
XIII.	Sherman.	Bu
Morrow	2186	
Richland	2938	
Huron	3772	
Erie	2533	
Total	11428	
Maj. for Sherman, 2		

OHIO—CONGRESS—(*Continued.*).

Districts.	*Rep.* Blake.	*Dem.* Prentiss.
XIV.		
Loraine....	3926	1852
Medina....	2890	1763
Wayne....	3142	3309
Ashland....	2082	2189
Total....	12040	9053
Maj. for Blake, 2987.		
XV.	Helmick.	Nugent.
Tuscarawas	3031	3037
Knox.....	2792	2559
Coshocton..	2287	2485
Holmes....	1329	2200
Total.....	9439	10281
Maj. for Nugent, 842.		
XVI.	Cutler.	Jewett.
Morgan....	2166	1646
Washington	2794	2828
Muskingum	3600	4022
Total.....	8560	8496
Maj. for Cutler, 64.		
XVII.	Theaker.	Morris.
Belmont....	2783	3128
Guernsey...	2460	1940
Monroe.....	1340	3030
Noble	1927	1511
Total.....	8510	9609
Glover, 722.		
Morris o'r Theaker, 1099.		

Districts.	*Rep.* Edger'n.	*Dem.* Stark'r.
XVIII.		
Portage	2902	1891
Stark.....	3621	3344
Summit....	3197	1721
Total.....	9720	6956
Edgerton over Stark-weather, 2764.		
XIX.	Riddle.	Williams.
Cuyahoga..	7291	4186
Lake	2219	583
Geauga	2417	574
Total.....	11927	5343
Maj. for Riddle, 6584.		
XX.	Hutchins.	Wilson.
Ashtabula..	4623	719
Trumbull...	3670	1547
Mahoning ..	2547	1956
Total.....	10840	4222
Maj. for Hutchins, 6618.		
XXI.	Bingham.	Wells.
Columbiana	3232	2154
Jefferson....	2426	746
Carroll.....	1477	1124
Harrison....	2035	1029
Total.....	9170	5053
Blakeley, 768.		
Maj. for Bingham, 4117.		

TOTAL VOTE OF STATE.

Republican	218,564
Democratic	184,931
Third Parties	6,268
Total	409,763

Republican over Dem., 33633; Republican over all, 27365.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Doug.	*Dem.* Breck.	GOV., 1859. *Rep.* Ramsey.	*Dem.* Becker.
Anoka.....	277	150	9	353	165
Benton.....	—	—	—	143	94
Blue Earth.....	677	374	24	734	560
Brown.....	408	91	10	343	300
Carver.....	504	324	1	473	524
Chisago.....	379	64	24	284	156
Crow Wing.....	—	—	—	8	55
Dakota.....	1022	882	22	1007	1056
Dodge.....	580	205	53	593	444
Faribault.....	270	63	3	210	109
Fillmore.....	1610	809	24	1399	1171
Freeborn.....	595	188	2	438	227
Goodhue.....	1352	429	17	1220	706
Hennepin.....	1770	705	44	2013	1117
Houston.....	594	622	3	675	716
Isanti.....	41	7	—	No return.	
Jackson.....	—	—	—	21	18
Kandiyohi.....	13	3	—	19	3
Kannabec.....	15	—	—	9	6
Le Sueur.....	566	555	9	577	625
McLeod.....	240	81	—	197	95
Martin.....	40	6	—	18	10
Meeker.....	166	83	9	147	103
Mille Lac.....	18	1	—	No return.	
Morrison.....	53	93	4	88	115
Mower.....	501	194	—	412	227
Monongalia.....	42	17	—	47	30
Nicollet.....	461	291	25	424	488
Olmstead.....	1348	404	24	1119	777
Otter Tail.....	5	6	—	—	—
Pine.....	—	—	—	6	28
Ramsey.....	1233	1107	125	1485	1773
Renville.....	89	41	15	8	87
Rice..	996	503	8	1045	828

Counties.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Doug.	*Dem.* Breck.	*Rep.* Ramsey.	*Dem.* Becker.
St. Louis.....	40	22	6	88	119
Scott.....	529	642	38	552	917
Sherburne.....	120	58	2	131	68
Sibley.....	397	384	18	303	526
Stearns.....	438	482	12	375	660
Steele.....	523	157	8	448	178
Toombs.....	7	3	—	New	Co.
Wabashaw	1231	550	150	793	512
Waseca.....	304	143	—	359	254
Washington.....	752	422	19	953	707
Winona.....	1291	571	36	1209	814
Wright.....	572	188	4	579	265
Total.....	23069	11920	748	21335	17583

Lincoln over Douglas, 10149; Ramsey over Becker, 3752.

FOR CONGRESS.

Messrs. Aldrich and Windom, *Republicans*, were reelected by handsome majorities, but we had not received the returns at the time of putting this work to press.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 40; Democrats, 2.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Doug.	*Union Dem.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.	PRES., 1856. *Rep.* Frem.	*Dem.* Buch.	*Am.* Fill.
Alameda....	1033	513	62	481..	723	729	213
Amador	995	1866	178	945..	657	1784	1557
Butte.....	1436	1502	320	1172..	744	2501	1702
Calaveras...	977	1875	240	1717..	562	2615	1504
Colusa	250	240	70	392..	18	289	305
Contra Costa	612	416	156	391..	188	457	283
Del Norte ...	174	88	39	217..	New County.		
El Dorado...	2118	2695	206	1907..	1391	4048	2268
Fresno	53	22	123	272..	1	218	123
Humboldt...	335	445	20	232..	103	204	191
Klamath.....	92	377	56	163..	82	832	440
Los Angeles.	352	494	201	686..	521	721	135
Marin	408	282	38	285..	151	350	82
Mariposa....	262	489	319	815..	165	1284	772
Mendocino ..	198	235	166	499..	With Sonoma.		
Merced.....	89	47	53	213..	14	249	124
Monterey....	307	253	5	246..	220	267	160
Napa.....	440	518	141	679..	157	444	341
Nevada.....	2536	2372	403	1651..	1462	3500	2233
Placer.....	1742	1867	776	1447..	992	2808	2093
Plumas	458	503	211	453..	217	1124	865
Sacramento.	2670	2836	352	1690..	941	3438	3383
S. Bernardino	307	224	98	192..	93	314	7
San Diego...	81	29	8	148..	18	173	33
S. Francisco.	6834	4030	944	2560..	5089	5332	1593
San Joaquin	1131	733	199	1374..	548	1285	1049
S. LuisObispo	148	122	—	156..	107	83	15
San Mateo...	389	543	41	130..	238	282	113
S. Barbara..	46	306	—	123..	183	176	10
Santa Clara.	1465	881	110	722..	809	576	673
Santa Cruz ..	671	286	129	319..	196	320	283
Shasta.....	464	1094	252	584..	169	1537	1083
Sierra	1468	1541	390	1349..	693	2506	2205
Siskiyou....	953	1504	517	760..	464	2073	1791
Solano.....	680	602	292	745..	189	799	634
Sonoma.....	1256	612	435	1467..	382	1515	498
Stanislaus	167	230	66	435..	21	456	228
Sutter	403	440	—	440..	92	491	347
Tehama	244	495	218	816..	44	436	311
Trinity	516	885	153	593..	188	1011	832
Tulare and Buena Vista	141	211	589	573..	23	248	139
Tuolumne...	1634	1503	372	2037..	1056	2936	2112
Yolo.....	534	496	26	606..	130	553	583
Yuba.....	1665	1360	159	1876..	650	2451	2081
Total...	39173	38516	6817	34334..	20691	53365	36165

Lincoln over Douglas, 657; Buchanan over Fremont, 32674.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Rep., 5; Doug. Dem., 19; Breck. Dem., 11.
HOUSE..R., 19: D. Dem., 38 · B. Dem., 22 · Bell. 1.

TEXAS.

Counties	Pres., 1860. *Fus. Bell, etc.	Dem. Breck.	Pres., '56. Contr., '60. Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.	Opp. Dem. Smyth.	Johns.
Anderson	113	911..	325	612..	88	874
Angelina	—	—..	No return...		299	85
Atascosa	—	—..	68	87..	89	128
Austin	157	896..	120	358..	274	756
Bandera	—	—..	12	9..	18	14
Bastrop	184	439..	230	403..	263	525
Bee	2	33..	New Co.	..	19	121
Bell	192	456..	151	312..	296	385
Bexar	256	966..	318	747..	449	1151
Blanco	—	23..	New Co.	..	66	98
Bosque	49	236..	20	64..	87	130
Bowie	—	—..	88	171..	54	297
Brazoria	—	—..	74	225..	88	331
Brazos	66	300..	74	56..	210	71
Brown	—	—..	New Co.	..	9	20
Burleson	—	—..	168	261..	334	299
Burnett	—	—..	76	141..	151	124
Caldwell	—	m. 324..	196	395..	247	306
Calhoun	86	315..	—	m. 35..	80	179
Camanche	11	104..	11	40..	7	82
Cameron	—	—..	123	492..	21	390
Cass	—	—..	352	581..	90	464
Chambers	—	—..	New Co.	..	22	88
Cherokee	193	1033..	514	845..	264	1142
Collin	420	696..	502	564..	390	489
Colorado	307	813..	133	253..	440	312
Comal	—	—..	26	284..	10	425
Cooke	—	—..	—	58..	83	133
Coryell	27	127..	69	118..	133	164
Dallas	180	591..	245	603..	84	882
Denton	115	498..	132	308..	3	530
De Witt	86	401..	108	253..	23	398
Ellis	—	—..	176	239..	182	255
El Paso	—	—..	—	m. 1022..	48	499
Erath	?	—..	—	—..	27	152
Falls	87	153..	74	158..	173	105
Fannin	—	m. 678..	238	557..	200	447
Fayette	442	745..	309	567..	523	609
Fort Bend	24	263..	136	196..	59	331
Freestone	60	528..	144	341..	222	306
Galveston	206	865..	314	431..	317	498
Gillespie	—	—..	25	115..	136	156
Goliad	—	120..	135	93..	119	205
Gonzales	215	647..	363	510..	204	400
Grayson	—	—..	182	415..	212	439
Grimes	—	—..	260	325..	131	564
Guadaloupe	—	—..	258	359..	155	391
Hamilton	—	—..	—	—..	7	45
Hardin	—	—..	—	—..	66	68
Harris	—	m. 609..	449	645..	668	720
Harrison	845	634..	505	565..	432	485
Hays	111	123..	128	130..	129	115
Henderson	—	—..	77	292..	—	306
Hidalgo	—	—..		169..	No returns	
Hill	—	—..	131	175..	279	167
Hopkins	—	—..	238	530..	148	464
Houston	—	—..	170	400..	262	576
Hunt	196	630..	138	392..	39	668
Jackson	—	—..	88	93..	121	82
Jack	—	—..	New Co.	..	—	68
Jasper	88	268..	99	185..	359	2
Jefferson	—	—..	49	109..	106	47
Johnson	151	561..	79	186..	40	424
Karnes	—	—..	119	103..	82	168
Kaufman	169	663..	63	191..	123	419
Kerr	—	—..	New Co.	..	69	50
Lamar	—	—..	235	555..	116	633
Lampasses	—	—..	61	77..	88	83
Lavaca	110	596..	116	160..	120	561
Leon	—	—..	235	337..	354	383
Liberty	—	—..	103	180..	7	297
Limestone	44	550..	119	101..	189	261
Live Oak	11	136..	New Co.	..	11	87
Llano	—	—..	23	55..	33	118
Marion	—	—..	—	—..	143	301
M'Lennan	200	450..	201	293..	243	319
Madison	26	223..	125	113..	152	89
Matagorda	—	—..	43	111..	16	170

* Fusion of Bell and Douglas' friends.

Counties	Fus. Bell, etc.	Dem. Breck.	Am. Fill.	Dem. Buch.	Opp. Dem. Smyth.	Johns.
Medina	41	148..	39	136..	5	238
Milam	—	m. 65..	196	211..	207	426
Montague	—	—..	—	—..	—	105
Montgomery	113	263..	163	179..	241	130
Nacogdoches	—	—..	182	557..	747	162
Newton	—	—..	88	138..	144	58
Navarro	178	672..	210	300..	235	365
Nueces	—	—..	—	m. 128..	85	616
Orange	—	—..	60	75..	93	34
Palo Pinto	—	—..	New Co.	..	2	165
Panola	—	—..	135	458..	212	359
Parker	105	445..	New Co.	..	103	665
Polk	62	562..	71	285..	201	290
Red River	262	458..	235	288..	193	663
Refugio	—	—..	37	83..	13	135
Robertson	10	151..	96	222..	204	204
Rusk	193	1019..	659	1157..	681	1012
Sabine	—	—..	80	118..	228	73
San Augustine	—	—..	72	182..	231	144
San Patricio	—	—..	—	m. 49..	14	78
San Saba	—	—..	21	48..	125	58
Shelby	—	—..	77	309..	254	368
Smith	—	—..	370	810..	—	1139
Starr	—	—..	17	374..	94	39
Tarrant	190	615..	92	490..	264	401
Titus	—	—..	257	502..	125	502
Travis	422	588..	467	551..	423	496
Trinity	—	—..	100	161..	181	383
Tyler	9	529..	No return...		174	262
Upshur	—	—..	255	683..	213	736
Uvalde	10	52..	22	18..	32	84
Van Zandt	—	—..	48	223..	—	370
Victoria	74	258..	117	141..	102	333
Walker	160	474..	343	387..	311	349
Washington	171	908..	481	654..	331	876
Webb	—	—..	—	m. 382..	89	68
Wharton	20	206..	40	76..	77	71
Wilson	—	—..	—	—..	96	36
Williamson	226	493..	240	807..	337	337
Wise	—	—..	11	67..	12	95
Wood	—	m. 200..	124	335..	278	246
Young	—	—..	11	39..	16	72
Zapata	—	—..	—	—..	—	78
Total	15110	47547..	15639	31169..	19149	38300

Maj. for Breckinridge, 32437; do. for Buchanan, 15539; do. for Johns, 19151.

Totals for President correct, details incomplete.

Other State Officers.

	Opposition.	*Democrats.*	*Maj'ty.*
Att'y-Gen.	M'Adoo, 18287	Flournoy, 37439	19152
Treasurer.	Shaw, 15088	Randolph, 40385	25297

OREGON.

Counties	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Un. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Gov., 1858. Opp. Barn'm.	Dem. Whit'r.
Benton	213	130	3	392	405	212
Clackamas	410	179	2	323	383	346
Clatsop	68	38	—	29	61	37
Columbia	62	45	—	36	59	55
Coos	Returns not rec'd.				7	84
Curry	Returns not rec'd.				8	126
Douglas	322	284	23	506	307	301
Jackson	377	399	89	572	432	440
Josephene	223	211	18	351	194	411
Lane	507	155	7	565	393	481
Linn	582	308	5	672	219	776
Marion	598	865	17	286	408	736
Multnomah	571	364	5	261	536	398
Polk	191	400	4	215	259	359
Tillamook	11	8	—	13	6	16
Umpqua	151	72	—	75	93	108
Wasco	168	148	—	255	13	212
Washington	371	134	3	133	206	188
Yamhill	415	211	7	217	418	259
Total	5270	3951	183	5006	4407	5545

Lincoln over Breckinridge, 264; Whittaker over Barnum, 1138.

INDIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	PRES., 1856. Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Adams	632	887	11	22..	413	847	69
Allen	2552	3224	32	42..	1593	3211	145
Barth'mew	1769	1846	34	66..	1292	1844	142
Benton	375	235	8	6..	315	217	8
Blackford	275	408	9	40..	238	404	47
Boone	1699	941	47	649..	1299	1493	81
Brown	301	729	6	31..	148	681	90
Carroll	1590	1446	14	5..	1261	1344	22
Cass	1874	1727	34	130..	1504	1539	40
Clark	1309	1837	316	250..	492	1950	1074
Clay	889	1316	51	47..	365	1108	296
Clinton	1454	1437	6	61..	1261	1364	34
Crawford	788	844	42	8..	24	736	509
Daviess	921	749	133	529..	26	1115	939
Dearborn	2127	2436	96	61..	1573	2619	297
Decatur	2028	1546	20	93..	1718	1639	61
De Kalb	1500	1339	24	2..	1097	1247	75
Delaware	1933	1029	10	98..	1736	992	32
Dubois	301	1347	20	2..	21	1191	236
Elkart	2471	1938	1	27..	1971	1651	18
Fayette	1343	917	9	39..	1189	1002	40
Floyd	1151	1888	320	96..	228	1767	1262
Fountain	1656	1360	6	269..	1606	1588	36
Franklin	1695	2272	9	49..	1437	2259	41
Fulton	1019	991	6	22..	822	835	9
Gibson	1298	1545	112	29..	365	1286	766
Grant	1668	1223	46	33..	1395	1035	99
Greene	1420	1316	20	204..	379	1129	533
Hamilton	2195	1114	4	98..	1748	1185	38
Hancock	1201	1289	13	97..	962	1343	24
Harrison	1503	1848	17	36..	873	1681	623
Hendricks	2050	1083	41	244..	1680	1378	74
Henry	2926	1206	16	90..	2741	1229	49
Howard	1589	875	15	35..	1057	686	33
Huntingt'n	1582	1402	52	14..	1232	1181	58
Jackson	1135	1740	36	117..	299	1700	516
Jasper	534	278	17	7..	633	548	63
Jay	1135	1077	6	12..	883	880	54
Jefferson	2061	1146	150	564..	2314	1936	425
Jennings	1649	830	42	326..	1293	1159	172
Johnson	1303	1392	60	336..	1095	1608	153
Knox	1570	1666	39	42..	857	1512	535
Kosciusco	2290	1500	3	9..	1662	1075	13
Lagrange	1695	749	16	10..	1406	640	6
Lake	1225	455	—	20..	923	346	3
Laporte	3167	1508	27	474..	2332	2239	45
Lawrence	1158	787	208	525..	480	1126	660
Madison	1709	1844	36	70..	1309	1603	54
Marion	5024	3252	161	319..	3696	3738	205
Marshall	1426	1473	2	24..	927	1039	—
Martin	516	679	56	153..	76	769	350
Miami	1835	1608	—	26..	1390	1513	38
Monroe	1198	716	64	395..	498	1191	392
Montgom'y	2367	2179	78	68..	1910	2088	142
Morgan	1755	1516	14	62..	1573	1528	68
Newton	305	189	1	44..	New County.		
Noble	1742	1320	4	38..	1257	1198	48
Ohio	301	335	203	174..	104	505	379
Orange	849	1114	85	176..	49	1207	606
Owen	1140	1293	118	88..	487	1239	586
Parke	1898	1320	84	55..	1494	1283	192
Perry	1026	947	160	6..	96	1066	632
Pike	894	882	39	58..	80	772	574
Porter	1529	889	6	28..	847	614	10
Posey	1035	1128	168	523..	306	1319	625
Pulaski	571	663	7	4..	341	557	27
Putnam	1838	1747	123	361..	1345	1682	423
Randolph	2398	1180	10	56..	2042	1253	59
Ripley	1998	1458	37	174..	1425	1661	184
Rush	1757	1119	35	476..	1644	1685	83
Scott	660	447	52	262..	278	693	264
Shelby	1900	2047	25	43..	1510	2075	142
Spencer	1296	1108	175	172..	235	1260	808
Starke	190	231	2	14..	112	155	7
Steuben	1560	647	8	82..	1215	553	19
St. Joseph	2363	1489	5	23..	1812	1509	6
Sullivan	856	1858	55	128..	257	1650	397
Switzerl'nd	734	476	510	499..	228	1121	1040
Tippec'noe	3430	2276	34	117..	2778	2307	45
Tipton	780	822	3	21..	546	738	14
Union	849	652	3	36..	763	710	19
Vand'b'gh	1875	1544	302	183..	372	1880	840
Vermillion	1090	844	24	17..	866	824	80
Vigo	2429	2127	211	44..	1165	1808	883
Wabash	2287	1142	20	79..	1785	1096	108
Warren	1412	769	15	33..	1167	767	76
Warrick	745	784	85	816..	107	1506	450
Wash'gton	1378	1988	31	48..	331	1778	691
Wayne	4234	1784	102	161..	3688	1958	100
Wells	909	1099	3	6..	726	931	16
White	993	811	9	67..	703	746	42
Whitley	1133	1067	4	33..	797	851	57
Total	139033	115509	5306	12295..	94375	118070	22386

Lincoln over Douglas, 23524; Buchanan over Fremont, 24295.

CONGRESS.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	DeBruler.	Law.
Davis	1089	1115
Dubois	320	1391
Gibson	1331	1521
Knox	1544	1712
Martin	595	714
Pike	903	877
Posey	1073	1541
Spencer	1338	1312
Vanderbu'h	1818	2031
Warrick	720	1262
Total	10731	13476

Maj. for Law, 2745.

II.	Davis.	Cravens.
Clark	1667	1893
Crawford	854	861
Floyd	2019	1535
Harrison	1739	1816
Orange	875	1117
Perry	1094	1023
Scott	666	695
Washington	1358	1866
Total	10272	10812

Maj. for Cravens, 540.

III.	Dunn.	Dally.
Barth'mew	1758	1901
Brown	319	702
Jackson	1154	1595
Jennings	1060	875
Jefferson	2953	1393
Lawrence	1356	1114
Monroe	1249	1055
Switzerland	1096	987
Total	11545	9622

Maj. for Dunn, 1923.

IV.	Yatar.	Holman.
Dearborn	2249	2567
Decatur	1938	1667
Franklin	1669	2296
Ohio	426	508
Ripley	1931	1601
Rush	1734	1660
Total	10007	10299

Maj. for Holman, 292.

V.	Julian.	Bickle.
Delaware	1658	1076
Fayette	1190	1033
Henry	2686	1342
Randolph	2074	1258
Union	815	713
Wayne	3814	2079
Total	12237	7501

Maj. for Julian, 4736.

VI.	Rep. Porter.	Dem. Walpole.
Hancock	1164	1372
Hendricks	2018	1357
Johnson	1273	1697
Marion	4923	3735
Morgan	1740	1604
Shelby	1911	2122
Total	13029	11887

Maj. for Porter, 1142.

VII.	Nelson.	Voorhees.
Clay	861	1341
Greene	1365	1475
Owen	1154	1465
Parke	1367	1364
Putnam	1917	1890
Sullivan	851	1514
Vermillion	1062	854
Vigo	2439	2332
Total	11516	12535

Scott, *Breckinridge*, 355.

Voorhees over Nelson, 1019.

VIII.	White.	Wilson.
Boone	1690	1579
Carroll	1553	1490
Clinton	1377	1450
Fountain	1632	1621
Montgom'ry	2384	2250
Tippecanoe	3333	2343
Warren	1341	756
Total	13310	11489

Maj. for White, 1821.

IX.	Colfax.	Cathcart.
Benton	407	248
Cass	1875	1851
Fulton	1050	1073
Jasper	527	279
Lake	1099	532
Laporte	3010	2005
Marshall	1378	1345
Miami	1861	1678
Pulaski	561	660
Porter	1435	910
Starke	118	262
St. Joseph	2300	1482
White	984	892
Newton	275	251
Total	16860	13458

Maj. for Colfax, 3402.

INDIANA.—Congress—(Continued.)

Districts.	Rep. X Mitchell.	Dem. Kenkle.
Allen	2445	2738
De Kalb	1512	1374
Elkhart	2386	2027
Kosciusco	2182	1463
La Grange	1257	760
Noble	1686	1313
Steuben	1384	946
Whitley	1085	1097
Total	14267	11378

Maj. for Mitchell, 2889.

XI.	Shanks.	Steele.
Adams	544	843
Blackford	271	443
Grant	1562	1214
Hamilton	2097	1164
Howard	1240	895
Huntington	1506	1358
Jay	1099	1081
Madison	1675	1852
Tipton	705	775
Wabash	2073	1142
Wells	843	1019
Total	13885	11796

Maj. for Shanks, 2089.

Total Vote of the State.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj's.
Governor	Lane....136725	Hendricks..126968	—9757
Lieut. Gov.	Morton..136470	Turpie.....126292	—10178
Auditor	Lange ..136007	Rhodine.....126361	—9646
Sec. State	Peelle ..136190	Schlater.....126580	—9610
Treasurer	Harvey..137040	Cunning'm..126514	—10526
Sup. P. In.	Fletcher.137129	Rugg.....125746	—11383
Att'y Gen.	Jones...131472	Hord.....123271	—8201
S. C. Rep.	Harrison134924	Kerr.....125236	—8688
S. C. Clerk	Jones....132933	O'Brien....122813	—10120

The Legislature is Republican in both branches.

FLORIDA.

Counties.	Pres., 1860. Union Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Pres., 1856. Am. Dem. Fill.	Dem. Buch.	Gov., 1860. Opp. H'pk's.	Dem. Mill's.
Alachua	196	527	5	142	361	193	515
Brevard	—	—	—	New Co.		—	—
Calhoun	—	—	—	50	71	—	—
Clay	114	67	—	New Co.		138	67
Columbia	214	406	3	460	462	283	229
Dade	—	—	—	No return.		—	—
Duval	196	346	51	434	341	275	231
Escambia	377	192	97	234	249	396	151
Franklin	61	284	—	96	177	41	146
Gadsden	384	392	—	300	328	426	352
Hamilton	111	243	23	157	180	179	245
Hernando	—	—	—	40	101	67	212
Hillsboro'	—	—	—	173	365	43	345
Holmes	74	115	—	87	76	80	90
Jackson	462	512	—	457	431	470	513
Jefferson	158	487	—	145	390	175	427
Lafayette	80	99	—	New Co.		92	109
Leon	282	482	1	294	414	352	400
Levy	—	—	—	55	45	—	—
Liberty	75	75	—	63	88	99	79
Madison	226	444	—	300	454	287	423
Manatee	—	—	—	31	24	9	30
Marion	99	511	—	210	324	284	406
Monroe	60	219	—	54	223	45	199
Nassau	82	291	1	70	133	71	260
New River	179	278	7	New Co.		222	172
Orange	—	—	—	53	51	—	—
Putnam	65	120	—	25	70	110	149
St. John's	74	211	—	75	198	104	198
Sumter	—	—	—	49	100	—	—
Suwannee	145	144	5	New Co.		—	—
Santa Rosa	—	—	—	334	200	319	256
Taylor	64	88	—	New Co.		70	83
Volusia	—	—	—	41	53	89	65
Wakulla	115	177	—	149	169	143	168
Washington	61	151	—	72	153	86	157
Walton	173	151	—	148	129	198	191
Total	5437	8543	387	4633	6858	5815	6937

Breckinridge over Bell, 3106; Buchanan over Fillmore, 1223; Milton over Hopkins, 1722.

Congress.—Allen, *Opp.*, 5172; Hilton, *Dem.*, 7722.

Note.—The footings for President above are the official figures, while the detailed vote is imperfect.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Pres., 1856. Rep. Frem.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Dem. Fill.
Allegan	1806	1544	1	11	1626	1627	39
Apena	82	38	—	—	—	—	—
Barry	1901	1038	—	28	1496	872	69
Bay	311	324	2	—	—	—	—
Berrien	2629	2337	24	52	1926	1640	132
Branch	3074	1558	1	19	2808	1322	14
Calhoun	4072	2449	58	45	3496	2151	122
Cass	2068	1624	4	34	1703	1165	41
Cheboygan	20	74	—	—	No return.		
Chippewa	64	89	—	—	No return.		
Clinton	1569	1273	—	—	1358	1034	14
Eaton	2135	1328	—	6	1888	1228	15
Emmet	30	168	—	—	No return.		
Genesee	2832	1920	22	—	2635	1538	110
Gd. Traverse	407	198	—	—	157	243	2
Gratiot	496	314	—	—	388	136	—
Hillsdale	3749	1719	12	25	3446	1408	87
Houghton	—	—	—	—	201	393	1
Huron	299	209	—	—	No return.		
Ingham	2181	1838	—	3	1849	1534	25
Ionia	2231	1294	3	6	2002	1154	32
Iosco	20	41	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson	3396	2506	3	46	2996	2118	46
Kalamazoo	3230	2031	38	4	2803	1620	50
Kent	3647	2540	7	87	2931	2516	93
Lapeer	1762	1222	5	8	1579	995	31
Lenawee	5080	3510	28	57	4499	2779	167
Livingston	2075	2003	—	4	1765	1711	18
Mackinaw	41	89	—	—	No return.		
Macomb	2534	2166	15	15	2210	1845	30
Manistee	126	58	—	—	No return.		
Manitou	56	67	—	—	—	—	—
Marquette	No return.				79	77	20
Mason	89	49	—	—	52	12	—
Mecosta	109	55	—	—	New Co.		
Midland	187	43	—	—	169	43	2
Monroe	2282	2185	—	10	1777	1703	34
Montcalm	565	361	—	—	414	265	7
Muskegon	502	241	—	1	New Co.		
Newaygo	364	207	—	—	No return.		
Oakland	4411	3768	19	83	4105	3276	71
Oceana	192	158	—	—	82	21	—
Isabella	123	131	—	—	New Co.		
Ontonagon	331	300	—	—	No return.		
Ottawa	1414	1217	—	—	1392	998	39
Saginaw	1479	1206	8	8	1042	1222	17
Sanilac	899	396	—	9	808	201	1
Shiawassee	1606	1221	7	7	1304	1105	36
St. Clair	2589	1955	19	87	1807	1521	21
St. Joseph	2832	1980	—	21	2324	1475	12
Tuscola	747	350	—	—	442	242	4
Van Buren	2175	1274	—	26	1710	1031	34
Washtenaw	4286	3630	25	56	3570	2833	109
Wayne	7325	6701	139	102	5250	5777	205
Total	88480	65057	405	805	71762	52136	1660

Lincoln over Douglas, 23423; Fremont over Buchanan, 19626.

Vote for State Officers.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Governor	Blair ... 87806	Barry..... 67221	—20585
Lt.-Gov.	Birney . 87959	Fenton.... 67081	—20928
Sec. State	Porter.. 88380	Francis.... 66664	—21616
Treasurer	Owen .. 88495	Farnsworth 66353	—22143
Auditor	Berry... 88398	Penoyer .. 66552	—21746
Att'y Gen.	Upson .. 88399	Joslin..... 66579	—21820
Sup. P. I.	Gregory 88386	Shearman. 66606	—21780
Com. L. O.	Lacey .. 88428	Smith..... 65515	—23913

Congress.

Dist.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
I.	Granger..... 16987	Lathrop.... 15216	—1771
II.	Beaman 19173	Coffenberry 12699	—6474
III.	Kellogg 20042	Church 19970	—9072
IV.	Trowbridge . 23078	Thompson.. 18287	—4791

Total Republican majority..... 23108

Legislature.

Senate....Republicans, 30; Democrats, 2.
House....Republicans, 70; Democrats, 10.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp	Sal'ry	Leg're Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama	Montgomery	Andrew B. Moore	Dec. 1861	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Henry M. Rector	Nov. 1864	2,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	John G. Downey	Dec. 1861	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*William A. Buckingham*	May, 1861	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	William Burton	Jan. 1863	1,333	1 Tu. June	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahassee	John Milton	Nov. 1861	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1861	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	*Richard Yates*	Jan. 1865	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	*Henry S. Lane*	Jan. 1865	1,300	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	*Samuel J. Kirkwood*	Jan. 1862	1,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Beriah Magoffin	Aug. 1863	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Thomas O. Moore	Jan. 1862	4,000	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	*Israel Washburn, Jr.*	Jan. 1862	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	THOMAS H. HICKS	Jan. 1862	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*John A. Andrew*	Jan. 1862	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	*Austin Blair*	Jan. 1863	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	*Alexander Ramsey*	Jan. 1862	2,500	1 M. Dec.	2 Tu. Oct.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. Pettus	Jan. 1862	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Claiborne F. Jackson	Dec. 1863	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	*Ichabod Goodwin*	June, 1861	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	*Charles S. Olden*	Jan. 1863	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*Edwin D. Morgan*	Jan. 1863	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	John W. Ellis	Jan. 1863	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*William Dennison, jr.*	Jan. 1862	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	Eugene City	John Whittaker				
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	*Andrew G. Curtin*	Jan. 1864	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	May, 1861	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	Francis W. Pickens	Dec. 1862	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Isham G. Harris	Oct. 1861	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Samuel Houston	Dec. 1861	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Erastus Fairbanks*	Oct. 1861	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	John Letcher	Jan. 1864	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Alexander W. Randall*	Dec. 1861	1,200	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*New Mexico*, Abraham Rencher; *Washington*, Fayette McMullen; *Nebraska*, Samuel W. Black; *Utah*, Alfred Cumming; *Kansas*, Samuel Medary. The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Democrats in Roman; Repub'ns in *Italics*; others in SMALL CAPS.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln.	*Dem.* Douglas.	*Dem.* Breck'ge.	*Union.* Bell.	*Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch'n.	*Am.* Fill'more.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.
Alabama	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,552	15,028	26,881	—
Arkansas	—	5,227	28,732	20,094	—	21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173	—
California	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100
Connecticut	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62
Florida	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318	—
Georgia	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,228	16,660	34,705	—
Illinois	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454	64,934	80,597	9,966
Indiana	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,340	6,929
Iowa	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,856	17,763	1,604
Kentucky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265
Louisiana	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647	—
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	3,980	3,325	32,543	41,060	8,030
Maryland	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,946	40,020	54
Massachusetts	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679	52,683	44,569	28,023
Michigan	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,809	41,842	7,237
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196	17,548	26,876	—
Missouri	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353	—
N. Hampshire	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695
New Jersey	58,324	*62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350
New York	353,804	*303,329	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,504	234,882	262,083	25,329
North Carolina	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59
Ohio	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126	152,526	169,220	31,682
Oregon	5,270	5,951	5,006	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202	179,174	198,568	8,525
Rhode Island	12,244	*7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644
South Carolina	Electors	chosen	by Legi	slature						
Tennessee	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,178	58,898	57,018	—
Texas	—	—	47,548	*15,438	—	31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552	—
Vermont	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621
Virginia	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310	58,572	73,858	—
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	579	22,240	33,658	8,814
Total	1,857,610	1,365,976	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,803,029	874,625	1,386,144	1,600,513	156,149

Lincoln over Douglas, 491,634; Buchanan over Fremont, 460,865; Pierce over Scott, 214,369. * Fusion.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, *President of the United States*..... Salary $25,000
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *Vice President*..... " 6,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $8,000
SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

SAM'L NELSON, of N. York, *Associate Justice*. | JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, *Associate Justice*.
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " " | NATHAN SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
JOHN M. WAYNE, of Ga., " " | Vacancy.
Vacancy. | Vacancy.

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd.
Austria	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.	$12,000	1861
Brasil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	1861
Chili	Santiago	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.	10,000	1861
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	12,000	1861
France	Paris	William L. Dayton, N. J.	17,500	1861
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Italy	Turin	George P. Marsh, Vt.	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Thomas Corwin, Ohio	12,000	1861
Peru	Lima	Christopher Robinson, R. I.	10,000	1861
Prussia	Berlin	Norman B. Judd, Ill.	12,000	1861
Russia	St. Petersburg	Simon Cameron, Pa.	12,000	1861
Spain	Madrid	Carl Schurz, Wis.	12,000	1861

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confederation	Parana	Robert M. Palmer, Pa.	7,500	1861
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sandford, Conn.	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	David K. Cartter, Ohio	7,500	1861
Costa Rica	San Jose	Charles N. Riotte, Texas	7,500	1861
Denmark	Copenhagen	Bradford R. Wood, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Equador	Quito	Frederick Hassaurek, Ohio	7,500	1861
Guatemala	Guatemala	Elisha O. Crosby, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Honduras	Comayagua	H. G Wells, Mich.	7,500	1861
Japan	Yedo	Robert H. Pruyn, N. Y.	7,500	1859
Netherlands	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine	7,500	1861
New Granada	Bogota	Allan A. Benton, Ky.	7,500	1861
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	1861
Rome	Rome	Alexander W. Randall, Wis.	7,500	1861
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Jacob S. Haldeman, Pa.	7,500	1861
Switzerland	Berne	George G. Fogg, N. H.	7,500	1861
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caraccas	Henry T. Blow, Mo.	7,500	1858

COMMISSIONERS.

Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	Thomas J. Dryer, Cal.	7,500	1861
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.	7,500	1861

XXXVIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

SENATE.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *President ex-officio.*

[Republicans (in Roman), 31; Democrats (in *Italics*), 10; Unionists (in SMALL CAPS), 7; vacancies, 2. Total, 50. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.
1863 *Milton S. Latham*, ...Sacramento.
1867 **Joseph A. McDougall*,.....San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.
1863 James Dixon,.....Hartford.
1867 Lafayette S. Foster,.....Norwich.

DELAWARE.
1863 *James A. Bayard*,.....Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury*,.....Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.
1865 *Orville H. Browning,.....Quincy.
1867 Lyman Trumbull,.....Alton.

INDIANA.
1863 [Vacancy.] .....
1867 *Henry S. Lane, ...Crawfordsville.

IOWA.
1865 James W. Grimes, ...Burlington.
1867 James Harlan, ...Mount Pleasant.

KANSAS.
1865 *James H. Lane,.....Lawrence.
1867 *Samuel C. Pomeroy,.....Atchison.

KENTUCKY.
1865 *Lazarus W. Powell*, ...Henderson.
1867 *GARRET DAVIS, ...Paris.

MAINE.
1863 *Lot M. Morrill,.....Augusta.
1865 William Pitt Fessenden,....Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1863 Charles Sumner,.....Boston.
1865 Henry Wilson,.....Natick.

MARYLAND.
1863 ANTHONY KENNEDY,.....Ellicott's Mills.
1867 *James A. Pearce*, ...Chestertown.

MICHIGAN.
1863 Zachariah Chandler,.....Detroit.
1865 Jacob M. Howard,.....Detroit.

MINNESOTA.
1863 *Henry M. Rice*,..... St. Paul.
1865 Morton S. Wilkinson, ...Mankato.

MISSOURI.
1863 ROBERT WILSON,.....
1867 JOHN B. HENDERSON,.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1863 John P. Hale,.....Dover.
1867 Daniel Clark,.....Manchester.

NEW YORK.
1863 Preston King,.....Ogdensburg.
1867 *Ira Harris,.....Albany.

NEW JERSEY.
1863 *John R. Thomson*,..... Princeton.
1865 John C. Ten Eyck,.....Mount Holly.

OHIO.
1863 Benjamin F. Wade,.....Jefferson.
1867 *John Sherman,.....Mansfield.

OREGON.
1865 **Benjamin Stark*,† .....Portland.
1867 **George W. Nesmith*,.....Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1863 *David Wilmot, ...Towanda.
1867 *Edgar Cowan, ...Greensburg.

RHODE ISLAND.
1863 James F. Simmons, ...Providence.
1865 Henry B. Anthony,.....Providence.

TENNESSEE.
1863 ANDREW JOHNSON,.....Greenville.
1865 [Vacancy—seceded.]

VERMONT.
1863 Solomon Foot,.....Rutland.
1867 Jacob Collamer,.....Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.
1863 *WAITMAN T. WILLEY,....Morgantown.
1865 *JAMES S. CARLILE, ...Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.
1863 James R. Doolittle,.....Racine.
1867 *Timothy O. Howe,.....Green Bay.

THE REBEL SENATE.

ALABAMA.
William L. Yancy,
Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson,
Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.
A. R. Maxwell,
J. M. Baker.

GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs,
Benjamin H. Hill.

KENTUCKY.
Henry C. Burnett,
Willi E. Simms.

LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow,
Thomas J. Semmes

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown,
James Phelan.

MISSOURI.
John B. Clark,
R. S. Y. Peyton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis,
William S. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
R. Barnwell Rhett,
James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.
Gustavus A. Henry,
Landon C. Haynes.

TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall,
W. S. Oldham.

VIRGINIA.
R. M. T. Hunter,
Wm. Ballard Preston.

* Not members of the XXXVIth Congress.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. E. D. Baker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, *Speaker*.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, *Clerk*.

[Republicans in Roman, 106; Democrats in *Italics*, 43; Unionists in SMALL CAPS, 28; Vacancies, 2. Total, 178.]

CALIFORNIA.

1 Aaron A. Sargent, ...Nevada.
2 T. G. Phelps, ...San Mateo.

CONNECTICUT.

1 *Dwight Loomis, ...Hookville.
2 *James E. English*, ...New Haven.
3 *Alfred A. Burnham, ...Windham.
4 *George C. Woodruff*, ...Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

1 GEORGE P. FISHER, ...Dover.

ILLINOIS.

1 *Elihu B. Washburne, ...Galena.
2 Isaac N. Arnold, ...Chicago.
3 *Owen Lovejoy, ...Princeton.
4 *William Kellogg, ...Canton.
5 *William A. Richardson*, ...Quincy.
6 [Vacancy.]
7 *James C. Robinson*, ...Marshall.
8 *Philip B. Fouke*, ...Belleville.
9 *John A. Logan*, ...Benton.

INDIANA.

1 *John Law*, ...Evansville.
2 *James A. Cravens*, ...Hardinsburg.
3 *William McKee Dunn, ...Madison.
4 *William S. Holman*, ...Aurora.
5 George W. Julian, ...Centreville.
6 *Albert G. Porter, ...Indianapolis.
7 *Daniel W. Voorhees*, ...Terre Haute.
8 Albert S. White, ...Stockwell.
9 *Schuyler Colfax, ...South Bend.
10 William Mitchell, ...Kendallville.
11 John P. C. Shanks, ...Jay Court House.

IOWA.

1 James F. Wilson, ...Fairfield.
2 *William Vandever, ...Dubuque.

KANSAS.

1 Martin F. Conway, ...Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1 [Vacancy—expelled.]
2 JAMES S. JACKSON, ...Hopkinsville.
3 HENRY GRIDER, ...Bowling Green.
4 AARON HARDING, ...Greensburg.
5 CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, ...Bardstown.
6 GEORGE W. DUNLAP, ...Lancaster.
7 *ROBERT MALLORY, ...La Grange.
8 JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, ...Frankfort.
9 WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH, ...Maysville.
10 JOHN W. MENZIES, ...Covington.

MAINE.

1 John N. Goodwin, ...South Berwick.
2 Charles W. Walton, ...Auburn.
3 Samuel C. Fessenden, ...Rockland.
4 Anson P. Morrill, ...Readfield.
5 John H. Rice, ...Foxcroft.
6 Frederick A. Pike, ...Calais.

MARYLAND.

1 JOHN W. CRISFIELD, ...Princess Anne.
2 *EDWIN H. WEBSTER, ...Belair.
3 CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, ...Baltimore.
4 *Henry May*, ...Baltimore.
5 FRANCIS THOMAS, ...Frankville.
6 CHARLES B. CALVERT, ...Bladensburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 *Thomas D. Eliot, ...New Bedford.
2 *James Buffinton, ...Fall River.
3 Benjamin F. Thomas, ...Boston.
4 *Alexander H. Rice, ...Boston.
5 Samuel Hooper, ...Boston.
6 *John B. Alley, ...Lynn.
7 *Daniel W. Gooch, ...Melrose.
8 *Charles R. Train, ...Framingham.
9 Goldsmith F. Bailey, ...Fitchburg.
10 *Charles Delano, ...Northampton.
11 *Henry L. Dawes, ...North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

1 Bradley F. Granger, ...Ann Arbor.
2 Fernando C. Beaman, ...Adrian.
3 *Francis W. Kellogg, ...Grand Rapids.
4 Rowland E. Trowbridge, ...Birmingham.

MINNESOTA.

1 *Cyrus Aldrich, ...Minneapolis.
2 *William Windom, ...Winona.

MISSOURI.

1 *Francis P. Blair, jr, ...St. Louis.
2 JAMES S. ROLLINS, ...Columbia.
3 WILLIAM A. HALL, ...Randolph Co.
4 *Elijah F. Norton*, ...Platte City.
5 THOMAS L. PRICE, ...Jefferson City.
6 *John S. Phelps*, ...Springfield.
7 *John W. Noell*, ...Perryville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 *Gilman Marston, ...Exeter.
2 Edward H. Rollins, ...Concord.
3 *Thomas M. Edwards, ...Keene.

NEW JERSEY.

1 *John T. Nixon, ...Bridgeton.
2 *John L. N. Stratton, ...Mount Holly.
3 *William G. Steele*, ...Somerville.
4 *George T. Cobb*, ...Morristown.
5 *Nehemiah Perry*, ...Newark.

NEW YORK.

1 *Edward H. Smith*, ...Smithtown.
2 *Moses F. Odell*, ...Brooklyn.
3 *Benjamin Wood*, ...New York.
4 *James E. Kerrigan*, ...New York.
5 William Wall, ...New York.
6 Frederick A. Conkling, ...New York.
7 *Elijah Ward*, ...New York.
8 *Isaac C. Delaplaine*, ...New York.
9 *Edward Haight*, ...Westchester.
10 *Charles H. Van Wyck, ...Bloomingburg.
11 *John B. Steele*, ...Kingston.
12 Stephen Baker, ...Poughkeepsie.
13 *Abraham B. Olin, ...Troy.
14 *Erastus Corning*, ...Albany.
15 *James B. McKean, ...Saratoga Springs.
16 William A. Wheeler, ...Malone.
17 Socrates N. Sherman, ...Ogdensburg.
18 *Chauncy Vibbard*, ...Schenectady.
19 Richard Franchot, ...Schenectady.
20 *Roscoe Conkling, ...Utica.
21 *R. Holland Duell, ...Cortland Village.
22 William E. Lansing, ...Chittenango.
23 Ambrose W. Clark, ...Watertown.
24 *Charles B. Sedgwick, ...Syracuse.
25 Theodore M. Pomeroy, ...Auburn.
26 Jacob P. Chamberlain, ...Seneca Falls.
27 Alexander S. Diven, ...Elmira.

28 Robert B. Van Volkenburg . Bath.
29 *Alfred Ely, ... Rochester.
30 *Augustus Frank, ... Warsaw.
31 Burt Van Horn, ... Newfane.
32 *Elbridge G. Spaulding, ... Buffalo.
33 *Reuben E. Fenton, ... Frewsburg.

OHIO.

1 *George H. Pendleton, ... Cincinnati.
2 *John A. Gurley, ... Cincinnati.
3 *Clement L. Vallandigham, ... Dayton.
4 *William Allen, ... Greenville.
5 *James M. Ashley, ... Toledo.
6 Chilton A. White, ... Georgetown.
7 Richard A. Harrison, ... London.
8 Samuel Shellabarger, ... Springfield.
9 Warren P. Noble, ... Tiffin.
10 *Carey A. Trimble, ... Chillicothe.
11 Valentine B. Horton, ... Pomeroy.
12 *Samuel S. Cox, ... Columbus.
13 Samuel T. Worcester, ... Norwalk.
14 *Harrison G. Blake, ... Medina.
15 Robert H. Nugen, ... Newcomerstown.
16 William P. Cutler, ... Constitution.
17 James R. Morris, ... Woodfield.
18 *Sidney Edgerton, ... Tallmadge.
19 Albert G. Riddle, ... Cleveland.
20 *John Hutchins, ... Warren.
21 *John A. Bingham, ... Cadiz.

OREGON.

1 George K. Shiel, ... Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 William E. Lehman, ... Philadelphia.
2 Charles J. Biddle, ... Philadelphia.
3 *John P. Verree, ... Philadelphia.
4 William D. Kelley, ... Philadelphia.
5 William Morris Davis, ... Milestowh.
6 *John Hickman, ... West Chester.
7 Thomas B. Cooper, ... Coopersburg.
8 Sydenham E. Ancona, ... Reading.
9 *Thaddeus Stevens, ... Lancaster.
10 *John W. Killinger, ... Lebanon.
11 *James H. Campbell, ... Pottsville.
12 Hendrick B. Wright, ... Wilkesbarre.
13 Philip Johnson, ... Easton.
14 *Galusha A. Grow, ... Glenwood.
15 *James T. Hale, ... Bellefonte.
16 Joseph Bailey, ... Newport.
17 *Edward McPherson, ... Gettysburg.
18 *Samuel S. Blair, ... Hollidaysburg.
19 *John Covode, ... Lockport Station.
20 Jesse Lazear, ... Waynesburg.
21 *James K. Morehead, ... Pittsburg.
22 *Robert McKnight, ... Pittsburg.
23 John W. Wallace, ... Newcastle.
24 John Patton, ... Curwensville.
25 *Elijah Babbitt, ... Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 George H. Brown, ... Providence.
2 William P. Sheffield, ... Newport.

TENNESSEE.

2 *Horace Maynard, ... Knoxville.

VERMONT.

1 *Ezekiel P. Walton, ... Montpelier.
2 *Justin S. Morrill, ... Strafford.
3 Portus Baxter, ... Derby Line.

VIRGINIA.

7 Charles H. Upton, ... Falls Church.
8 Edmund Pendleton, ... Martinsburg.
10 William G. Brown, ... Kingwood.
11 Jacob B. Blair, ... Parkersburg.
12 Kellian V. Whaley, ... Ceredo.

WISCONSIN.

1 *John F. Potter, ... East Troy.
2 Luther Hanchett, ... Stevens' Point.
3 A. Scott Sloan, ... Beaver Dam.

Delegates from Territories.

COLORADO.

Hiram P. Bennett, ... Denver City.

DAKOTA.

John B. S. Todd, ... Fort Randall.

NEBRASKA.

Samuel G. Daily, ... Pierce, Nemaha Co.

NEVADA.

John C. Cradlebaugh, ... Carson City.

NEW MEXICO.

John S. Watts, ... Santa Fé.

UTAH.

John M. Bernhisel, ... Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.

James H. Wallace, ... Olympia.

* Members of the last House.

THE REBEL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

E. L. Dargan,
W. P. Chilton,
James L. Pugh,
J. L. M. Curry,
W. R. Smith,
John P. Rawls,
Thomas J. Foster,
D. Clopton,
L. F. Lyon.

ARKANSAS.

Felix J. Batson,
Grandison D. Royster,
Augustus H. Garland,
Thomas B. Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B. Deakins,
—— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

A. H. Keenan,
Hines Holt,
A. R. Wright,
Julien Hartridge,
Lucius J. Gartrell,
William W. Clark,
Robert P. Trippe,
David W. Lewis,
C. J. Munnalyn,
Hardy Strickland.

KENTUCKY.

Daniel P. White,
Thomas B. Monroe,
J. H. Ford,
John J. Thomas,
T. D. Burrell,
George W. Ewing,
George B. Hodges,
Thomas Johnson.

LOUISIANA.

D. F. Kenner,
Charles Villers,
John Perkins, jr.,
C. W. Conrad,
Henry Marshall,
Lucien Dupose.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J. McRae,
J. W. Clapp,
Reuben Davis,
Israel Welsh,
H. C. Chambers,
O. R. Singleton,
E. Barksdale.

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,
Casper W. Bell,
George G. Vest,
A. H. Conrow,
W. W. Cook,
Thomas W. Freeman,
Thomas A. Harris.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. N. H. Smith,
Robert Bridges,
Owen R. Keenan,
J. D. McDowell,
Thomas S. Ashe,
Archibald Arrington,
Robert McLean,
William Lander,
R. S. Garther,
A. S. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W. W. Boyce,
W. Porcher Miles,
M. L. Bonham,
John McQueen,
L. M. Ager,
James Farran.

TENNESSEE.

D. M. Currin,
J. D. C. Atkins,
H. E. Foster,
Thomas Menees,
George W. Jones,
M. P. Gentry,
W. G. Swann,
W. H. Tibbs,
E. L. Gardner,
J. T. Heiskell.

TEXAS.

John A. Wilcox,
Peter W. Gregg,
C. C. Herbert,
W. B. Wright,
Malcolm P. Graham,
S. B. F. Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

John R. Chambliss,
Muscoe R. H. Garnett,
John Tyler,
Roger A. Pryor,
Thomas S. Bocock,
John Goode, jr.,
James P. Holcomb,
D C. Dejarnette,
William Smith,
A. R. Boteler,
John B. Baldwin,
W. R. Staples,
Walter Preston,
A. G. Jenkins,
Robert Johnson,
Charles H. Russell.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

THE TARIFFS OF 1861.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

An Act to provide for the Payment of outstanding Treasury Notes, to authorize a Loan, to regulate and fix Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes—Approved March 2, 1861.—The first four sections of this act authorise the President to borrow $10,000,000, and provide for its appropriation.

The remaining sections refer to Duties on Imports, and are as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 1st day of April, 1861, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied on the goods, wares, and merchandise, herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

First: On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process; and on sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process, and not refined, ¾ of 1 cent per lb.; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, 2 cts. per lb.; on sugars, after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 4 cts. per lb.: *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses 2 cts. per gall.; on confectionery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

SEC. 6. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

BRANDY, DISTILLED SPIRITS, CORDIALS, ETC.

First: On brandy, for first-proof, $1 per gall.; on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first-proof, 40 cts. per gall.; on spirits from other materials, for first-proof, 40 cts. per gall.; on cordials and liquors of all kinds, 50 cts. per gall.; on arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise provided for, 50 cts. per gall.; on bay rum, 25 cts. per gall.; *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy spirits, and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first-proof, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than first-proof, on wines of all kinds, 40 per cent. ad val.: *Provided*, That all imitations of brandy, or spirits, or of any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to represent: *Provided further*, That brandies, or other spirituous liquors may be imported in bottles, when the package shall contain not less than one dozen, and all bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate established by this act, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors, subject to duty as hereinbefore mentioned; on ale, porter, and beer, in bottles, 25 cts. per gall.; otherwise than in bottles, 15 cts.; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, 33½ per cent. ad val.

CIGARS, SNUFF, AND TOBACCO.

Second: On cigars of all kinds, valued at $5 or under per 1,000, 20 cts. per lb.; over $5 and not over $10, 40 cts. per lb.; and over $10, 60 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto, 10 per cent. ad val.; on snuff 10 cts. per lb.; on unmanufactured tobacco, in leaf, 25 per cent. ad val.; on all other manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, 30 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 7. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

BAR-IRON.

First: On bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch, or more than 7 ins. wide, nor less than ¼ in. or more than 2 ins. thick; rounds, not less than ½ in. or more than 4 ins. in diameter; and squares not less than ½ in. or more than 4 ins. square, $15 per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: *And provided, further*, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 30 per cent. ad val.; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes made to patterns and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture and not exceeding 6 ins. high, $12 per ton; on boiler plate iron, $20 per ton; on iron wire drawn and finished, not more than ¼ of 1 in. in diameter nor less than No. 16 wire gauge, 75 cts. per 100 lbs., and 15 per cent. ad val.; over No. 16 and not over No. 25 wire gauge, $1 50 per 100 lbs., and in addition 15 per cent. ad val.; over or finer than No. 25 wire gauge, $2 per 100 lbs., and in addition 15 per cent. ad val.: on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for, $30 per ton.

PIG-IRON.

Second: On iron in pigs, $6 per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad-irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates, 1 ct. per lb.; on cast iron steam, gas, and water pipe, 50 cts. per 100 lbs.; on cast iron butts and hinges, 2 cts. per lb.; on hollow ware, glazed or tinned, 2½ cts.

per lb.; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent. ad val.

OLD SCRAP IRON.

Third: On old scrap iron, $6 per ton: *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured.

BAND AND HOOP IRON.

Fourth: On band and hoop iron, slit rods, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton; on cut nails and spikes, 1 ct. per lb.; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, $1 25 per 100 lbs; on anchors, or parts thereof, $1 50 per 100 lbs.; on wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, 2 cts. per lb.; on bed screws and wrought hinges, 1½ ct. per lb.; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains made of wire or rods ½ in. in diameter or over, 1½ ct. per lb.; under ½ in. in diameter, and not under ¼ in., 2 cts. per lb.; under ¼ in. in diameter, and not under No. 9 wire gauge, 2½ cts. per lb.; under No. 9 wire gauge, 25 per cent. ad val.; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles, and parts thereof, and malleable irons in castings, not otherwise provided for, 2 cts. per lb.; on horse-shoe nails, 3½ cts. per lb.; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues of wrought iron, 2 cts. per lb.; on wrought iron railroad chairs and on wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, $25 per ton; on cut tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. to the 1,000, 2 cts. per 1,000; exceeding 16 oz. to the 1,000, 2 cts. per lb.

SMOOTH, ETC., SHEET IRON.

Fifth: On smooth or polished sheet iron by whatever name designated, 2 cts. per lb.; on other sheet iron, common or black not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, $20 per ton; thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, $25 per ton; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, $30 per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with zinc, 2 cts. per lb.; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or parts thereof, and steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 lbs. or more, 1½ ct. per lb.; on screws commonly called wood screws, 2 ins. or over in length, 5 cts.; less than 2 ins. in length, 8 cts.; on screws washed or plated, and all other screws of iron or any other metal, 30 per cent. ad val.; on all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad val.

STEEL.

Sixth: On all steel in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire not less than ¼ in. in diameter, valued at 7 cts. per lb. or less, 1½ ct. per lb.; valued at above 7 cts. per lb., and not above 11 cts. per lb., 2 cts. per lb.; steel in any form not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. ad val.; on steel wire less than ¼ in. in diameter, and not less than No. 16 wire gauge, $3 per 100 lbs., and in addition thereto 15 per cent. ad val.; less or finer than No. 16 wire gauge, $3 50 per 100 lbs., and in addition thereto 15 per cent. ad val.; on cross-cut saws, 8 cts. per lineal foot; on mill, pit, and drag saws, not over 9 ins. wide, 13½ cts.; over 9 ins. wide, 20 cts.; on skates costing 20 cts., or less per pair, 6 cts. per pair; on those costing over 20 cts. per pair, 30 per cent. ad val.; on all manufactures of steel or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad val.: *Provided*, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

COAL.

Seventh: On bituminous coal, $1 per ton of 28 bush., 80 lbs. to the bushel; on all other coal, 50 cts. per ton of 28 bush., 80 lbs. to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal 25 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 8. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

LEAD.

First: On lead in pigs and bars, 1 ct. per lb.; on old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, 1 ct.; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, 1½ ct.; on pewter when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 1 ct. per lb.

COPPER.

Second: On copper in pigs, bars, and ingots, 2 cts. per lb.; on copper when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 1½ ct.; on sheathing copper, in sheets 48 ins. long and 14 ins. wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. the square foot, 2 cts. per lb.; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent. ad val.; on zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, manufactured, in blocks or pigs, $1 per 100 lbs.; on zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, in sheets, 1½ ct. per lb.

SEC. 9. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties:

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, ETC.

First: On white lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, red lead, and litharge, 1½ ct. per lb.; on sugar of lead or acetate of lead and nitrate of lead, chromate and bichromate of potash, 3 cts.; on hydriodate, and prussiate of potash and chromic acid, and salts of iodine, and resublimed iodine, 15 per cent. ad val.; on whiting, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.; on Paris white, pipe clay, and ochres or ochrey earths not otherwise provided for, when dry, 35 cts. per 100 lbs.; when ground in oil, $1 35 per 100 lbs.; on umber, 50 cts. per 100 lbs.; on putty, 1 ct. per lb.; on linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, and rapeseed oil, 20 cts. per gall; on kerosene oil, and all other coal oils, 10 cts. per gall.; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake, 50 cts. per 100 lbs.; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.; on bleaching powders, 15 cts. per 100 lbs.; on refined camphor, 6 cts. per lb.; on refined borax, 3 cts.; on tallow, 1 ct.; on tallow candles, 2 cts.: on spermaceti or wax candles and tapers, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, 3 cts.; on stearine candles, and all other candles and tapers, 4 cts. per lb.; on spirits of turpentine, 10 cts. per gall.; on opium, $1 per lb.; on morphine and its salts, $1 per oz.; on liquorice paste, or juice, 3 cts. per lb.

SEC. 10. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

SALT.

First: On salt, 4 cts. per bush. of 56 lbs.: *Provided*, That salt imported in bags, or not in bulk, shall pay a duty of 6 cts. per bush. of 56 lbs.; on bristles, 4 cts. per lb.; on honey, 10 cts. per gall.; on vinegar, 6 cts. per gall.; on mackerel, $2 per bbl.; on herrings, pickled or salted, $1 per bbl.; on pickled salmon, $3 per bbl.; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, $1 50 per bbl.; on all other foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, 50 cts. per 100 lbs.

BEEF, PORK, CORN, RICE, ETC.

Second: On beef and pork, 1 ct. per lb.; on hams and bacon, 2 cts.; on cheese, 4 cts.; on wheat, 20 cts. per bush.; on butter, 4 cts. per lb.; on lard, 2 cts.; on rye and barley, 15 cts. per bush.; on Indian corn or maize, 10 cts.; on oats, 10 cts.; on potatoes, 10 cts.; on cleaned rice, 1 ct. per lb.; on uncleaned rice or paddy, 50 cts. per 100 lbs.; on sago and sago flour, 50 cts. per 100 lbs.; on flaxseed or linseed, 16 cts. per bush. of 56 lbs.; on hemp and rapeseed, 10 cts. per bush. of 56 lbs.; on raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 11. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

SPICES, CURRANTS, FIGS, NUTS, ETC.

First: On cassia, 4 cts. per lb.; on cassia buds, 8 cts.; on cloves, 4 cts.; on pepper, 2 cts.; on Cayenne pepper, 8 cts.; on ground Cayenne pepper, 4 cts.; on pimento, 2 cts.; on cinnamon, 10 cts.; on mace and nutmegs, 15 cts.; on prunes, 2 cts.; on plums, 1 ct.; on dates, ½ ct.; on currants, 2 cts.; on figs, 3 cts.; on sultana, muscatel and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, 2 cts.; on all other raisins, 1 ct.; on almonds, 2 cts.; on shelled almonds, 4 cts.; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dying, 1 ct.

SEC. 12. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

UNMANUFACTURED WOOL AND HAIR.

First: On all wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be less than 18 cts. per lb., 5 per cent. ad val.; exceeding 18 cts. lb., and not exceeding 24 cts. per lb., 3 cts. per lb.; exceeding 24 cts. per lb., 9 cts. per lb.: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practised, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to 18 cts. per lb. or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of 9 cts. per lb., anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package shall be appraised at a rate exceeding 24 cts. per lb., it shall be charged with a duty of 9 cts. per lb.: *Provided, further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than 10 per cent., the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *Provided, also*, That sheep skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 13. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

CARPETS.

First: On Wilton, Saxony and Aubusson, Axminster patent velvet, Tournay velvet and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at $1 25 or under per square yard, 40 cts. per square yard; valued at over $1 25 per square yard, 50 cts. per square yard: *Provided*, That no carpet or rugs of the above description shall pay a duty less than 25 per cent. ad val.; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting printed on the warp or otherwise, 30 cts. per square yard; on all treble-ingrain and worsted-chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, 25 cts.; on hemp or jute carpeting, 4 cts.; on druggets, beckings and felt carpets and carpeting printed, colored or otherwise, 20 cts.; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of 30 per cent. ad val.: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character; on all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, a duty of 30 per cent. ad val.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Second: On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of 12 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto 25 per cent. ad val.; on endless belts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, 25 per cent. ad val.; on all flannels valued at 30 cts. or less per square yard, 25 per cent. ad val.; valued above 30 cts. per square yard, and all flannels colored, printed or plaided, and flannels composed in part of cotton or silk, 30 per cent. ad val.; on hats of wool, 30 per cent. ad val.; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at 50 cts. and not over $1 per lb., 12 cts. per lb., and in addition

thereto 15 per cent. ad val.; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at over $1 per lb., 12 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto 25 per cent. ad val.; on woollen and worsted yarns, or yarns for carpets, valued under 50 cts. per lb., and not exceeding in fineness No. 14, 25 per cent. ad val.; exceeding No. 14, 30 per cent. ad val.; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, 12 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto, 25 per cent. ad val.; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 28 cts. per lb., there shall be charged a duty of 6 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto 10 per cent. ad val.; on all valued above 28 cts. per lb., but not exceeding 40 cts., 6 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto, 25 per cent. ad val.; on all valued above 40 cts. per lb., 12 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto, 20 per cent. ad val.; on woollen shawls, or shawls of which wool shall be the chief component material, a duty of 16 cts. per lb., and in addition thereto 20 per cent. ad val.

DELAINES.

Third: On all delaines, Cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool, grey or uncolored, and on other grey or uncolored goods of similar description, 25 per cent. ad val.; on bunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad val.

OIL AND FLOORCLOTHS.

Fourth: On oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cts. or less per square yard, 20 per cent. ad val.; valued at over 50 cts. per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, 30 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 14. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON, UNBLEACHED, ETC.

First; On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per square yard, 1 ct. per square yard; on finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding 140 threads to the square inch, 2 cts. per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding 140 threads, and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, 3 cts. per square yard; on like goods exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, 4 cts. per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, an additional duty of ½ ct. per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, 10 per cent. in addition to the rates of duty provided in the foregoing schedules: *Provided*, That upon all plain woven cotton goods not included in the foregoing schedules, and upon cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed 16 cts. per square yard, there shall be paid a duty of 25 per cent. ad val.: *And provided, further*, That no cotton goods having more than 200 threads to the square inch shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

COTTON THREAD.

Second: On spool and other thread of cotton, 30 per cent. ad val.

SHIRTS, ETC.

Third: On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames composed wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, 25 per per cent. ad val.; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted or dyed, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad val.

LINENS, DUCK, ETC.

Fourth: On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot-bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp [or of which flax, jute or hemp] shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of 30 cts. and under per square yard, 25 per cent. ad val.; valued above 30 cents per square yard, 30 per cent. ad val.; on flax or linen threads, twine and pack-thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 15. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

HEMP, CORDAGE, COTTON BAGGING, ETC.

First: On unmanufactured hemp, $35 per ton; on Manilla, and other hemps of India, $15 per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, $10 per ton; on jute butts, $5 per ton; on codilla or tow of hemp, $10 per ton; on tarred cables or cordage, 2½ cts. per lb.; on untarred Manilla cordage, 2 cts. per lb.; on all other untarred cordage, 3 cts. per lb.; on yarns, 4 cts per lb.; on coir yarn, 1 ct. per lb.; on seines, 6 cts. per lb.; on cotton bagging, or any other manufacture not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute or flax or any other material valued at less than 10 cts. per square yard, 1½ ct. per lb.; over 10 cts. per square yard, 2 cts. per lb.; on sail duck, 25 per cent. ad val.; on Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, 25 per cent. ad val.; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. ad val.; on unmanufactured flax, $15 per ton; on tow of flax, $5 per ton; on grass cloth, 25 per cent. ad val.; on jute goods, 15 per cent. ad val.; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 16. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

SILK AND SILKS.

First: On silk in the gum, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram and thrown

or organsine, 15 per cent. ad val.; on all silks valued at not over $1 per square yard, 20 per cent.; on all silks valued at over $1 per square yard, 30 per cent.; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at $8 per square yard or under, 25 per cent.; valued at over $8 per square yard, 30 per cent.; on floss silks, 20 per cent.; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent.

SEC. 17. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

GLASS.

First: On rough plate, cylinder, or broad window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, 1 ct. per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 1½ cts.; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches, 2 cts.; all above that, and not exceeding in weight 1 lb. per square foot, 3 cts.; *Provided*, That all glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to size or form, shall pay the highest duty herein imposed: *And provided, further*, That all rough plate cylinder [or] broad glass, weighing over 100 lbs. per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates as herein imposed; on crown, plate or polished, and on all other window glass not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, 1½ ct. per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 2½ cts.; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches, 4 cts.; all above that, 5 cts.; *Provided*, That all crown, plate or polished, and all other window glass weighing over 150 lbs. per 100 square feet shall pay an additional duty on such excess of 4 cts per lb.; on all plain and mold and press glassware, not cut, engraved or painted, 25 per cent. ad val.; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered or gilded, 30 per cent.: on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, or other articles, 30 per cent.

CHINA, PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE.

Second: On China and porcelain ware of all descriptions, 30 per cent. ad val.; on all brown earthen and common stone ware, 20 per cent. ad val.; on all other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, 25 per cent.

SEC. 18. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties:

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, ETC.

On all books, periodicals, and pamphlets and all printed matter and illustrated books and papers, and on watches and parts of watches, and watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches, 15 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 19. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied a duty of 10 per cent on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section:

ARTICLES PAYING TEN PER CENTUM.

Acids, nitric, yellow and white, oxalic, and all other acids of every description used for medicinal purposes or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for; aloes; amber; ammonia, sal ammonia, muriate and carbonate of ammonia; anise seed; arrowroot; assafœtida; bamboos; barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for; beeswax; black lead, or plumbago; borate of lime; brass, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; Brazil paste; bronze liquor; building stones; cantharides; castor beans or seeds; chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof; coculus indicus; compositions of glass or paste, not set, intended for use by jewellers; cornmeal; diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; Dutch and bronze metal, in leaf; engravings or plates, bound or unbound; ergot; flocks, waste, or shoddy; fruit, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for; furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin; gamboge; ginger, ground, preserved, or pickled; glass plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments; goldbeaters' skin; green turtle; grindstones, wrought or finished; gum copal; gum substitute, or burnt starch; hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; hops; horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth, manufactured; iodine, crude; ipecacuanha; iron liquor: jalap; juniper berries; lemon and lime juice; lime; manganese; manna; marrow and all other grease, and soap stocks and soap stuffs; mineral kermes; moss, Iceland; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound; oatmeal; oils, palm, seal and coaco-nut; olive oil in casks, other than salad oil; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel; paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paving stones; pearl or hulled barley; Peruvian bark; plaster of Paris, when ground; Prussian blue; quicksilver; rhubarb; rye flour; saffron and saffron cake; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, or potash, when refined, or partially refined; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sepia; shaddock; sheathing paper; sponges; spunk; squills; tapioca; tagger's iron; teazels; Terne tin, in plates or sheets; tin foil; tin, in plates or sheets; Vanilla beans; vegetables, not otherwise provided for; verdigris; yams.

SEC. 20. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied a duty of 20 per cent. on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section:

ARTICLES PAYING 20 PER CENTUM.

Antimony, tartrate of; acids, citric and tartaric; blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in building

wharves; brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not otherwise provided for; brimstone, in rolls; bronze powder; Burgundy pitch; burr stones, manufactured or bound up into mill stones; calomel; castor oil; castorum; chicory root; chocolate; chromate of lead; corks; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, and cotton braids; cowhage down; cubebs; dried pulp; ether; feather beds, feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; feldspar; fig-blue; firewood; fish glue, or isinglass; fish skins; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; fulminates, or fulminating powders; glue; gold and silver leaf; grapes; gunpowder; hair, curled, moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hat bodies, made of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value; hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; lampblack; leather, tanned, bend, or sole; leather, upper, of all kinds, except tanned calfskin, which shall pay 25 per cent. ad val.; magnesia; malt; mats of cocoanut; matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; mercurial preparations, not otherwise provided for; medicinal roots and leaves, and all other drugs and medicines in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whip gut, or catgut, and all other strings of the same material, mustard, ground or manufactured; needles of all kinds, for sewing, darning, and knitting; oils, neatsfoot and other animal oils, spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils, the produce of foreign fisheries; oils, volatile, essential or expressed, not otherwise provided for; osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use; paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; pitch; plaster of Paris, calcined; quills; ratans and reeds, manufactured or partially manufactured; red precipitate; Roman cement; rosin; sal soda, hyposulphate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; shoes or boots, and other articles, composed wholly of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds; spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; spirits of turpentine; starch; stereotype plates; still bottoms; strychnine; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of quinine; tar; thread laces, and insertings; type metal; types, new; varnish of all kinds; Vandyke brown; Venetian red; vermilion; whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries; white vitriol or sulphate of zinc; wood, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; woollen listings.

ARTICLES PAYING 5 AND 25 PER CENTUM.

SEC. 21. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on copper ore and diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of 5 per cent. ad val. on the same; whe set in gold, silver or other metal, or on imit tions thereof, and all other jewelry, 25 per cen ad val.; on hair cloth and hair seatings, an all other manufactures of hair, not otherwi provided for, 25 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 22. From and after the day and yea aforesaid, there shall be levied a duty of 30 pe cent. on the importation of the articles herei after mentioned and embraced in this section:

ARTICLES PAYING 30 PER CENTUM.

Alabaster and spar ornaments; anchovie sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; a gentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufa tured or unmanufactured; articles embroidere with gold, silver or other metal; articles wor by men, women, or children, of whatever mat rial composed, made up, or made wholly or i part by hand, not otherwise provided for; asse skins; balsams, cosmetics, essences, extract pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used either fo the toilet or for medicinal purposes; basket and all other articles composed of grass, osie palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not othe wise provided for; beads of amber, compositio or wax, and all beads; benzoates; Bologna sa sages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ring lets, composed of hair, or of which hair is component material; braces, suspenders, web bing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or i part of India-rubber, not otherwise provide for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; button and button molds of all kinds; canes an sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; ca pers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not othe wise provided for; caps, hats, muffs, and tip pets of fur, and all other manufactures of fu or of which fur shall be a component material caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stocking wove shirts and drawers, and all similar article made on frames, of whatever material com posed, worn by men, women, or children, an not otherwise provided for; carbonate of ma nesia; card cases, pocket books, shell boxe souvenirs, and all similar articles of whatev material composed; carriages and parts of c riages; clocks, and parts of clocks; clothi ready-made, and wearing apparel of every d scription, of whatever material composed, e cept wool, made up or manufactured wholly part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufactur coach and harness furniture of all kinds, s dlery, coach and harness hardware, silver pl ed, brass, brass plated, or covered, comm tinned, burnished or japanned, not otherw provided for; combs of all kinds; compositi of glass or paste, when set; composi for tables, or other articles of furniture; c fits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in su brandy, or molasses, not otherwise provided coral, cut or manufactured; cotton cords, gi and galloons; cotton laces, colored; court p ter; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kin dolls and toys of all kinds; encaustic tiles; aulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, t es, and wings of gold, silver, or other me fans and fire-screens of every description whatever material composed; feathers and f ers, artificial or ornamental, and parts the of whatever material composed; flats, bu

alts, sparterre, and willow squares, used for aking hats and bonnets; firecrackers; frames nd sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabiet and household; hair pencils; hat bodies of otton; hats and bonnets for men, women, and hildren, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm eaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, r of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for; human hair, cleansed r prepared for use; ink and ink powder; janned, patent, or enamelled leather, or skins f all kinds; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures, not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool, or worsted, or flax; manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood; marble in the rough or blocks, manufactures of marble, marble paving tiles, and all marble sawed, squared, dressed or polished; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles, and wares, of papier mache; manufactures of goat's hair or mohair, or of which goat's hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided for; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; muskets, rifles, and other firearms; oil-cloth of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; olive salad oil; olives; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; paper hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper; antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; parasols and sunshades; parchment; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed, in cans or otherwise; red chalk pencils; salmon, preserved; scagliola tops, for tables or other articles of furniture; sealing-wax; side arms of every description; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; slates, roofing slates, slate pencils, slate chimney pieces, mantles, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate; soap, castile, perfumed, windsor, and all other kinds; twines and packthread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; umbrellas; unwrought clay, $8 per ton; vellum; velvet, when printed or painted; wafers; water colors; webbing composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other materials.

SEC. 23. From and after the day and year aforesaid, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; alcornoque; all books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever, imported for the use of the United States; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States; ambergris; annatto, Roncou or Orleans; animal carbon (bone black); animals, living, of all kinds; antimony, crude or regulus of; argol, or crude tartar; arsenic; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; asphaltum; bananas; bark, Peruvian, or bark quilla; barilla, and soda ash; bells, old, and bell metal; berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; birds, singing or other, and land and water fowls; bismuth; bitter apples; bolting cloths; bones, burnt, and bone-dust; books, maps, and charts imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress: *Provided*, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, [and such person] shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall be remitted; borax, crude, or tincal; bouche leaves; brasil wood, brazilletto, and all other dye-woods, in sticks; breccia, in blocks or slabs; brimstone, crude, in bulk; brime; bullion, gold and silver; burrstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones; cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities; cadmium; calamine; camphor, crude; chalk, French chalk, and red chalk; cochineal; cobalt; cocoa, cocoa shells, cocoa leaves, and cocoa-nuts; coffee and tea, when imported direct from the place of their growth or production, in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges; coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same man-

ner; coins, gold, silver, and copper; copper, when imported for the United States Mint; cotton; cork-tree bark, unmanufactured; cream of tartar; cudbear, vegetable, and orchil; dividivi; dragon's blood; emery, in lump or pulverised; extract of indigo; extract of madder; extract and decoctions of logwood, and other dye-woods, not otherwise provided for; felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels; flints; flint, ground; fish, fresh caught, for daily consumption; fullers' earth; ginger root; gum, Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jedda, Senegal, Tragacanth, Benjamine or Benzoin, myrrh, and all other gums and resins in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; guttapercha, unmanufactured; grindstones, rough or unfinished; garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; glass, when old, not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with; guano; household effects, old, and in use of persons and families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horsehair used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn; India-rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured; India-rubber, milk of; indigo; ice; iridium; irris, orris root; ivory, unmanufactured; ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory; junk, old, and oakum; kelp; lac dye; lac spirits; lac sulphur; lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively, not combined with India-rubber; leeches, liquorice root; madder, ground or prepared, and madder root; manuscripts; marine coral, unmanufactured; medals, of gold, silver, or copper; machinery, suitable for the manufacture of flax and linen goods only, and imported for that purpose solely, but not including that which may be used for any other manufactures; maps and charts; mineral blue; models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: *Provided*, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model, or improvement, which can be fitted for use; munjeet or India madder; natron; nickel; nutgalls; nux vomica; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; orpiment, or sulphuret of arsenic; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad: *Provided*, The same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise; palm leaf, unmanufactured; pearl, mother of; personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad; pineapples; plantains; plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground; platina, unmanufactured; platina, vases or retorts; polishing stones pumice and pumice stones; quassia wood; rags of whatever material, except wool; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rottenstone: sal flower; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude; sandal wood; sealing; sheathing metal, or yellow metal, not wholly of copper nor wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanised, in sheets 48 ins. long, and 14 ins. wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. per sq. yard; shellac; shingle-bolts and stave-bolts; silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled twisted, or advanced in manufacture any way and silk cocoons, and silk waste; smalts; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany; staves for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks; stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of 10 gals.; substances expressly used for manure; sumac; terra japonica catechu, or cutch; tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks; tortoise, and other shell, unmanufactured; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for; turmeric; types, old and fit only to be remanufactured; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books implements, instruments, and tools of trade occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; weld; woad or pastel; woods, namely cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin-wood and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured; wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the goat alpaca, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be 18 cts., or under, per lb.

SEC. 24. From and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured article not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val.; and on all articles manufactured in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of 20 per cent. ad val.

SEC. 25. All goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in the public stores on the day and year aforesaid, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 26. Wherever the word "ton" is used in this act, in reference to weight, it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois.

RAILROAD IRON.

SEC. 27. Railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and to

cure the identity, character, and weight of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time not more than 6 months from the date of importation.

MARKET VALUE.

SEC. 28. In all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares, or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, or at the port of exportation, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment whenever a bill of lading shall be presented, showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States consul, commercial agent, or other legally authorized deputy.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

SEC. 29. The annual statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, required by existing laws, shall hereafter be made up and completed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to comprehend and include, in tabular form, the quantity by weight or measure, as well as the amount of value, of the several articles of foreign commerce, whether dutiable or otherwise; and also a similar and separate statement of the commerce of the United States with the British Provinces, under the late, so-called, reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

DRAWBACK ON FOREIGN HEMP.

SEC. 30. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign hemp manufactured into cordage in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign hemp from which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more: *Provided*, That 10 per cent. on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

REPEALING CLAUSE.

SEC. 31. All acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and reënacted by this act.

SEC. 32. When merchandise of the same material or description, but of different values, *are* invoiced at an average price, and not otherwise provided for, the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate the highest valued goods in such invoice are subject to under this act. The words value and valued, used in this act, shall be construed and understood as meaning the true market value of the goods, wares, and merchandise in the principal markets of the country from whence exported at the date of exportation.

SEC 33. All goods actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, and all goods in deposit in warehouse or public store on the 1st day of April, 1861, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act; and all goods in warehouse at the time this act takes effect, on which the duties are lessened by its provisions, may be withdrawn on the payment of the duties herein provided.

THE REVENUE TARIFF.

"An *Act to provide increased Revenue from Imports, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes, passed Aug.* 5, 1861.—*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First, On raw sugar, commonly called muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying or other process, and on sirup of sugar or of sugar-cane and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, 2 cts. per lb.; on white and clayed sugar, when advanced beyond the raw state, above No. 12, Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, 2½ cts.; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, 4 cts.; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar-candy, 6 cts.; on molasses, 5 cts. per gall.: *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or melado entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrado melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States. On all teas, 15 cts. per lb.; on almonds, 4 cts.; shelled almonds, 6 cts.; on brimstone, crude, $8 per ton; on brimstone, in rolls, $6; on coffee, of all kinds, 4 cts. per lb.; on cocoa, 3 cts; on cocoa leaves and cocoa shells, 2 cts.; on cocoa, prepared or manufactured, 8 cts.; on chicory root, 1 ct.; on chicory ground, 2 cts.; on chocolate, 6 cts.; on cassia, 10 cts.; cassia buds, 15 cts.; on cinnamon, 20 cts.; on cloves, 8 cts.; on Cayenne pepper, 6 cts.; on Cayenne pepper, ground, 8 cts.; on currants, 5 cts.; on argol, 3 cts; on cream tartar, 6 cts.; on tartaric acid, tartar emetic, and Rochelle salts, 10 cts.; on dates, 2 cts.; on figs, 5 cts.; on ginger root, 3 cts.; on ginger, ground, 5 cts.; on liquorice paste and juice, 5 cts.; liquorice root, 1 ct.; on mace and nutmegs, 25 cts.; on nuts of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, 2 cts.; on pepper, 6 cts.; on pimento, 6 cts.; on plums, 5 cts.; on prunes, 5 cts.; on raisins, 5 cts.; on

unmanufactured Russia hemp, $40 per ton; on Manilla and other hemps of India. $25; on lead, in pigs or bars, $1 50 per 100 lbs.; in sheets, $2 25 per 100 lbs.; on white lead, dry or ground in oil, and red lead, $2 25 per 100 lbs.; on salt, in sacks, 18 cts. per 100 lbs., and in bulk, 12 cts. per 100 lbs.; on soda ash, ½ ct. per lb.; on bicarbonate of soda, 1 ct.; on sal soda, ½ ct.; on caustic soda, 1 ct; on chloride of lime, 30 cts. per 100 lbs.; on saltpetre, crude, 1 ct. per lb.; refined, or partially refined, 2 cts.; spirits of turpentine, 10 cts. per gall.; on oil of cloves, 70 cts. per lb.; on brandy, $1 25 per gall.; on spirits distilled from grain, or other materials, 50 cts. per gall.; on gum copal and other gums or resinous substances used for the same or similar purposes as gum copal, 10 cts. per lb.

SEC. 2. From and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties: On arrow root, 20 per cent. ad val.; on ginger, preserved or pickled, 30 per cent.; on limes, lemons, oranges, bananas and plantains, 20 per cent.; on Peruvian bark, 15; on quinine, 30; on rags, of whatever material, 10; on gunpowder. 30; on feathers and downs, 30; on hides, 10; on sole and bend leather, 30; on I[n]dia rubber, raw or unmanufactured, 10; on I[n]dia rubber shoes and boots, 30; on ivory, unmanufactured, and on vegetable ivory, 10; on wines of all kinds, 50; on silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than single tram and thrown or organzine, 25; on all silks valued at not over $1 per square yard, 30; on all silks valued over $1 per square yard, 40; on all silk velvets or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at $3 per square yard, or under, 30; valued at over $3 per square yard, 40; on floss silks, 30; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button-cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent.

SEC. 3. All articles, goods, wares and merchandise, imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels not entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges, and all other articles, goods, wares and merchandise not imported direct from the place of their growth or production, or in foreign vessels, entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per cent. ad val.; *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in American vessels.

SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this act, there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on which duties have been paid when exported, a drawback, equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That 10 per cent. on the amount of all drawbacks, allowed, shall be retained for the use of th United States by the collectors paying suc drawbacks, respectively.

SEC. 5. All goods, wares and merchandise, a tually on shipboard and bound to the Unite States, and all goods, wares and merchandis on deposit in warehouses or public stores at th date of the passage of this act, shall be subje to pay such duties as provided by law befor and at the time of the passage of this act: *Pro vided*, That all goods deposited in public stor or bonded warehouse after this act takes effe and goes into operation, if designed for co sumption in the United States, must be wit drawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid i three months after the same are deposited, an goods designed for exportation and consump tion in foreign countries may be withdrawn b the owner at any time before the expiration c 3 years after the same are deposited, suc goods, if not withdrawn in 3 years, to be regard ed as abandoned to the government, and sol under such regulations as the Secretary of th Treasury may prescribe. and the proceeds pai into the Treasury: *Provided*, That merchan dise upon which the owner may have neglecte to pay duties within 3 months from the time c its deposit may be withdrawn and entered fo consumption at any time within 2 years of th time of its deposit upon the payment of th legal duties, with an addition of 25 per cent thereto: *Provided, also*, That merchandis upon which duties have been paid, if exporte to a foreign country within 3 years, shall be en titled to return duties, proper evidence of suc merchandise having been landed abroad to b furnished to the collector by the importer, 1 pe cent. of said duties to be retained by the gov ernment.

SEC. 6. The act entitled "An act to provid for the payment of outstanding treasury note to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the du ties on imports, and for other purposes," ap proved March 2, 1861, be, and the same is here by amended, as follows—that is to say, First in section six, article first, after the words "i cordials and," strike out "liquors," and inse "liqueurs;" Second, in the same section, afte the word "represent," insert "*Provided, als* That no lower rate or amount of duty shall b levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirit and all other spirituous beverages than th now fixed by law for the description of fir proof, but shall be increased in proportion f any greater strength than the strength of fir proof;" Third, in section seven, clause fift the words "on screws, washed or plated, an all other screws, of iron or any other metal shall be stricken out, and the words "on screv of any other metal than iron," shall be inser ed; Fourth, section twelve, article first, aft the words "eighteen cents," where they fir occur, insert "or less;" Fifth, section thirtee article second, after the word "manufacturer insert "except hosiery;" Sixth, in the sa section, article third strike out "wool," wh ever it occurs, and insert in each place "wor ed;" Seventh, in section fourteen, article fi after the words "[illegible]" insert " valorem;" Eighth [illegible] section fifteen, before

word "yarns" insert "hemp;" in the same section, after the word "sheetings," insert "of flax or hemp;" and strike out "jute goods," and in lieu thereof insert "jute yarns;" Ninth, in section twenty-two, strike out the words "unwrought clay, three dollars per ton;" Tenth, in section nineteen, strike out "compositions of glass or paste, not set, intended for use by jewellers;" Eleventh, in section twenty-two, strike out "compositions of glass or paste, when set;" Twelfth, in section twenty-three, article sheathing metal, strike out "yard" and insert "foot."

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed; *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.

SEC. 8. A direct tax of $20,000,000 be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the States, respectively, in manner following:

State of Maine, $420,826; New Hampshire, $218,406⅔; Vermont, $211,068; Massachusetts, $324,581½; Rhode Island, $116,963⅔; Connecticut, $308,214; New York, $2,603,918⅔; New Jersey, $450,134; Pennsylvania, $1,946,719½; Delaware, $74,683⅓; Maryland, $436,823⅓; Virginia, $937,550⅔; N. Carolina, $576,194⅔; S. Carolina, $363,570⅔; Georgia, $584,367½; Alabama, $529,313½; Mississippi, $413,084⅔; Louisiana, $385,886⅔; Ohio, $1,567,089½; Kentucky, $713,695½; Tennessee, $669,498; Indiana, $904,875½; Illinois, $1,146,551½; Missouri, $761,127½; Kansas, $71,748⅓; Arkansas, $261,886; Michigan, $501,763⅓; Florida, $77,522⅔; Texas, $355,106⅔; Iowa, $452,088; Wisconsin, $519,088⅔; California, $254,588⅔; Minnesota, $108,524; Oregon, $35,140⅔; Territory of New Mexico, $62,648; Territory of Utah, $26,982; Territory of Washington, $7,755⅓; Territory of Nebraska, $19,312; Territory of Nevada, $4,592⅔; Territory of Colorado, $22,905⅓; Territory of Dakota, $3,241⅓; District of Columbia, $49,437½.

XXXVI. CONGRESS.

TERRITORIES.—Three Territories were organized during the second session of the XXXVIth Congress, viz: Colorado, Dakota and Nevada.

The Territory of Colorado comprises the territory within the following limits, viz: Commencing on the 37th parallel of north latitude, where the 25th meridian of longitude, west from Washington, crosses the same—thence north to the 41st parallel of north latitude—thence west to the 32d meridian of longitude—thence south to the northern line of New Mexico—thence along the 37th parallel of north latitude, to the place of beginning.

The Territory of Dakota includes the territory within the boundaries commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the 49th degree of north latitude crosses the same—thence up the main channel of said river, along the boundary of the State of Minnesota to Big Stone Lake—thence along the boundary line of Minnesota to the Iowa line—thence along the boundary line of Iowa to the point of intersection between the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers—thence up the Missouri River, and along the boundary line of the Territory of Nebraska, to the mouth of the Niobrara or Running Water River—thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, to the mouth of the Keha Paha or Turtle Hill River—thence up said river to the 43d parallel of north latitude—thence due west to the present boundary of the Territory of Washington—thence along the boundary of Washington Territory, to the 49th degree of north latitude—thence east to the place of beginning.

The Territory of Nevada is bounded as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 39th degree of long. west from Washington—thence south to the northern boundary of New Mexico—thence west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific—thence on said dividing ridge northwardly to the 41st degree of north latitude—thence due north to the southern boundary of the State of Oregon—thence due east to the place of beginning. A portion of this territory is included within the limits of the State of California, and requires the assent of that State before it can become actually a portion of the Territory of Nevada.

There is nothing peculiar about the several acts organizing these Territories, except that they are silent on the subject of slavery.

Admission of Kansas.—This Territory was admitted as a State, with one representative and two senators, and to include all the territory included within boundaries beginning at a point on the western boundary of Missouri where the 39th parallel of north latitude crosses the same—thence west on said parallel to the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington—thence north on said meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude—thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of Missouri—thence south by that boundary to the place of beginning.

To Authorise a Loan.—This bill authorizes the President to borrow, on the credit of the U. S., $25,000,000, and to issue a six per cent. stock therefor, to be redeemed within ten or twenty years at the option of the Government. The act appropriates $20,000 for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

To Authorise the Issue of Treasury Notes.—Authorizes the issue of $10,000,000 treasury notes to bear 6 per cent. interest, and to be redeemable within one year. They may be used in payment of Government indebtedness, and shall be receivable for Government dues. Notes may be issued in place of those redeemed, the issue never to exceed $10,000,000.

Invalid Pensions.—The act providing for this expenditure appropriates $1,082,000.

Military Academy.—The appropriations for the West Point Military Academy were $185,697.

Suppression of Indian Hostilities.—The act to reimburse Oregon and Washington Territory for expenses of suppressing Indian hostilities, appropriates $2,801,000 and authorizes the issue of 6 per cent. U. S. bonds in payment thereof. Another act provides for the payment to California of $400,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and $58,512 to the Territory of Utah for a similar purpose.

Navy Appropriations.—The act making appropriations for the Navy for 1861–2 appropriates for—

Pay of officers and men	$4,488,577
For provisions	1,042,850
For repair and equipment of vessels	2,590,000
Contingent expenses	899,000
Marine corps, navy yards, hospitals, etc.	2,595,347
For 7 steam screw sloops of war	1,900,000
Total	$12,755,774

Consular and Diplomatic Expenses.—The act for this purpose appropriates—

Pay of envoys, ministers, and commrs.	$301,000
Relief of Am. seamen abroad	200,000
Pay of consuls, etc., etc.	583,526
Total	$1,084,526

Army Appropriations.—The regular army appropriation bill for the year 1861–2 provides as follows:

Pay of the army	$8,604,648
Commutation of officers' subsistence	1,012,451
For subsistence in kind	2,121,964
Clothing for the army	660,016
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's department	1,701,000
Transportation of the army, etc.	2,232,000
All other items	4,120,870
Total	$15,452,949

Post Office Appropriations.—The appropriations for the year 1861–2 are

Transportation of inland mails	$10,040,284
Pay of postmasters	2,700,000
Pay of postoffice clerks	1,045,517
Various other items	841,000
To supply deficiencies in postoffice revenue	5,391,000
Total	$20,017,801

Deficiencies.—The act to supply deficiencies for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, appropriates

For the suppression of the Slave Trade	$900,000
For taking the Eighth Census	487,000
For carrying ocean mails to California	350,000
Other items	567,455
Total	$2,254,455

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses.—The appropriations for these purposes for the year ending June 30, 1862, are—

Pay of senators	$336,600
Expenses of Senate	810,714
Pay of representatives	1,100,000
Contingent expenses of House	467,986
Miscellaneous items	210,864
Expenses of executive department	1,795,468
" judiciary	1,191,484
Other items	1,062,888
Total	$6,475,444

Civil Expenses.—The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the year 1861–2 provides—

For coast surveys	$402,800
For lighthouse establishment	872,869
For suppression of slave trade	900,000
For extension of Treasury building	380,000
Other items	1,015,156
Total	$3,590,823

Indian Appropriations.—The Indian appropriation bill provides—

For current and contingent expenses of Indian Department	$186,850
For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes	2,524,141
Total Indian appropriations	$2,710,991

Amendment of the Constitution.—The two chambers of Congress jointly *Resolved*, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

"ART. 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

APPROVED, March 2, 1861.

XXXVII. CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION.

To Remit Duties on Arms imported by States.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to remit and refund duties on arms imported by loyal States for the use of troops engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

To provide for the Payment of the Militia and Volunteers.—Appropriates $5,760,000 for payment of volunteers called into service of the U. S., being an additional amount required for the year ending June 30, 1861.

To provide for the Collection of Duties, etc.—This act authorizes the President to collect duties at ports of delivery when it is found impracticable to collect at ports of entry in the same collection district, and when duties cannot be collected at any port of entry or delivery in any district by reason of the rebellion, the President may establish custom houses for the collection of the revenue, at any point in such district, either on land or at sea, and employ military force if

necessary for the collection of such revenue. In case it is found impossible to collect revenue by any of these means, then the President may declare the ports closed, and give notice of such action by proclamation. The President may also declare the inhabitants of a State or part of a State to be in insurrection against the United States, and thereupon all commercial intercourse between such rebel and loyal citizens shall cease and become illegal. The act further provides for the forfeiture of vessels owned by rebels.

Assistant Paymasters in the Navy.—Establishes the grade of Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, and authorizes the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such Assistant Paymasters as may be required by the service, not exceeding 36 in number.

To authorize a National Loan.—This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the U. S., within 12 months from the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding $350,000,000, for which he is authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable, the bonds to bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent., with twenty years to run, and the Treasury notes of denominations not less than $50, to bear 7 3-10 per cent. interest, redeemable in three years. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue in exchange for coin, or in payment of Government indebtedness, Treasury notes of smaller denominations and redeemable on demand—the demand notes not to exceed $50,000,000 in circulation. The act provides that no portion of this loan shall be taken at less than par. One hundred millions may be negotiated in foreign countries. The bill appropriates $200,000 for expenses in carrying the act into effect.

Making additional Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for arrearages for 1861—Appropriates as follows:

Expenses of recruiting 24,935 men for the regular army	$358,000
Pay of the Army	3,969,849
Commutation of officers' subsistence	478,318
Pay of 3 months' volunteers	2,507,000
Pay of 2 and 3 years' volunteers	55,000,000
Subsistence in kind for regl'r troops	2,498,497
Subsistence in kind for 2 and 3 years' volunteers	23,064,284
Regular supplies of Quartermaster's Department	14,265,059
Incidental expenses of do.	7,666,666
Purchase of dragoon and artillery horses	10,514,500
Mileage and transportation of officers	500,000
Transportation of army and of supplies	16,220,954
For gunboats on Western rivers	1,000,000
Hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses, etc.	1,500,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	13,416,437
Carried forward	$152,974,564
Brought forward	$152,974,564
Contingencies of the army	200,000
Medical and hospital departments	1,271,841
Armament of fortifications	457,600
Current expenses of ordnance service	906,262
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies	2,860,000
Manufacture of arms	2,578,310
Increasing the capacity of national armory	422,500
Gunpowder and lead	451,780
Artillery horses	275,000
Additions to arsenals	196,690
For various fortifications	735,600
To refund States expenses of mustering and equipping volunteers	10,000,000
Various other items	186,236
Total for 1862	$172,234,818
Arrearages for 1861	7,201,565
Total appropriations by this bill	$179,396,396

Making additional Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1862, and for arrearages for 1861—Appropriates as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen	$6,840,000
Repair and equipment of vessels	8,575,000
Fuel and transportation thereof	1,080,000
Hemp and other materials for navy	800,000
Ordnance and ordnance stores	3,520,000
For completion of 7 steam sloops	1,600,000
Provisions for officers and seamen	1,994,292
Contingent expenses	1,052,800
Pay of marine corps	160,224
Other expenses of marine corps	180,544
Improvement and repair of navy yards	542,156
Other items	116,440
Arrearages for 1861—pay of officers and seamen	389,980
Charter and purchase of vessels for war service	3,866,000
Other items	100,000
Total	$30,216,036

An Act to authorize the Employment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property.—Whereas, certain of the forts, arsenals, custom houses, navy yards, and other property of the United States have been seised, and other violations of law have been committed and are threatened by organised bodies of men in several of the States, and a conspiracy has been entered into to overthrow the Government of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorised to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers, not exceeding five hundred thousand, as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property: *Provided*, That the services of the volunteers shall be for such time as the President may direct, not exceeding three years nor less than six months, and they shall be disbanded at the

end of the war. And all provisions of law applicable to three years' volunteers shall apply to two years' volunteers, and to all volunteers who have been, or may be accepted into the service of the United States, for a period not less than six months, in the same manner as if such volunteers were specially named. Before receiving into service any number of volunteers exceeding those now called for and accepted, the President shall, from time to time, issue his proclamation, stating the number desired, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, and the States from which they are to be furnished, having reference, in any such requisition, to the number then in service from the several States, and to the exigencies of the service at the time, and equalizing, as far as practicable, the number furnished by the several States, according to federal population.

SEC. 2. The said volunteers shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, and that they shall be formed, by the President, into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers for cavalry and artillery, as he may direct, not to exceed the proportion of one company of each of those arms to every regiment of infantry, and to be organized as in the regular service. Each regiment of infantry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant (a lieutenant), one quartermaster (a lieutenant), one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, one sergeant-major, one regimental quartermaster-sergeant, one regimental commissary-sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians, and twenty-four musicians for a band, and shall be composed of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates.

SEC. 3. These forces, when accepted as herein authorized, shall be organized into divisions of three or more brigades each; and each division shall have a major-general, three aids-de-camp, and one assistant adjutant general with the rank of major. Each brigade shall be composed of four or more regiments and shall have one brigadier-general, two aids-de-camp, one assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, one surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, and one commissary of subsistence.

SEC. 4. The President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the forces provided for in this act, a number of major-generals, not exceeding six, and a number of brigadier-generals, not exceeding eighteen, and the other division and brigade officers required for the organization of these forces, except the aids-de-camp, who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps: *Provided*, That the President may select the major-generals and brigadier-generals provided for in this act, from the line or staff of the regular army, and the officers so selected shall be permitted to retain their rank therein. The Governors of the States furnishing volunteers under this act, shall commission the field, staff, and company officers requisite for the said volunteers; but, in cases where the State authorities refuse or omit to furnish volunteers at the call or on the proclamation of the President, and volunteers from such States offer their services under such call or proclamation, the President shall have power to accept such services, and to commission the proper field, staff, and company officers.

SEC. 5. The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army: *Provided*, That the allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month, and that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer of cavalry shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive forty cents per day for their use and risk, except that in case the horse shall become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed or another horse be supplied. Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually travelled route; and when honorably discharged an allowance at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his place of enrollment, and, in addition thereto, if he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That such of the companies of cavalry herein provided for, as may require it, may be furnished with horses and horse equipments in the same manner as in the United States army.

SEC. 6. Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die, or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. The bands of the regiments of infantry and of the regiments of cavalry shall be paid as follows: one-fourth of each shall receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class; and the leaders of band shall receive the same pay and emoluments as second lieutenants of infantry.

SEC. 8. The wagoners and saddlers shall receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry. The regimental commissary-sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of regimental sergeant-major, and the regimental quartermaster-sergeant shall receive the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

SEC. 9. There shall be allowed to each regi-

ment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regular ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and shall receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and shall be required to report to the colonel commanding the regiment to which he is attached, at the end of each quarter, the moral and religious condition of the regiment, and such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops.

SEC. 10. The general commanding a separate department or a detached army, is hereby authorized to appoint a military board or commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within his department or army, who may be reported to the board or commission; and upon such report, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: *Provided always*, That no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission, whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined. And when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, an election shall be called by the colonel of the regiment to fill such vacancies, and the men of each company shall vote in their respective companies for all officers as high as captain, and vacancies above captain shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of the regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States.

SEC. 11. All letters written by soldiers in the service of the United States, may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage, under such regulations as the Post-office Department may prescribe, the postage thereon to be paid by the recipients.

SEC. 12. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States, the system of allotment tickets now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as he may request.

Making Additional Appropriations for the Civil Service for the year ending June 30, 1862, *and arrearages for* 1861—Appropriates $525,000, of which $450,000 is for revenue cutters.

To provide for the Temporary Increase of the Navy.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to hire or purchase, and arm and equip such vessels as may be necessary for the temporary increase of the navy. The Secretary is also authorized to appoint acting lieutenants, paymasters, assistant surgeons, masters and master's mates, who shall be entitled to the pay of officers of similar grade in the regular service, and who shall hold their respective offices till the rebellion shall have been suppressed. The bill appropriates $8,000,000.

An Act in addition to the "Act to authorize the Employment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property, approved July 22, 1861.—*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers as the exigencies of the public service may in his opinion demand, to be organized as authorized by the act of the twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the number of troops hereby authorized shall not exceed five hundred thousand.

SEC. 2. The volunteers authorized by this act shall be armed as the President may direct; they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be upon the footing, in all respects, with similar corps of the United States army, and shall be mustered into the service for "during the war."

SEC. 3. The President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the volunteer forces, such number of major-generals, and of brigadier-generals, as may, in his judgment, be required for their organization.

For the better Organization of the Marine Corps.—Be it enacted, etc., That, from and after the passage of this act, the United States Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, viz.: One colonel commandant, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, two assistant quartermasters, twenty captains, thirty first lieutenants, thirty second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one drum-major, one principal musician, two hundred sergeants, two hundred and twenty corporals, thirty musicians for band, sixty drummers, sixty fifers, and twenty-five hundred privates.

SEC. 2. The commissions of the officers now in the marine corps shall not be vacated by this act; and the President of the United States may, during the recess of the Senate, first by promotions, and then by selections, appoint the officers hereby authorized, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

SEC. 3. The appointment of commissioned officers to be made under the provisions of this act shall be of persons between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, and [they] shall be subjected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to an examination as to their qualifications for the service to which they are to be appointed.

An Act to indemnify the States for Expenses incurred by them in Defence of the United States.—Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly in-

curred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Making additional Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1862, *and arrearages for* 1861—Appropriates $258,978.

Authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.—Authorizes the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with a salary of $4,000 per annum.

To pay the expense of furnishing Arms to Loyal Citizens in rebellious States—Appropriates $2,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the President, in furnishing arms to loyal citizens in rebellious or semi-rebellious States.

For the purchase of Arms for Volunteers and Regulars—Appropriates $10,000,000.

To increase the Medical Corps of the Navy—Provides that the medical corps of the Navy consist of eighty surgeons and one hundred and twenty passed or other assistant surgeons.

For the purchase of Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores—Appropriates $10,000,000, for the purpose.

For the better organization of the Military Establishment.—This act provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War with a salary of $3,000 per annum. Also for the appointment of five assistant inspector-generals with the rank and pay of majors of cavalry; ten surgeons and twenty assistant surgeons; and that hereafter the adjutant-general's department shall consist of one adjutant-general with the rank and pay of a brigadier; one assistant with the rank of a colonel of cavalry; two assistants with the rank of lieut.-colonel of cavalry; four assistants with the rank of a major of cavalry; and twelve assistants with the rank a captain of cavalry. And that there shall be added to the Subsistence Department four commissaries of subsistence with the rank of a major of cavalry, and eight with the rank of a captain of cavalry, to be taken from the line of the army, either of the volunteers or regular army.

The bill also adds to each of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, three first and three second lieutenants; to the quartermaster's department one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, and twenty captains with the rank and pay of cavalry officers; also as many master wagoners with the rank of sergeants of cavalry and wagoners with the rank of corporals of cavalry, as in the judgment of the President the service may require. The act further provides for the addition to the ordnance department of the army, a chief with the rank and pay of the quartermaster-general of the army, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and six second-lieutenants, all to be appointed from the army. There shall also be added to the corps of engineers three companies of engineer soldiers with same pay as the sappers and miners organized under the act of 1846, and each of the companies of engineer soldiers shall hereafter consist of ten sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, sixty-four privates of the first class, and sixty-four of the second, in all one hundred and fifty men to each company. There are also to be added to the medical staff of the army a corps of medical cadets (not to exceed fifty) to act as dressers in the general hospital and ambulance attendants in the field, with the same rank and pay as cadets at West Point. One chaplain to be allowed to each regiment. Cadets at West Point are to be required to take the oath of allegiance, and such as may be reported deficient in conduct or studies are not to be re-appointed to the Academy or receive appointments in the Army. Two dollars per month of the pay of each enlisted man in the regular army is to be retained till the expiration of his term. Any commissioned officer of the army or marine corps who shall have served forty years consecutively, may, upon his own request, be placed upon the retired list; and such officer as may become incapable of performing their duties may be placed on the retired list by the Government. The same rules apply to officers of the navy.

An Act to increase the present Military Establishment of the United States.—Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be added to the regular army, as now authorized by law, nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery; each regiment of infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions, as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, demand; each battalion to consist of eight companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and as many privates, not exceeding eighty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirement of military service, direct. The regiment of cavalry hereby authorized shall consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each; and each squadron shall consist of two companies; each company to be composed of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding seventy-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service direct. The regiment of artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries; and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. And there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization

at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

SEC. 2. The field and staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiments hereinbefore authorized shall be as follows: To each regiment of infantry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, one drum-major, or leader of the band, and two principal musicians; and to each battalion of infantry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, and one hospital-steward; the regimental and battalion adjutants, and quartermasters and commissaries, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of cavalry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, and two chief buglers; and to each battalion of cavalry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, one hospital-steward, one saddler sergeant, and one veterinary sergeant; the regimental adjutant and the regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of artillery, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major to every four batteries, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiment, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, two principal musicians, and one hospital-steward; and the bands of the regular regiments shall consist of not more than twenty-four musicians for each regiment of infantry and artillery, and sixteen musicians for each regiment of mounted troops.

SEC. 3. There shall be added to the army of the United States the following general officers, namely: Four major-generals, with three aids-de-camp each, to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the army, and six brigadier-generals, with two aids-de-camp each, to be taken from the lieutenants of the army.

SEC. 4. The officers and enlisted men raised in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, and be on the same footing, in every respect, with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the regular service. The regimental bands will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each, the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and one-half, those of engineer soldiers of the first class. The drum-major, or leader of the band, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The saddler sergeants, veterinary sergeants, company quartermaster-sergeants, and drum-majors, will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermasters and commissaries will receive the emoluments now provided by law for regimental adjutants.

SEC. 5. The term of enlistments made and to be made in the years 1861 and 1862 in the regular army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after January 1, 1862, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized, and that the men enlisted in the regular forces, after the first day of July, 1861, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 6. The increase of the military establishment created or authorized by this act is declared to be for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion; and within one year after the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States shall be re-established, and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

SEC. 7. The President of the United States shall cause regiments, battalions, and companies to be disbanded, and officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the military establishment as is provided by the preceding section: *Provided*, That all of the officers of the regular army who have been or may be detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps shall resume their positions in the regular army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion, and emoluments as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

SEC. 8. The enlistments for the regiments authorized by this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for that purpose who are appointed to said regiments from civil life; and that in the mean time the officers appointed to the same from the regular army shall be detailed by the commanding general to such service in the volunteer regiments now in the field as will, in his judgment, give them the greatest military instruction and efficiency; and that the commanding general may, in his discretion, employ said officers with any part of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the regular army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out, with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting to them military instruction and efficiency.

An Act to provide for the Suppression of Rebellion against and Resistance to the Laws of the United States, and to amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union," &c., passed February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five.—*Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial

proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of any or all the States of the Union, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

SEC. 2. Whenever, in the judgment of the President, it may be necessary to use the military force hereby directed to be employed and called forth by him, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time.

SEC. 3. The militia so called into the service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, and be continued in the service of the United States until discharged by proclamation of the President: *Provided*, That such continuance in service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall expressly provide by law therefore: *And provided further*, That the militia so called into the service of the United States shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the army of the United States.

SEC. 4. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court-martial; and such officer shall be liable to be cashiered by a sentence of court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the court; and such non-commissioned officer and private shall be liable to imprisonment, by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every twenty-five dollars of such fine.

SEC. 5. Courts-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

SEC. 6. All fines to be assessed as aforesaid shall be certified by the presiding officer of the court-martial, and shall be collected and paid over according to the provisions and in the manner prescribed by the seventh and eighth sections of the act of February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. The marshals of the several districts of the United States, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States, have by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

SEC. 8. Sections two, three, and four of the act entitled "An Act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," approved February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and so much of the residue of said act and of all other acts as conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

An Act to define and punish certain Conspiracies.—Be it enacted, etc., That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force, or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence, under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

To confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes.—Be it enacted, etc. That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned.

SEC. 9. Such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 8. The Attorney-General, or any district attorney of the United States in which said pro-

perty may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. Whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Consular Representation.—An act to increase the consular representation of the United States during the war, authorizes the President to appoint consuls at any foreign ports where he shall deem it advisable, for the purpose of preventing piracy, with such compensation, not exceeding $1,500 per annum, as he shall think proper; to hold their offices, respectively, during the pleasure of the President, and in every case such compensation to cease with the restoration of internal peace within the United States. And the President may, during the present insurrection, increase the compensation of any consuls in foreign ports, if he shall deem it necessary, so as not, however, to exceed the sum of $1,500 in any case. But this power shall cease with the re-establishment of internal peace as aforesaid.

To protect Commerce and punish Piracy.—An act supplementary to the act to protect the commerce of the United states and punish the crime of piracy, provides that vessels intended for piratical aggressions may be seized at sea or in port and condemned. The commanders of public ships, collectors, surveyors and marshals are to be instructed to seize all such vessels.

Enlistments in the Navy.—An act authorizing additional enlistments in the navy authorizes the secretary to enlist for three years or during the war as many able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys as he may judge necessary to place the entire navy and all vessels that may be added to it in a state of the utmost efficiency for active service.

Pay of Soldiers—Legalizing the President's Acts.—The act to increase the pay of privates in the army and for other purposes, makes the pay of privates in the regular army and volunteers $13 per month, and also provides that all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, be approved and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

Side-wheel Steamers.—An act authorizing the construction of 12 small side-wheel steamers of light draught for the use of the navy, appropriates $1,200,000 therefor.

Armed Ships and Floating Batteries.—An act to provide for the construction of one or more armed ships or floating batteries, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three skillful naval officers to investigate the plans and specifications that may be submitted for the construction of iron or steel-clad steamships or steam-batteries, and on their report, should it be favorable, to order one or more armored or iron-clad Steamships or Floating Batteries to be built. The bill appropriates $1,500,000.

Miscellaneous appropriations. $501,266.

Further Appropriations for the Naval Service.—Appropriates for collecting, drilling and organizing

Volunteers	$20,000,000
Navy Ordnance	800,000
Other items	169,000
Total	$20,469,000

Fortifications, Flogging in the Army, etc.—An act making appropriations for fortifications and for other purposes, appropriates $100,000 for contingencies of fortification, abolishes flogging in the army, and enacts that any officer of the army or navy who, having tendered his resignation, shall, prior to notice of acceptance of such resignation, quit his post, shall be regarded as a deserter.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Army, 36th Cong.	$15,452,949	
" 37th "	207,296,398	
		$222,749,347
Navy, 36th "	12,755,774	
" 37th "	56,385,086	
		69,140,860
Post Office, 37th Cong.		20,017,801
Civil Expen., 36th Cong.	3,520,822	
" " 37th "	525,000	
		4,045,822
Legis. & Exec. 36th Cong.	6,475,444	
" " 37th "	258,973	
		6,734,417
Deficiencies, 36th Cong.		2,254,455
Consular and Diplomatic		1,084,526
Indian Expenses		5,965,508
Pensions		1,092,000
Miscellaneous		501,266
Total appropriations		$333,535,497

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

FIRST PROCLAMATION, APRIL 15, 1861.

WHEREAS the laws of the United States have been, for some time past, and now are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government; and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. Senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the 85th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

On the 19th of April the President issued another Proclamation declaring the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, all that had then seceded, in a state of blockade.

On the 27th of April, another Proclamation by President Lincoln declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina under blockade.

On the 3d of May following another Proclamation was issued calling for 42,000 volunteers, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged—directing that the regular army be increased by 22,714 men, and calling for the enlistment of 18,000 seamen for the naval service.

On the 10th of May, the President by Proclamation declared Martial Law upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, Florida.

On the 12th day of August, the President issued his Proclamation appointing the last Thursday in September as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and on the 16th of the same month, he issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the Laws, Constitution, and Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and to cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and, whereas, such insurrection has since broken out, and yet exists, within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and, whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which such combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods

and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after 15 days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea, or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it; leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord
[L. S.] 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 86th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

THE great Rebellion of the Slaveholders, foreshadowed and threatened by the South, came into active existence immediately upon the announcement that Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States.

Nov. 10, 1860.—Bill introduced in South Carolina Legislature to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers. .... James Chestnut, Senator from South Carolina, resigned. .... South Carolina Legislature ordered the election of a convention to consider the question of Secession.

Nov. 11.—Senator Hammond, of S. C., resigned.

Nov. 14.—Alex. H. Stephens spoke at Milledgeville, Geo., in opposition to Secession, but favored a State Convention.

Nov. 15.—Senator Toombs spoke for Secession at Milledgeville, Geo. .... Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, called an extra session of the Legislature. .... Senator Toombs spoke in opposition to Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Stephens in a few days after gave in his adhesion to rebellion. ....Great public meeting at Mobile, and adoption of the famous Declaration of Causes for Secession.

Nov. 17.—Great Secession meeting in Charleston.

Nov. 18.—Georgia Legislature voted $1,000,000 to arm the State, and ordered the election of a convention. .... Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie, to relieve Col. Gardiner, ordered to Texas.

Nov. 19.—Gov. Moore ordered an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature.

Nov. 20, 22, 23.—General bank suspensions in Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton, and the Southern States.

Nov. 24.—Vigilance Associations organized by citizens of Lexington district, S. C. [This movement extended all over the South, and thousands of northern men and women were driven out of the country with threats, and often with personal violence.]

Nov. 29.—Vermont Legislature refuse, 136 to 58, to repeal the Personal Liberty bill. .... Mississippi Legislature voted to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slaveholding States.

Dec. 1.—Florida Legislature voted to elect a convention. .... Great Secession meeting at Memphis.

Dec. 3.—A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston broken up. .... Meeting of Congress: President Buchanan's message denied the right of Secession; it was fiercely attacked by Senator Clingman, of N. C., and defended by Crittenden, of Ky.

Dec. 4.—The President sent Mr. Trescott to South Carolina to ask a postponement of action until Congress could decide upon remedies. .... Mr. Iverson, of Geo., made a disunion speech in the Senate, predicting the Secession of five if not eight States before the 4th of March. Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, spoke for the Union, and reproved Iverson.

Dec. 5.—Election for Delegates in South Carolina. All the candidates were immediate secessionists.

Dec. 6.—John Bell, of Tenn., published a letter in favor of the Union. .... Democratic State Convention in Maryland. Resolutions passed deploring the hasty action of South Carolina. .... The committee of 33 announced by the Speaker; it was 16 Republicans, 17 opposition.

Dec. 10.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned. Senator Clay, of Alabama, also resigned. ....Louisiana Legislature met in extra session, voted to elect a convention, and appropriated $500,000 to arm the State. .... General debate begun in Congress on the state of the nation. It very soon became apparent, from speeches by Iverson, Wigfall and other Southerners, that the Secessionists did not want and would not have any compromise. .... Senator Clay, of Alabama, tendered his resignation.

Dec. 13.—Great Union demonstration in Philadelphia. .... Extra session of the Cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie; the President opposed it, and carried his point.

Dec. 14.—Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigned because the President would not send reinforcements South.

Dec. 17.—South Carolina convention assembled. Gov. Pickens took ground for immediate Secession. .... Speech of Senator Wade, foreshadowing the policy of the new administration.

Dec. 18.—The famous Crittenden Compromise introduced. It was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36° 30'; prohibit slavery North and permit it south of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in States, and in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in Virginia or Maryland; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioner's fees in Fugitive Slave act, and to ask the repeal of Personal Liberty bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments to the Constitution, and if adopted never to be changed. .... Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, went to Raleigh to persuade the North Carolina Legislature to vote for Secession.

Dec. 19.—Senator Johnson of Tenn., made a strong Union speech on Crittenden's bill. .... Gov. Hicks, of Md., refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner; the commissioner addressed a Secession meeting in Baltimore.

Dec. 20.—South Carolina Convention unanimously adopted a Secession ordinance [for which see TRIBUNE ALMANAC of 1861, p. 36], the news of which was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the Southern States. .... The committee of 13 appointed in the Senate. .... Caleb Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Maj. Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the Convention to respect the Federal laws. The Convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. C. returned after a stay of 5 hours.

Dec. 22.—North Carolina Legislature adjourned. A bill to arm the State failed to pass the House. .... The Crittenden propositions voted down in the committee of 13.

Dec. 23.—The robbery of the Indian Trust Fund discovered at Washington.

Dec. 24.—The people of Pittsburgh refused to permit the shipment of ordnance from the arsenal to southern forts. .... South Carolina Convention adopted a "Declaration of Causes" for Secession, and formally perfected the withdrawal of the State. An address to the slaveholding States was adopted. .... Gov. Moore ordered a session of the Alabama Legislature. .... Convention election in Alabama. Majority for Secession over 50,000. .... South Carolina members of Congress present their resignation. The Speaker would not recognize it, and their names were called through the session.

Dec. 25.—South Carolina Convention adopted resolutions to form a Confederate Government of slaveholding States.

Dec. 26.—South Carolina Commissioners arrived in Washington. .... Major Anderson left Fort Moultrie, and with his band of about 80 men, established himself in Fort Sumter.

Dec. 27.—Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature. ....Major Anderson's movement created intense excitement; troops were ordered out in Charleston, and aid was tendered from Georgia and other States. .... Revenue cutter Aiken treacherously surrendered by Capt. M. L. Coste to the South Carolina authorities.

Dec. 28.—South Carolina seized the Custom House, Postoffice, and Arsenal at Charleston, and occupied Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 29.—John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned, charging the President with trying to provoke civil war, by refusing to withdraw Major Anderson. .... The South Carolina Commissioners formally sought an audience of the President. He replied next day, refusing to receive them.

Dec. 31.—South Carolina adopted an oath of abjuration and allegiance, and sent Commissioners to the other Slave States, with a view to the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Jan. 2, 1861.—Gov. Ellis, of N. C., took possession of Fort Macon, at Beaufort, the works at Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. .... Georgia troops in possession of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the U. S. Arsenal at Savannah.

Jan. 3.—Florida State Convention met at Tallahassee. ....South Carolina Commissioners wrote an insulting letter to the President, and went home.

Jan. 4.—Fast-day, by proclamation of the President: it was generally observed in the Free and the Border Slave States, but disregarded in the South. .... Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, and the U. S. Arsenal in Mobile, seized by order of Gov. Moore, of Ala. .... South Carolina Convention appointed 7 delegates to "the General Congress of the Seceding States."

Jan. 5.—Steamer Star of the West sailed from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter. .... Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, published a strong Union address to the people. .... South Carolina Convention adjourned, subject to a call by the Governor.

Jan. 7.—Meeting of the Alabama State Convention. .... Meeting of the Mississippi State Convention. .... Meeting of the Tennessee Legislature. .... Meeting of the Virginia Legislature. .... Senator Toombs, of Geo., made a violent Secession speech in the Senate.

Jan. 8.—Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned, after treacherously betraying the sailing of the Star of the West to reinforce Sumter.

Jan. 9.—Star of the West arrived off Charleston, and was fired upon and driven back to sea by rebel batteries. .... Mississippi Convention passed a Secession ordinance, 84 to 15.

Jan. 10.—Florida Secession ordinance passed, 68 to 7.

Jan. 11.—Alabama Secession ordinance passed, 61 to 39. .... Philip F. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and John A. Dix, of N. Y., appointed in his place. .... U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, Forts Philip and Jackson, below New Orleans, and Fort Pickens, on Lake Ponchartrain, seized by order of the Governor of Louisiana. .... Legislature of New York voted to tender the whole military power of the State to the President for the support of the Constitution.

Jan. 13.—Virginia State Legislature adopted the bill calling a State Convention. .....Commodore Armstrong surrendered the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Fort Barrancas, to the Florida troops. Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, refused to obey Armstrong's order, and saved that important fortress to the Union.

Jan. 14.—South Carolina Legislature declared that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be an act of war.

Jan. 16.—The Crittenden Compromise practically voted down in the United States Senate, by the adoption of Mr. Clark's substitute, that the Constitution is good enough, and Secession ought to be put down. .... Arkansas Legislature voted to have a Convention..... Missouri Legislature voted to hold a Convention.... Maj. Gen. Sandford, of N. Y. City, tendered to the President the services of the First Division of 7,000 men for any service which may be required. .....Col. Hayne, in the name of Gov. Pickens, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President refused to receive him in any official capacity.

Jan. 18.—Massachusetts Legislature tendered to the President all the power of the State to support the Federal government. .... Virginia Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for the defense of the State.

Jan. 19.—Georgia Secession ordinance adopted, 208 to 89. Alex. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson voted in the negative. .... Tennessee Legislature called a State Convention.

Jan. 21.—Alabama members of Congress resigned..... Jefferson Davis took leave of the Senate, in consequence of the secession of his State.

Jan. 22.—Sherrard Clemens, of Va., made a strong Union speech in Congress.

Jan. 23.—Georgia members of Congress resigned. .... Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., in a speech in Congress, declared Secession to be rebellion, and to be put down at any cost.

Jan. 24.—Arsenal at Augusta, Geo., seized by the State.

Jan. 25.—Correspondence between Gov. Brown, of Geo., and Mayor Wood, of N. Y., about seizure of arms by the New York Police. .... Rhode Island Legislature repealed the Personal Liberty Bill.

Jan. 26.—Louisiana Convention adopted a Secession ordinance, 113 to 17.

Jan. 28.—Texas State Convention met at Austin.

Jan. 30.—North Carolina Legislature submitted the Convention question to a vote of the people—the first recognition in all the South that the people had any right to a voice in the matter. .... Ex-Secretary Floyd indicted by a Grand Jury for malfeasance and conspiracy. .... Revenue cutters Cass Capt. J. J. Morrison, and McClelland, Capt. Breshwood, surrendered to the Louisiana authorities by their commanders.

Feb. 1.—Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the State authorities. .... Texas Convention passed a Secession ordinance, 166 to 7, subject to a vote of the people.

Feb. 4.—The Rebel Delegates met at Montgomery, Ala., to organize a confederate government—Howell Cobb was chosen chairman. .... The Peace Congress met at Washington, ex-President Tyler presiding.

Feb. 8.—Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, unable to get recognition, finally left Washington. .... The Montgomery Convention adopted a Provisional Constitution. ....Gov. Brown of Georgia seized New York ships in Savannah Harbor, in retaliation for the seizure of arms in New York. The ships were released on the 10th. .... Little Rock Arsenal surrendered to Arkansas.

Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens elected Provisional President and Vice President at Montgomery.

Feb. 11.—Pres't Lincoln started for Washington.

Feb. 13.—Electoral vote counted—Lincoln and Hamlin officially declared elected.

Feb. 18.—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America.

Feb. 19.—Enthusiastic reception of President Lincoln in New York City. .... Fort Kearney, Kansas, taken by Secessionists; soon after retaken.

Feb. 21.—Jeff. Davis appointed his Cabinet—Toombs, Sec. State; Memminger, Treasury, and L. P. Walker, War. .... Governor of Georgia made another seizure of New York vessels.

Feb. 22.—President Lincoln's night journey from Harrisburg to Washington, in order to prevent an anticipated outrage in Baltimore.

Feb. 25.—News received of the surrender and treason of Maj.-Gen. Twiggs in Texas.

Feb. 26.—Capt. Hill refused to surrender Fort Brown, Texas, under Twiggs's order.

Feb. 27.—Peace Congress submitted to the Senate their Plan of Pacification.

Feb. 28.—Vote on Corwin's report from the committee of 33:—the resolutions adopted—136 to 53.

March 1.—Gen. Twiggs expelled from the army.

March 2.—Revenue cutter Dodge surrendered to the Rebels at Galveston.

March 4.—Inauguration of President Lincoln. .... Texas State Convention declared that State out of the Union.

March 5.—Gen. Beauregard ordered to take command of the rebels at Charleston.

March 6.—Fort Brown surrendered by special agreement.

March 12.—Supplies cut off from Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

March 23.—Dr. Fox, of the Navy, visited Major Anderson, as special messenger of Government.

March 25.—Col. Lamon, Government messenger, had an interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

March 28.—Vote of Louisiana on Secession published—For, 20,448; Against, 17,296.

March 30.—Mississippi Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution—78 to 7.

April 3.—Long Cabinet meeting on Fort Sumter business. .... Great activity in the Navy Department. .... Rebel battery on Morris Island fired into a schooner—nobody hurt. .... South Carolina Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution, 114 to 16.

April 4.—Virginia Convention refused, 89 to 45, to submit a Secession ordinance to the people.

April 7.—Gen. Beauregard notified Maj. Anderson that intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city would no longer be permitted. .... Steam transport Atlantic sailed from New York with troops and supplies.

April 8.—Official notification given that supplies would be sent to Maj. Anderson, by force—if necessary. .... State Department declined to recognise the Confederate States Commissioners.

April 9.—Steamers Illinois and Baltic sailed from New York with sealed orders.

April 10.—Floating battery of the rebels at Charleston finished and mounted. .... Large numbers of troops sent to the various fortifications.

April 11.—Fears of the seizure of Washington. Troops posted in the Capitol—oath of fidelity administered to the men. .... Confederate Commissioners left Washington, satisfied that no recognition of their government would take place under President Lincoln. .... Beauregard demands of Maj. Anderson the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Major declined. .... Bids for Treasury Notes opened—whole amount taken at a premium.

April 12.—*Actual Commencement of War.*—Bombardment of Fort Sumter, began at 4 30 A. M., and continued all day; partially suspended at nightfall. The rebels had in action 17 mortars, and 30 large guns, mostly columbiads. The rebels fired at intervals all night; Sumter was silent. .... Pennsylvania Legislature voted $500,000 to arm the State. .... Fort Pickens reinforced.

April 13.—Fort Sumter opened fire about 7 A.M. At 8 o'clock the officers' quarters were fired by a shell. At 10 o'clock a chance shot struck down the flag. At noon most of the woodwork of the fort was on fire; men rolled out 90 barrels of powder to prevent explosion. Sumter's fire almost silenced; the flames forced the destruction of nearly all the powder; cartridges were gone, and none could be made. About 1 P.M. the flagstaff was shot away, when the flag was nailed to the piece, and displayed from the ramparts. Senator Wigfall now came with a flag of truce, arrangements were made for evacuating the fort, and at 12 55 P.M. the shot-riven flag was hauled down, the garrison departed upon honorable terms, taking their flag, arms, and private property. No man was hurt in the fort during action, and the rebels say that none were killed on their side.

April 14.—Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter, and sailed for New York.

April 15.—The President's proclamation issued, calling for 75,000 Volunteers, and commanding the rebels to return to peace within 20 days. Extra Session of Congress called. .... New York Legislature voted 30,000 men and $3,000,000 for putting down the rebellion. .... Several Southern vessels at New York were seized and fined for irregular clearances.

April 16.—Governor Magoffin refuses to furnish troops from Kentucky under the President's proclamation. .... Gov. Letcher makes a similar response from Virginia. .... Gov. Harris, of Tenn., refuses soon after; also Gov. Jackson, of Missouri.

April 16, 17, etc.—General uprising in the North. Proclamations, military orders, voting men and money, the order of the day. In the principal cities, mobs visited newspapers and firms suspected of disloyalty, and compelled them to raise the Stars and Stripes. Legislatures met in session were called together; banks offered loans to the Government; great public meetings were held; Union badges worn by everybody.

April 17.—Virginia Secession ordinance passed in secret session, 60 to 53—to be submitted to the people. .... Gov. Letcher recognized the Southern Confederacy by proclamation. .... Massachusetts Sixth Regiment started for Washington.

April 18.—Pennsylvania Volunteers reached Washington. .... The Virginians obstruct the channel at Norfolk to prevent the sailing of war vessels from that point. .... Major Anderson reached New York. .... Sixth Massachusetts pass New York. .... Fourth Massachusetts arrive. .... Lieut. Jones burned Harper's Ferry Arsenal to keep it from the rebels. Two of his men were killed by rebel shots.

April 19.—Rebels, under Col. Van Dorn, seized the steamship Star of the West, off Indianola. .... Attack on the Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore—two killed and seven wounded—eleven rioters killed and many wounded. Baltimore in the hands of the mob. The Mayor and Governor informed the President that no more troops could pass

through Baltimore without fighting their way. .... New York Seventh left for Washington. [From this date for many days troops were rapidly pouring in for Washington, Annapolis, and Fortress Monroe.]

April 20.—Great mass meeting in New York—all parties for the Union—John A. Dix presided. Maj. Anderson was present. .... Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., seized. .... Several bridges on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad (in Maryland) burned. .... Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized. .... John C. Breckinridge spoke against the Government at Louisville, Ky. .... Gosport Navy Yard destroyed to keep it from the rebels. The Pennsylvania, Delaware, Columbus, Merrimac, Raritan, Columbia, Germantown, Plymouth, Dolphin, and United States, vessels of war, scuttled and set on fire. The Cumberland was towed out.

April 21.—Government took possession of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. .... Over 4,000 men left New York for the seat of war. .... War sermons preached in most of the Northern churches. .... Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., (Union) mobbed at Lynchburg, Va.

April 22.—Arsenals at Fayetteville, N.C., and Napoleon, Ark., seized by the rebels. .... New York city appropriated $1,000,000 to equip volunteers, and $500,000 for their families. .... Western Virginia begins to take sides for the Union. .... Union meeting at Lexington, Ky.—Senator Crittenden spoke. .... New York Seventh arrived at Annapolis. .... Vermont Legislature met in extra session.

April 23.—John Bell came out for the rebels. .... First South Carolina reg't started for the Potomac.

April 24.—Rebels under Solon Borland seized Fort Smith, Ark. .... Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature.

April 25.—Maj. Sibley surrendered 450 U.S. troops to the rebel Col. Van Dorn at Saluria, Texas. .... Legislature of Vermont voted $1,000,000 to equip volunteers. .... 600 U. S. troops arrived at New York from Texas. .... Gen. Harney arrested by Virginia authority at Harper's Ferry. .... Illinois troops removed arms from the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis. .... Steamship Cahawba seized at New Orleans, but released soon after. .... New York Seventh reached Washington. .... Gov. Letcher proclaims Virginia a member of the Southern Confederacy. .... Senator Douglas spoke for the Union before the Illinois Legislature.

April 26.—Gov. Brown, of Geo., prohibited the payment of debts due to Northern men, diverting the amount to the State Treasury. .... Governor of North Carolina called an extra session of the Legislature. .... More bridges burned near Baltimore on the Philadelphia road. .... Gov. Burton, of Del., called for Union volunteers.

April 27.—Numerous resignations of Southerners at Washington who refused to take the oath. .... A steamer loaded with powder for the rebels seized at Cairo. .... The blockade extended to North Carolina and Virginia ports.

April 28.—Frigate Constitution arrived at New York, having barely escaped the rebels.

April 29.—Indiana Legislature voted $500,000 to arm the State. .... Bonds and money in the collector's office at Nashville, Tenn., seized by Gov. Harris. .... Steamships Tennessee, Texas and Hermes seized at New Orleans. .... Maryland House of Delegates voted against Secession, 53 to 13; the Senate unanimously repudiate Secession.

April 30.—Gen. Harney released. .... New Jersey Legislature met—Governor recommended $2,000,000 for war purposes.

May 1.—State Convention bill passed North Carolina Legislature. .... Rhode Island Legislature met. .... Gen. Harney published a Union letter.

May 2.—New York 69th arrived at Washington. .... Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves also arrived. .... Missouri Legislature met. .... National flag-raising at Washington.

May 3.—Connecticut Legislature voted $2,000,000 for public defense. .... Governor Letcher called out the militia to defend Virginia from the Northerners. .... President Lincoln called for 42,000 three years' volunteers.

May 4.—Union meeting in Preston, Va. .... Union delegates to a Border State Convention elected in Louisville, Ky., by 7,000 majority. .... Committee of Maryland Legislature visited President Lincoln. .... Funeral at Lawrence, Mass., of Corporal Needham of the Mass. 5th, killed at Baltimore.

May 5.—Gen. Butler, with a Union force, took possession of the Relay House, near Baltimore.

May 6.—Virginia admitted to the Southern Confederacy. .... Arkansas Convention voted, 69 to 1, to secede. .... The Rebel Congress made public the War and Privateering Act. .... Baltimore City militia disbanded. .... Kentucky Legislature met.

May 7.—Michigan Legislature met. .... Major Anderson accepted command of the Kentucky Volunteers. .... Riot at Knoxville, on hoisting a Union flag. .... Gov. Harris announced a military league between Tennessee and the Southern Confederacy.

May 9.—Rebel Congress authorize the President to accept all the volunteers that offer. .... First landing of troops by steamers at Baltimore.

May 10.—Mob attack upon Volunteer Home Guards in St. Louis—the guard fired, 7 of the mob killed. .... A brigade of Secession militia near St. Louis, under Gen. Frost, surrendered to Gen. Lyon. .... Maj.-Gen. Robert E. Lee put in command of the Rebel forces in Virginia. .... Orders from Washington to administer the oath of allegiance to the officers of the army. .... The Winans steam gun captured.

May 11.—Great Union demonstration in San Francisco. .... A Separation-of-the-State meeting at Wheeling, Va. .... Another street-fight in St. Louis. .... Blockade of Charleston established.

May 12.—Gen. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri. .... Several attempts to destroy bridges on the railroad north of Baltimore.

May 13.—Union troops under Gen. Butler took possession of Federal Hill, Baltimore. .... Travel through Baltimore reëstablished. .... Separation Convention met at Wheeling, 35 counties represented. .... Queen Victoria issued a proclamation of neutrality.

May 14.—A schooner loaded with arms for the rebels seized in Baltimore. Arms seized in other parts of the city. Ross Winans arrested. .... Gunboat Quaker City captured ship Argo with $150,000 worth of tobacco. .... St. Louis and Memphis mail contract annulled and mails stopped.

May 15.—Gov. Hicks, of Md., called for volunteers under the President's proclamation. .... Massachusetts Legislature offered to loan the Government $7,000,000.

May 16.—Bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad destroyed. .... Gen. Scott ordered the fortification of Arlington Hights. .... Secessionists dispersed at Liberty, Mo.

May 17.—Secession spies arrested at Washington. .... Express packages go no further South than the Capital. .... Collectors appointed for the Southern ports. .... Yacht Wanderer captured by the Crusader off Key West. .... Rebels fortify Harper's Ferry. .... Rebels dispersed at Potosi, Mo. .... Search for secreted arms in St. Louis. .... Confederate Congress authorize the issue of Treasury notes.

May 18.—Arkansas admitted to the Southern Confederacy. .... Lightship in the Potomac stolen by rebels retaken.

May 19.—U. S. steamers attacked the rebel battery at Sewall's Point, 2 wounded on our side. .... Two schooners with rebel troops taken in the Potomac. .... Rebels at Harper's Ferry reinforced.

May 20.—Seizure of telegraphic dispatches throughout the North by orders from Washington. .... North Carolina Secession ordinance adopted. Interview between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price about Missouri affairs. .... Gov. Magoffin issued his proclamation of the neutrality of Kentucky.

May 21.—Confederate Congress adjourned.

May 22.—Ship Island fortifications destroyed to keep them from the rebels. .... Flag-raising at the postoffice in Washington—speeches by the President and Cabinet.

May 24.—General movement of troops into Virginia; the rebels evacuated Alexandria; Col. Ellsworth shot by the rebel Jackson, landlord of the Marshall House, Alexandria, from which the Colonel had taken down a Secession flag; Jackson was instantly killed. .... Arlington Hights occupied by our troops. .... Virginia cavalry company captured. .... The Southern mails stopped.

May 25.—Our troops destroyed bridges on the Alexandria and Leesburg railroad. .... Rebel attack on the 12th New York, nobody hurt. .... Ellsworth's funeral in Washington.

May 26.—Alexandria put under martial law. .... Western Virginia voted strongly for the Union.

May 27.—Chief-Justice Taney's habeas corpus in the Merryman case disregarded by Gen. Cadwallader. .... Blockade of the Mississippi commenced. .... Brig.-Gen. McDowell took command at Washington. .... Mobile blockaded.

May 28.—Gen. Butler advanced his forces to Newport News. .... Savannah blockaded.

May 29.—Jeff. Davis reached Richmond. .... Our troops advanced toward Harper's Ferry, the rebels retire toward Martinsburg.

May 30.—Rebels fled from Grafton, Va. Col. Kelly took possession. .... Rebels fell back from Williamsport, Md.

May 31.—Gen. Lyon superseded Gen. Harney. .... Maj.-Gens. Banks and Fremont commissioned. .... New York Seventh left Washington. .... Gunboat Freeborn engaged batteries at Acquia Creek.

June 1.—Lieut. Tompkins, U. S. regular cavalry, with 47 men, charged through the rebels at Fairfax Court House, killed Capt. Marr and several others. Tompkins had 3 killed.

June 3.—Rebels routed at Philippa, Va., by Col. Kelly, with a loss of 16 killed and 10 prisoners; 2 Union men were killed, and Col. Kelly was wounded. .... Senator Douglas died. .... Border State Convention met.

June 6.—The Harriet Lane engaged the Pig Point batteries. .... Capt. Ball's rebel cavalry captured at Alexandria, sworn and let go.

June 8.—Gen. Patterson's advance moved from Chambersburg toward Harper's Ferry.

June 9.—Alex. H. Stephens made his cotton loan speech at Milledgeville.

June 10.—Battle at Big Bethel; Union force under Gen. Pierce repulsed, 14 killed, 45 wounded—Lieut. Greble and Major Winthrop killed. Rebels say they had 17 killed.

June 11.—Col. Wallace surprised and routed 500 rebels at Romney, Va., killing 2, losing none. .... Wheeling Convention met.

June 13.—Fast-day in the rebel States.

June 14.—Rebels evacuated and burned Harper's Ferry, destroyed the railroad bridge, and took the armory machinery to Richmond. .... Maryland Congress election showed a Union victory.

June 15.—Privateer Savannah arrived at N. York as a prize of U.S. brig Perry.... Gen. Lyon occupied Jefferson City, Mo. Price retreated to Bonneville.

June 16.—Skirmish at Seneca Mills, a Secession captain and 2 men killed.

June 17.—Western Va. Convention unanimously voted its independence of the rebel section of the State. .... Street-fight in St. Louis, 6 rebels killed. .... The surprise at Vienna, Va.; rebels fire upon a railroad train, killing 8 Union soldiers; 6 rebels killed. .... Battle of Booneville, Mo.; Gen. Lyon routed the rebels under Gens. Price and Jackson; about 50 rebels killed. Lyon lost only 2. .... Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport.

June 19.—Rebels occupy Piedmont, Va. .... 35 rebels captured at Liberty, Mo. .... Andrew Johnson spoke in Cincinnati.

June 20.—Maj.-Gen. McClellan took command in Western Virginia. .... Wheeling Convention elected Frank H. Pierpont Governor of Va.

June 21.—East Tennessee Union Convention held.

June 23.—Balloon reconnoissances commenced.

June 24.—Gov. Harris proclaimed Tennessee out of the Union, the vote of the people being for separation 104,019, against, 47,238. .... Large fire in Richmond, Va.

June 25.—Virginia Secession vote announced at 128,884 to 32,134 against. .... Iowa voted a war loan of $600,000.

June 26.—The President acknowledged the Wheeling government as the government of Virginia. .... Skirmish at Patterson's Creek, Va., 17 rebels, 1 Union killed.

June 27.—Marshal Kane arrested in Baltimore. J. C. Fremont arrived from Europe.....Engagement between gunboat Freeborn and rebel batteries at Mathias Point; Capt. Ward, of the navy, killed.

June 29.—General council of war at Washington. .... Steamer St. Nicholas captured in the Potomac by the rebels, aided by Thomas, the "French lady."

July 1.—Privateer Sumter escaped from the Mississippi. .... Privateer Petrel escaped from Charleston. .... Fight at Buckhannon, Va., rebels routed, 23 killed, 200 prisoners. .... Skirmish at Falling Waters, Va.

July 2.—Engagement near Martinsburg, Va., rebels routed, loss heavy; Union, 3 killed. .... Steamer Catiline burned. .... Virginia Legislature at Wheeling organized.

July 3.—Arkansas called out 10,000 men to repel invasion. .... Rebel company, 94 men, taken at Neosho, Mo.

July 4.—Congress met in extra session. .... New Hampshire voted a $1,000,000 loan for the war. .... Rebels seized Louisville and Nashville railroad. .... Great Union meeting in San Francisco.

July 5.—President's Message read; opposition only 6 senators and 5 representatives. .... Battle at Carthage, Mo., rebels lost about 300 killed and wounded; Union loss 13 killed, 31 wounded—Col. Sigel commanded.

July 6.—Gallant fight of 45 men of 3d Ohio Reg't at Middle York bridge, near Buckhannon, cutting through an ambuscade of 200 or 300 rebels.

July 7.—Infernal machine found in the Potomac. .... Battle at Brier Forks, near Carthage—drawn.

July 8.—Col. Taylor brought to the President a message from Jeff. Davis concerning prisoners captured as privateers. .... Thomas, the "French Lady," taken in Baltimore.

July 9.—Maj.-Gen. Fremont put in command of the Western Department.

July 10.—Battle at Laurel Hill, Va., a Georgia regiment routed, loss unknown; Union loss 1 killed. .... Sharp skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo., rebels driven off.

July 11.—Battle at Rich Mountain, Va., Gen. Rosencranz defeated Col. Pegram, took all his camp equipage, killed 60 and took many prisoners—Union loss 11 killed, 35 wounded.

July 12.—Col. Pegram surrended to Gen. McClellan his whole force of 600 men. .... Union troops occupied Beverly.

July 13.—Battle of Carrickford, Va.; Gen. Garnett, of Va., killed; Union loss light—rebel heavy; rebel power in Western Virginia broken. .... Fairfax Court House occupied.

July 15.—Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va., rebels routed. .... Peace meeting at Nyack, N. Y.

July 16.—Skirmish at Millville, Mo., rebels fire into a train of cars. .... Battle at Barboursville, Va., rebels defeated. .... Tighlman, a negro, killed three of a rebel prize crew on the schr. S. J. Waring, and brought the vessel into New York.

July 17.—Skirmish at Fulton, Mo., rebels driven back with loss.

July 18.—First battle of Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, between Union troops under Gen. Tyler and the rebels under Gen. Beauregard; after 3 hours hard fighting, Gen. Tyler ordered his men to fall back to Centreville for water for horses. Union loss 19 killed, 38 wounded, 26 missing; rebel loss (Beauregard's report), 15 killed, 53 wounded.

July 19.—Gen. Banks supersedes Gen. Patterson in command on the Potomac.

July 20.—Rebel Congress met at Richmond.

July 21.—Battle of Bull Run; 18,000 Union men, under Gen. McDowell attacked the rebel army (27,000 in action by Beauregard's report), under Gens. Johnston, Lee and Beauregard, and in a desperate conflict of ten hours almost won the hotly contested ground, when an unaccountable panic seized upon the Union army, and nearly the whole force retreated in disorder toward Washington. Union loss, 479 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,800 prisoners; rebel loss (Beauregard's report) 393 killed, 1200 wounded.

July 22.—Gen. McClellan placed in command of the Potomac army.

July 22-30.—General disorganization of McDowell's army. .... Three months' men return home.

Aug. 1.—Gen. McClellan begins the reorganization of the army. ....Rebels leave Harper's Ferry, falling back to Leesburg. .... Privateer Petrel sunk by the St. Lawrence—crew taken.

Aug. 2.—War tax and tariff bill passed Congress —500,000 men to be raised. .... Battle of Dug Spring, Mo., Gen. Lyon defeated Ben McCulloch's force—rebel loss 40 killed, 44 wounded; Union loss 8 killed, 30 wounded. .... Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, traitorously surrendered by Major Lynde, who had 750 men. ....Rebel vessels and stores destroyed in Pokomoke sound.

Aug. 5.—Galveston bombarded—foreign consuls protest—not much damage done. .... Battle of Athens, Mo., rebels defeated, losing 40 killed.

Aug. 7.—Village of Hampton burned by the rebels under Gen. Magruder. .... Privateer York burned by gunboat Union.

Aug. 8.—Skirmish at Lovettsville, Va., rebels routed.

Aug. 9.—Rebels repulsed at Potosi, Mo.

Aug. 10.—Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo. Gen. Lyon, with 5200 men, attacked 24,000 rebels under McCulloch, Rains, Price and Jackson, and repulsed them, but afterward retreated to Rolla—rebel loss 421 killed, 1300 wounded; Union loss 263 killed, 721 wounded; Gen. Lyon was killed while heading a charge.

Aug. 12.—Ex-minister Faulkner arrested. .... Bangor Democrat office destroyed by a mob.

Aug. 13.—Battle near Grafton, Va., 21 rebels killed—no Union loss.

Aug. 14.—Mutiny in the 79th N. Y., regiment at Washington. .... Fremont declared martial law in Missouri.

Aug. 15.—Davis ordered all northern men to leave the South in 40 days.

Aug. 16.—President proclaims non-intercourse with the rebel States. .... Various newspapers in New York presented by the grand jury for hostility to the Government. .... Gen. Wool took command at Fortress Monroe. .... Passport system established.

Aug. 19.—Editor of Essex Co. Democrat, Mass., tarred and feathered for rebel sentiments.

Aug. 20.—Mayor Berrett, of Washington arrested for declining to take the oath. .... Col. McCunn dismissed for misconduct.

Aug. 21.—Bird's Point affair—60 rebels killed and 17 taken; Union loss 1 killed, 6 wounded.

Aug. 26.—Seventh Ohio regiment surprised at Somerville, Va., while at breakfast, but fought their way out, losing 3 captains and 3 other officers. Floyd commanded the rebels. .... Hatteras expedition sailed.

Aug. 28-29.—Bombardment and taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark—rebel loss in prisoners 765, Commodore Barron being taken.

Aug. 30.—Fort Morgan, at Ocracoke Inlet, abandoned by the rebels.

Sept 1.—Fight at Boone Court House, Va.—rebel loss 30—village burned.

Sept. 2.—Kentucky Legislature met—Senate, 27 Union, 11 Secess.; House, 76 Union, 24 Secess. .... Floating dock at Pensacola burned.

Sept. 3.—Massacre on Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, rebels having burned the Platte bridge—17 lives lost.

Sept. 10.—Colors of the N. Y. 79th restored. .... Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va., Gen. Rosencrans defeated the rebels under Floyd—Union loss 15 killed, 80 wounded; rebel loss heavy.

Sept. 11.—Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va., considerable rebel loss—Union 6 killed, 8 wounded. .... President modified Gen. Fremont's proclamation.

Sept. 12.—Fight at Cheat Mountain, Va., Col. John A. Washington, proprietor of Mount Vernon, killed —rebel loss about 40, Union 10. .... Mayor Berrett took the oath, and was released.

Sept. 14.—Privateer Judith destroyed at Pensacola by a boat expedition from the ship Colorado.

Sept. 17.—Bridge broke on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and nearly 100 of the Illinois 19th killed and wounded.

Sept. 18.—Col. Frank Blair arrested by Gen. Fremont. .... Maryland Legislature closed by the Provost Marshal—all the Secession members arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.

Sept. 19.—Ex-Governor Morehead and others in Louisville, arrested for treason.

Sept. 20.—Surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo., after four days' struggle with 2,500 men against 25,000 rebels under Gen. Price.

Sept. 21.—John C. Breckinridge fled from Frankfort, Ky., and openly joined the rebels.

Sept. 24.—Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres entered service as aids to Gen. McClellan. .... Grand review of troops at Washington.

Sept. 25.—Frank Blair released from arrest. He demands a trial. .... Gen. Prentiss took command at St. Joseph.

Sept. 27.—Gen. Fremont takes the field against the rebels. .... Skirmishes, within a week of this date at Black River, Greenville, Tuscumbia, Osceola, Papinsville, Hunter and Shanghae, in Missouri; at Columbus, Barboursville, Ellicott's Mills, Smithland, Cynthiana, Lucas Bend, and Hopkinsville, in Kentucky; and at Romney, Catoctia Mountain, Lewinsville, Chapmansville, Munson's Hill, and Great Falls, in Virginia. Losses trifling.

Sept. 28.—Munson's Hill occupied by Union troops.

Sept. 29.—Baker's California regiment and Baxter's Philadelphia Volunteers mistook each other for rebels at Falls Church, and fired, killing 15 and wounding 30.

Oct. 1.—PropeBer Fanny taken by the rebels at Chicamacomico, N.C., several prisoners taken. .... Rebel camp broken up at Charleston, Mo.

Oct. 2.—Fight at Chapmansville, Va., rebels lost 60 killed and 70 prisoners; attacked again on their retreat and lose 40.

Oct. 3.—Battle of Greenbrier, Va., rebels defeated with considerable loss—Union loss slight. .... Ex-Street Commissioner Smith, of N. Y., appointed a brigadier general in the rebel army. .... The rebels evacuated Lexington, Mo.

Oct. 4.—Rebels under Col. Bartow, attack the 20th Indians near Hatteras—narrow escape of our regiment.

Oct. 5.—Steamer Monticello shelled the rebel troops under Bartow, and drove them to their boats. .... Gen. Robert Anderson took command in Kentucky.

Oct. 6.—Skirmish at Flemington, Ky. Home Guard defeated the rebels.

Oct. 9.—Attack upon Wilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island, by 1,500 rebels. The Zouaves, with help from Fort Pickens, defeat the rebels, killing and wounding a great number. Union loss 13 killed and 21 wounded. .... Advance of the Union lines beyond the Potomac. A rebel picket guard surprised. .... Charter election in Baltimore—the rebels made no opposition,

Oct. 10.—Further advance of the Union outposts near Washington.

Oct. 11.—Rebel steamer Nashville escaped from Charleston. .... Missouri State Convention met. .... Marshal Kane sent to Fort Lafayette.

Oct. 12.—Rebels advanced in force toward Prospect Hill, but retired on finding Gen. McCall ready for battle. .... Interview between Secretary Cameron and Gen. Fremont. .... Attempt to burn the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi; the rebel "ram" disabled.

Oct. 13.—Skirmishes at Beckwith and Tavern Creek, Mo.—many rebels taken.

Oct. 14.—Secretary Sewafd's circular to Governors of States issued, advising sea-coast and lake defenses.

Oct. 15.—Jeff. Thompson captured 80 Union troops at Potosi, Mo. .... Three steamers sent from New York in pursuit of the Nashville. .... Battle of Linn Creek, Mo.—the rebels defeated.

Oct. 16.—Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by a small Union force under Major White. .... Col. Geary routed the rebels at Bollvar, near Harper's Ferry. .... Sharp skirmish at Ironton, Mo.—rebels defeated, losing 36, Union loss, 11.

Oct. 21.—Battle of Edwards Ferry. Gen. Stone's division of 1,500 men attacked by double their number, during a reconnoissance on the Potomac. After a fierce contest, the Union men were driven back, and recrossed in confusion, a great number being drowned. Senator Baker was killed while leading the California brigade. The Union loss was heavy, reaching in all several hundred. The rebels also lost heavily. .... Battle of Wild Cat, Ky.—the rebels under Zollicoffer defeated by Gen. Shoepf—an important victory. .... Battle at Fredericktown, Mo.—rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Gen. Lowe defeated, and Lowe killed. Rebel loss 200 to 300, Union loss 30.

Oct. 22.—Rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Mo., broken up—17 killed and 90 prisoners taken.

Oct. 25.—Rebels routed at Romney, Va., and many prisoners taken by Gen. Kelly. The rebels retreat to Winchester.

Oct. 26.—Gallant charge of Major Zagonyi, with a portion of Fremont's body guard, through a rebel force of 2,000 at Springfield, Mo. The rebels signally defeated, and many of them killed. Union loss about 15 killed.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Lane captured a rebel transportation train, near Butler, Mo.

Oct. 29.—The great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, Com. Dupont in command; land forces under Gen. Sherman. About 80 vessels and 15,000 men.

Oct. 30.—The State prisoners sent from Fort Lafayette, N. Y., to Fort Warren, Boston.

Oct. 31.—N.Y. jury in the trial of the sailors of the privateer Savannah, failed to agree.

Nov. 1.—Lt.-Gen. Scott resigned the command-in-chief of the Union armies. Gen. McClellan appointed in his place. .... The rebels, under Floyd, attempt to capture Rosencrans's army at Gauley Bridge, Va., but fail, and Floyd only saved himself by a precipitate flight.

Nov. 2.—Maj. Gen. Fremont removed from his command. He returns to St. Louis, where he is enthusiastically received. .... Rebel steamer Bermuda runs the Savannah blockade.

Nov. 3, *et seq.*—Rising of Union men in East Tennessee, who burn or break down several important railroad bridges.

Nov. 7.—The Union fleet capture Forts Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal entrance, take the town of Beaufort and command Hilton Island and the harbor. The fleet consisted of 73 vessels in all; Union loss only 8 killed and 6 badly wounded; rebel loss unknown, but not large.

Nov. 8.—Battle of Belmont, Mo., where, after a sharp contest of 6 hours, the Union troops retired to their boats before large reinforcements of the other side from Columbus, Ky. Loss large and about equal on both sides. .... Battle at Pikeville, Ky.; rebels defeated, engagement not important.

Nov. 10.—Rebel foray upon Guyandotte, with the intention of slaughtering the Union men, but the rebels were driven off and the village burned.

Nov. 11.—Maj.-Gen. Halleck succeeds Fremont in command of the Western Department. .... A skirmish near Kansas City.

Nov. 13.—Reconnoissance in force from Alexandria to Occoquan river; no rebels discovered. .... Gen. Fremont's staff dismissed.

Nov. 15.—Frigate San Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe, bringing Mason and Slidell, rebel commissioners to Europe, as prisoners, Com. Wilkes having taken them from the English mail steamer Trent in the Bahama channel.

Nov. 18.—Rebels in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., disband and Union troops take possession of the Peninsula. .... Rebel Congress met.

Nov. 19.—The Missouri Rebel State Legislature pass an ordinance of Secession.

Nov. 20.—Grand review of 60,000 men by Gen. McClellan. .... Rebels burn the town of Warsaw.

Nov. 23.—Fort Pickens and the fleet bombard the rebels near Pensacola, and burn the navy yard and much of the village of Warrenton.

Nov. 24.—Mason and Slidell placed in Ft. Warren.

Nov. 26.—Reinforcement left New York for Fort Royal. .... Sharp skirmish near Hunter's Hill, with loss to Union side.

Nov. 28.—Union forces occupy Tybee Island.

Nov. 29.—News of the full occupation of Ship Island by Union troops.

Dec. 2.—Meeting of Congress. .... Meeting of loyal Legislature of Virgina at Wheeling. .... Maryland Legislature met. .... Naval skirmish near Newport News.

Dec. 4.—John C. Breckinridge expelled from the Senate by a unanimous vote. .... Western Missouri overrun by rebel marauding parties. .... Gen. Phelps lands on Ship Island with a strong Union force.

Dec. 5.—Maj. Gen. Halleck orders the arrest and imprisonment of every man found in arms against the Union in Missouri; those found guilty of aiding the rebels, to be shot.

Dec. 7.—Skirmish near Dam No. 5 on the Potomac—rebels driven off, losing 12 men. .... Gen. Butler's expedition arrived at Port Royal. .... Company of rebels captured near Glasgow, Mo,

Dec. 9.—Congress takes measures to effect an exchange of prisoners. .... Mr. Gurley's confiscation bill introduced. .... Garret Davis elected Senator from Kentucky in place of the traitor Breckinridge. .... Shelling of Freestone Point by the Union gunboats. .... Rebel Congress pass a bill admitting Kentucky to the Confederacy.

Dec. 11.—Part of the Stone Fleet sailed from Boston. .... Great fire at Charleston, half the business part of the city destroyed.

Dec. 13.—First military execution in the Union army; a deserter named Johnson shot. .... Battle at Camp Allegany, Va.; five Union regiments, under Gen. Milroy, had a sharp fight with the rebels under Col. Johnson; Union loss, 21 killed, 107 wounded; rebel loss supposed over 200 killed. The battle was suspended at night, and the rebels ran away before morning.

Dec. 15.—News from England of the feeling concerning the seizure of Mason and Slidell; apprehensions of a war with Great Britain.

Dec. 17.—Battle at Mumfordville, on Green River, Ky.—rebels defeated, 33 killed, 50 wounded; Union loss, 10 killed, 17 wounded. .... Gen. Pope captured 300 rebels near Osceola, Mo.

Dec. 18.—Gen. Pope surprised a rebel camp near Martinsburg, and took 1,500 prisoners, including 3 colonels and 17 captains, and all their camp-stores and equipage; Union loss 2 killed—rebel loss not known. About 2,500 rebels taken in three days.

Dec. 20.—Battle at Dranesville, Va., in which the Union troops under Gen McCall signally defeat the rebels; 57 dead and 22 wounded rebels left on the field; Union loss, 7 killed, about 40 wounded.

Dec. 24.—Skirmish near Newport News; several rebels killed.

Dec. 26.—Gen. Scott arrived from Paris.

Dec. 27.—Mason and Slidell surrendered to the British Minister.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE CENSUS OF 1860 AND OF 1850.

MAINE.

Counties.	1860.	1850.
Androscg'n	29736	NewCo
Aroostook..	22479	12529
Cumberl'd.	75691	79538
Franklin ..	20403	20027
Hancock ..	37197	34372
Kennebec.	55625	52521
Knox.....	22715	NewCo
Lincoln....	27360	24875
Oxford	39828	35763
Penobscot.	73751	69089
Piscataq's.	18022	14735
Sagadahoc.	21790	NewCo
Somerset..	35702	35581
Waldo	33447	47230
Wash'gton	42334	38811
York.....	62107	60088
Total....	628279	583169

N. HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap...	18549	17721
Carroll....	20455	20157
Cheshire ..	27434	30144
Coos	13151	11853
Grafton ...	43260	42343
Hillsboro'	62240	57478
Merrimac .	41408	40337
Rock'gh'm	50122	49194
Strafford..	31493	29374
Sullivan..	19041	19375
Total....	326073	317976

VERMONT.

Addison...	34010	31549
Benn'gton	19436	18589
Caledonia.	21708	23595
Chittenden.	28171	29036
Essex	6786	4650
Franklin...	27231	28386
Grand Isle	4276	4145
Lamoille ..	12311	10872
Orange ...	28455	27296
Orleans ...	18861	15707
Rutland...	33946	33059
Wash'gton	27612	24654
Windham.	29962	29062
Windsor ..	37198	38320
Total....	315098	314120

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable	35990	35276
Berkshire..	56120	49591
Bristol....	93794	76192
Dukes.....	4403	4540
Essex.....	165611	131300
Franklin ..	31434	30870
Hampden .	57366	51283
Hampshire	37823	35732
Middlesex .	216354	161383
Nantucket.	6094	8452
Norfolk....	109950	78892
Plymouth .	64768	55697
Suffolk	192700	144517
Worcester .	150699	130789
Total...	1231066	994514

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield...	77476	59775
Hartford ..	89962	69067
Litchfield..	47318	45253
Middlesex .	30859	27216
New Hav'n	97345	65688
N'wLond'n	61731	51821
Tolland....	20709	20091
Windham..	34747	31081
Total....	760147	570792

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol.....	8907	8514
Kent	17303	18068
Newport ..	21896	20207
Provid'nce	107799	87926
Washing'n	18715	16430
Total....	174620	147745

NEW YORK.

Albany...	113915	99279
Allegany..	41881	37808
Broome ...	35905	30660
Cattaraug's	43895	39960
Cayuga....	55767	55456
Chautauq'a	58414	50493
Chemung..	26917	23621
Chenango .	40934	40311
Clinton	45735	40047
Columbia..	47172	43073
Cortland...	26294	25140
Delaware..	42465	39854
Dutchess ..	64941	58902
Erie 141971		100993
Essex.....	28214	31148
Franklin...	30807	25102
Fulton.....	24183	20171
Genesee....	32189	29488
Greene....	31950	33126
Hamilton..	3024	2188
Herkimer .	40560	38244
Jefferson .	69820	68153
Kings 279122		138882
Lewis.....	28389	24564
Livingston.	39546	40875
Madison...	43460	43072
Monroe....100643		87650
Montgom'y	30865	31992
New York.813662		515547
Niagara...	50309	42276
Oneida 105220		99566
Onondaga..	90645	85690
Ontario....	44563	43929
Orange....	63812	57145
Orleans....	28717	23501
Oswego	75963	62198
Otsego.....	50157	48658
Putnam	14002	14138
Queens.....	57391	50833
Rensselaer	86325	73363
Richmond.	25492	15061
Rockland .	22402	16962
St. Law'ce	83689	68617
Saratoga ..	51729	45646
Schen'tady	19099	20084
Schoharie .	34469	33548
Schuyler ..	18340	NewCo
Seneca	28133	25441
Steuben....	66689	63771
Suffolk	43259	36922
Sullivan..	32385	25088
Tioga.....	28743	24880
Tompkins .	31409	28746
Ulster	76381	59364
Warren.....	21435	17199
Washingt'n	45902	44750
Wayne	47759	44953
Westch'st'r	99497	56363
Wyoming .	31967	31961
Yates.....	20290	20890
Indians..	135	—
Total....3880727		3097894

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic ...	11786	8961
Bergen....	21618	14726
Burlington	40730	45305
Camden....	34457	25423
Cape May .	7130	6433
Cumberl'd.	22605	17189
Essex.....	98877	73950
Gloucester.	18444	14655
Hudson....	62717	21832
Hunterdon	33654	28990
Mercer	37418	27992
Middlesex .	34812	23635
Monmouth.	30346	30315
Morris.....	34677	30158
Ocean.....	11176	10052
Passaic....	29013	22569
Salem	22458	19457
Somerset..	22057	19692
Sussex.....	23346	22980
Union	27780	NewCo
Warren	28433	22368
Total....	672034	489555

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams.....	28012	20981
Alleghany.	178855	138290
Armstrong	35797	29560
Beaver....	29144	26689
Bedford ...	26757	29052
Berks	98819	77129
Blair	27829	21777
Bradford ..	45735	42851
Bucks.....	63578	56091
Butler.....	35596	30346
Cambria...	29156	17773
Carbon....	21033	15666
Centre.....	27100	25355
Chester....	74578	66438
Clarion....	24994	23566
Clearfield..	18758	12696
Clinton	17728	11207
Columbia..	25065	17710
Crawford..	45755	37849
Cumberl'd.	40098	34327
Dauphin...	46757	35784
Delaware .	30597	24679
Elk.....	5915	3531
Erie.....	49431	38742
Fayette....	39909	39112
Forrest....	898	NewCo
Franklin ..	42128	39004
Fulton.....	9131	7557
Greene....	24343	22126
Hunt'gdon.	28101	24795
Indiana....	33687	27170
Jefferson ..	18299	13518
Juniata....	16966	13029
Lancaster .	116315	99944
Lawrence.	22999	21079
Lebanon..	31831	26071
Lehigh	43754	32479
Luzerne....	90243	56072
Lycoming..	37398	26257
McKean....	8859	5254
Mercer	36857	33172
Mifflin	16541	14980
Monroe....	16759	13270
Montgom'y	70600	58291
Montour...	13065	13239
N'thampt'n	47904	41[illegible]
N'hum'rl'd	28992	23[illegible]
Perry	22794	20[illegible]
Philadel'a.	565531	409[illegible]
Pike.....	7155	5[illegible]
Potter	11470	6[illegible]
Schuylkill.	80615	60711
Snyder....	13035	NewCo
Somerset..	26784	24414
Sullivan...	5657	3[illegible]
Susquehan'a	36267	3[illegible]
Tioga.....	31045	2[illegible]
Union	14145	2[illegible]
Venango ..	25044	1[illegible]
Warren	19190	1[illegible]
Washingt'n	44304	4[illegible]
Wayne....	322[illegible]	2[illegible]
Westm'el'd	35726	3[illegible]
Wyoming .	12340	1[illegible]
York	66300	5[illegible]
Total...	2906370	2311[illegible]

OHIO.

Adams.....	20309	1[illegible]
Allen.....	19185	1[illegible]
Ashland....	22951	2[illegible]
Ashtabula.	31814	2[illegible]
Athens	21564	1[illegible]
Auglaize ..	17189	1[illegible]
Belmont...	36438	3[illegible]
Brown	29964	2[illegible]
Butler.....	35940	3[illegible]
Carroll	15737	1[illegible]
Champa'ne	22698	1[illegible]
Clark.....	25801	2[illegible]
Clermont..	33037	3[illegible]
Clinton	21462	1[illegible]
Columbia'a	32836	3[illegible]
Coshocton.	25032	2[illegible]
Crawford .	23880	1[illegible]
Cuyahoga.	78055	4[illegible]
Darke.....	26009	2[illegible]
Defiance...	11886	6[illegible]
Delaware .	23912	2[illegible]
Erie.....	24473	1[illegible]
Fairfield...	30538	3[illegible]
Fayette	15936	1[illegible]
Franklin ..	50373	4[illegible]
Fulton.....	14044	7[illegible]
Gallia.....	22045	1[illegible]
Geauga	15817	1[illegible]
Greene....	26197	2[illegible]
Guernsey .	24474	3[illegible]
Hamilton..	216411	1[illegible]
Hancock ..	22886	1[illegible]
Hardin	13569	8[illegible]
Harrison ..	19109	2[illegible]
Henry.....	8901	8[illegible]
Highland..	27774	2[illegible]
Hocking..	17059	1[illegible]
Holmes	20589	2[illegible]
Huron.....	29899	2[illegible]
Jackson	17941	1[illegible]
Jefferson ..	26117	2[illegible]
Knox.....	27735	2[illegible]
Lake	15576	1[illegible]
Lawrence .	23250	1[illegible]
Licking....	37011	[illegible]
Logan.....	20997	1[illegible]
Lorain	29745	2[illegible]
Lucas	25831	1[illegible]
Madison...	13015	1[illegible]
Mahoning .	25895	2[illegible]
Marion	15490	1[illegible]
Medina.....	22517	2[illegible]
Meigs	26534	1[illegible]

Counties.	1860.	1850.
Mercer	14105	7712
Miami	29950	24999
Monroe....	25743	23551
Montgom'y	53233	38218
Morgan....	22117	23685
Morrow ...	20445	20280
Muskingʻm	44417	45049
Noble	20751	New Co
Ottawa	7017	3308
Paulding ..	4945	4766
Perry	19697	20775
Pickaway .	23469	21008
Pike	13643	10953
Portage ...	24206	21419
Preble	21830	21756
Putnam ...	12306	7221
Richland ..	31156	30579
Ross	35071	32074
Sandusky..	21147	14305
Scioto	24297	18423
Seneca	30369	27104
Shelby.....	17498	13965
Starke.....	42979	39578
Summit....	37340	27486
Trumbull ..	30656	30490
Tuscaraʻus	32463	31761
Union.....	16507	12204
VanWert..	10238	4793
Vinton.....	13631	9365
Warren	26908	25560
Washingʻn	36271	29540
Wayne....	32483	32961
Williams ..	16632	8018
Wood.....	17886	9157
Wyandotte	15596	11194
Total ...	2339698	1980329

MICHIGAN.

Alcona....	185	New Co
Allegan	16087	5126
Alpena	390	New Co
Antrim.....	179	"
Barry.....	13868	8072
Bay	8164	New Co
Berrien	23376	11417
Branch....	20981	12472
Cass.....	17721	10907
Calhoun ..	29668	19162
Chippewa.	1603	895
Cheboygan	517	New Co
Clare .....None.		"
Clinton....	13916	5102
Delta	1172	New Co
Eaton	16476	7068
Emmett....	1149	New Co
Genesee...	22498	12031
Gladwin....	14	New Co
Gd.Trav'se	1286	"
Gratiot...	4042	"
Hillsdale..	25675	16159
Houghton.	9235	708
Huron	3165	210
Ingham ...	17435	8631
Ionia.....	16682	7597
Isabella....	1443	New Co
Jackson....	26671	19431
Jasco	175	New Co
Kalamazoo	24645	13179
Kent.....	30715	12016
Lapeer....	14754	7029
Leelenan .	2158	New Co
Lenawee..	33112	26372
Livingston	16852	13485
Macomb...	22843	15530
Manistee ..	975	New Co
Manitou....	1042	"
Mason	831	93
Marquette.	2821	136
Michlim'kn.	1938	*3598
Midland ...	787	65

* And 21 unorganized Cos.

Counties.	1860.	1850.
Montcalm .	3968	891
Monroe ...	21693	14698
Muskeegan	3947	New Co
Necosta ...	970	"
Newaygo .	2761	510
Oakland...	33261	31270
Oceana....	1816	300
Ontonagon	4568	389
Osceola ...	27	New Co
Ottawa....	13215	5587
Presqueisle	26	New Co
Sanilac....	7601	2112
Saginaw ..	12693	2609
Schoolcraft	78	16
Shiawassee	12349	5530
St. Clair...	26802	10420
St. Joseph.	21262	12725
Tuscola	4886	291
Van Buren	15224	5800
Washten'w	35686	28567
Wayne....	75548	42756
Total....	749113	397654

INDIANA.

Adams....	9574	5797
Allen	29327	16919
Barth'm'w	17945	12428
Benton....	2810	1144
Blackford .	4122	2960
Boone	16754	11631
Brown....	6507	4864
Carroll....	13489	11015
Cass.....	16843	11021
Clinton....	14905	11569
Clay.....	12160	7944
Clark	20906	15525
Crawford .	8225	6524
Daviess ...	13361	10623
Dearborn .	24406	20166
Decatur...	17294	15107
De Kalb..	13880	8251
Delaware.	15758	10843
Dubois....	10294	6331
Elkhart ..	20991	12690
Fayette ...	10186	10217
Floyd	20183	14875
Fountain..	15567	13253
Franklin..	19550	17968
Fulton	9421	5982
Gibson....	14532	10771
Grant.....	15799	11092
Green.....	16042	12513
Hamilton .	17310	12684
Hancock ..	12801	9698
Harrison..	18521	15296
Hendricks.	16958	14063
Henry	20118	17605
Howard ..	12524	6657
Huntington	14868	7850
Jackson....	16288	11047
Jasper	4292	3540
Jay	11399	7047
Jefferson..	25039	23916
Jennings..	14754	12096
Johnson...	14855	12101
Knox	16056	11084
Kosciusko.	17444	10243
Lagrange .	11365	8387
Lake.....	9143	2691
Laporte ...	22921	12145
Lawrence.	13693	12097
Madison....	16514	12375
Marion....	39658	24103
Marshall ..	12722	5348
Martin	8975	5941
Miami.....	16851	11304
Montgom'y	20789	18084
Monroe ...	12848	11286
Morgan ...	16110	14576
Newton....	2360	New Co
Noble.....	14915	7946
Ohio	5462	5308

Counties.	1860.	1850.
Orange ...	12076	10809
Owen.....	14376	12106
Parke.....	15538	14068
Perry.....	11848	7268
Pike	10079	7720
Porter	10514	6234
Posey.....	16166	12649
Pulaski ...	5711	2595
Putnam...	20681	18615
Randolph.	18997	14725
Ripley....	19053	14820
Rush	16192	16445
St. Joseph.	18455	10954
Scott	7304	5895
Shelby....	19571	15502
Spencer...	14566	8616
Starke	2196	557
Steuben...	10374	6104
Sullivan ..	15063	10141
Switzerla'd	12698	12932
Tipton	8171	3532
Tippec'noe	25765	19377
Union.....	7110	6944
Vanderb'g	20564	11414
Vermillion	9423	8661
Vigo	22519	15289
Wabash....	17549	12138
Warren....	10057	7357
Warrick ..	13263	9811
Washingʻn	17909	17040
Wayne....	29658	26320
Wells.....	10844	6152
White.....	8263	4761
Whitley...	10731	5190
Total...	1350941	988416

ILLINOIS.

Adams....	41323	26506
Alexander.	4707	2484
Bond.....	9814	6144
Boone	11678	7624
Brown....	9938	7198
Bureau ...	25426	8841
Calhoun..	5145	3231
Carroll ...	11733	4586
Cass	11326	7253
Champ'gne	14628	2649
Christian..	10493	3203
Clark	14967	9532
Clay	9336	4289
Clinton ...	10941	5139
Coles	14201	9335
Cook.....	144967	43385
Crawford .	11551	7135
Cumb'rl'd.	8311	3718
De Kalb..	19086	7540
De Witt...	10619	5002
Douglas...	7140	New Co
Du Page..	14701	9290
Edgar.....	16925	10692
Edwards..	5414	3524
Effingham.	7816	5799
Fayette ...	11189	8075
Ford	1979	New Co
Franklin..	9393	5631
Fulton....	33299	22508
Gallatin...	8054	5448
Green	16093	12429
Grundy...	10379	3023
Hamilton .	9915	6362
Hardin ...	3748	2987
Hancock..	29061	14662
Henderson	9501	4612
Henry	20661	8807
Iroquois ..	12324	4149
Jackson ..	9589	5862
Jasper....	8372	3220
Jefferson..	12965	8109
Jersey	12063	7354
JoDaviess.	27277	18604
Johnson...	9342	4114

Counties.	1860.	1850.
Kankakee.	15416	New Co
Kane	30058	16703
Kendall...	13074	7730
Knox	23663	13279
Lake.....	18256	14226
La Salle ..	45332	17815
Lawrence.	9214	6121
Lee	17651	8292
Livingston	11638	1552
Logan	14275	5128
Macon	15735	5988
Madison ..	51252	20441
Marion....	12733	6720
Marshall ..	13437	5180
Mason	10933	5921
Massac....	6214	4092
Macoupin.	24603	12355
McDono'h.	20069	7616
McHenry .	22388	14978
McLean....	23746	10163
Menard	9906	6349
Mercer....	15042	5246
Monroe ...	12832	7679
Montgom'y	13892	6271
Morgan...	22113	16064
Moultrie ..	6385	3234
Ogle	22357	10020
Peoria....	36800	17547
Perry.....	9952	6578
Piatt	6127	3696
Pike	27249	18819
Pope.....	6742	3975
Pulaski ...	3950	2265
Putnam...	5587	3924
Randolph.	17205	11079
Richland..	9711	4012
Rock Isl'd	21005	6937
St. Clair ..	37694	20180
Saline.....	9331	5588
Sangamon.	32272	19228
Schuyler..	14685	10573
Scott.....	9070	7914
Shelby....	14635	7807
Stark	9004	5710
Stephenson	25113	11666
Tazewell..	21471	12052
Union.....	11182	7615
Vermillion	19801	11492
Wabash....	7312	4690
Warren....	18336	8176
Washingʻn	15731	6953
Wayne....	12223	6825
White.....	12403	8925
Whiteside.	18740	5361
Will.....	29321	16703
Williams'n	12205	7216
Winnebago	24492	11773
Woodford.	12382	4415
Total...	1711783	851470

WISCONSIN.

Adams....	6492	187
Ashland ..	196	New Co
Bad Ax...	11009	"
Brown....	11795	6215
Buffalo....	3864	New Co
Burnett ...	13	"
Calumet ..	7896	1743
Chippewa.	1895	615
Clarke	789	New Co
Columbia .	24442	9564
Crawford .	8068	2498
Dallas	13	New Co
Dane	43877	16639
Dodge	42819	19138
Door	2948	New Co
Douglas...	819	"
Dunn	2705	"
Eau Claire	3161	"
FondduLac	34157	14510
Green.....	19809	8566
Grant.....	31198	16169

Counties.	1860.	1850.
GreenLake	12663	NewCo
Iowa	18967	9625
Jackson	4172	NewCo
Jefferson	30438	15517
Juneau	8771	NewCo
Kenosha	13904	10734
Kewaunee	5530	NewCo
La Crosse	12152	"
Lafayette	18138	11531
Lapointe	672	489
Manitowoc	22416	3702
Marathon	2294	508
Marquette	8233	3641
Milwaukee	61228	31071
Monroe	8410	NewCo
Oconto	3393	"
Outagamie	9187	"
Ozaukee	15782	"
Pepin	2392	"
Pierce	4674	"
Polk	1400	"
Portage	7709	1250
Racine	21363	149,3
Richland	9733	903
Rock	30691	20750
St. Croix	5992	624
Sauk	18955	4371
Shawanaw	829	NewCo
Sheboygan	26876	8379
Trempeleau	2560	NewCo
Walworth	26298	16862
Wash'gton	23621	19485
Waukesha	26536	19258
Waupaca	8855	NewCo
Waushara	5773	"
Winnebago	23775	10167
Wood	2425	NewCo
Total	776873	306391

IOWA.

Adair	984	NewCo
Adams	1533	"
Allamakee	12236	777
Appanoose	11933	3131
Audubon	454	NewCo
Benton	8502	672
Bl'k Hawk	8244	135
Boone	4231	735
Bremer	4915	NewCo
Buchanan	7906	517
BuenaVista	57	NewCo
Butler	5724	"
Calhoun	147	"
Carroll	281	"
Cass	1613	"
Cedar	12949	3941
CerroGordo	940	NewCo
Cherokee	58	"
Chickasaw	4338	"
Clarke	5127	79
Clay	52	NewCo
Clayton	20728	3873
Clinton	18938	2822
Crawford	3-3	NewCo
Dallas	5244	854
Davis	13764	7264
Decatur	8677	965
Delaware	11028	1759
DesMoines	19612	12988
Dickenson	180	NewCo
Dubuque	31165	10841
Emmett	105	NewCo
Fayette	12073	825
Floyd	5746	NewCo
Franklin	1309	"
Fremont	5074	1244
Greene	1574	NewCo
Grundy	793	"
Guthrie	3068	"
Hamilton	1699	"
Hancock	179	"
Hardin	5440	"
Harrison	3623	"
Henry	18700	8707
Howard	3168	NewCo
Humboldt	332	"
Ida	43	"
Iowa	8029	822
Jackson	18494	7210
Jasper	9887	1280
Jefferson	16057	9904
Johnson	17573	4472
Jones	13305	3007
Keokuk	13294	4823
Kossuth	416	NewCo
Lee	29232	18961
Linn	18960	5444
Louisa	10370	4939
Lucas	5766	471
Madison	7338	1179
Mahaska	14816	5089
Marion	16815	5482
Marshall	6015	338
Mills	4480	NewCo
Mitchell	3409	"
Monona	832	"
Monroe	8611	2884
Montgom'y	1256	NewCo
Muscatine	16444	5731
Osceola	None.	NewCo
O'Brien	8	"
Page	4419	551
Palo Alto	133	NewCo
Plymouth	148	"
Pocah'ntas	103	"
Polk	11625	4513
Potawato'e	4968	7822
Poweshiek	5670	615
Ringgold	2923	NewCo
Sac	246	"
Scott	29960	5986
Sioux	10	NewCo
Shelby	818	"
Story	4062	"
Tama	5235	8
Taylor	3589	204
Union	3012	NewCo
Van Buren	17063	12270
Wapello	14518	8471
Warren	10262	961
Washi'gton	14233	4967
Wayne	6411	340
Webster	2504	NewCo
Winnebago	168	"
Winnesh'k	13942	546
Woodbury	1119	NewCo
Worth	756	"
Wright	653	"
Total	674948	192214

MINNESOTA.

Aitken	2	NewCo
Anoka	2106	"
Becker	386	"
Benton	627	418
Blue Earth	4302	NewCo
Brec'nr'ge	79	"
Brown	2339	"
Buchanan	26	"
Carlton	51	"
Carver	5106	"
Cass	150	"
Chisago	91	"
Cottonwo'd	12	"
Crow Wing	269	"
Dakotah	9093	584
Dodge	5797	NewCo
Douglas	196	"
Faribault	1335	"
Fillmore	13643	"
Freeborn	3567	"
Goodhue	8977	"
Hennepin	12849	NewCo
Houston	6645	"
Isanti	294	"
Itasca	51	97
Jackson	181	NewCo
Kandiyohi	76	"
Kanebeck	80	"
Lake	248	"
La Sueur	6518	"
Mankahta	—	158
Manomin	136	NewCo
Martin	151	"
McLeod	1296	"
Meeker	925	"
Mille Lac	73	"
Monongalia	320	"
Morrison	618	"
Mower	3317	"
Murray	29	"
Nicolet	3773	"
Nobles	35	"
Olmstead	9637	"
Otter Tail	240	"
Pembina	1612	1134
Pierce	10	NewCo
Pine	1741	"
Pipestone	23	"
Polk	240	"
Ramsey	12150	2227
Renville	245	NewCo
Rice	7543	"
Saint Louis	406	"
Scott	4594	"
Sherburne	724	"
Sibley	3609	"
Stearns	4505	"
Steele	2983	"
Todd	430	"
Toombs	40	"
Wabashaw	7328	243
Wahnstah	—	160
Waseca	2901	NewCo
Washingt'n	6123	1056
Winona	9205	NewCo
Wright	5729	"
Total	172023	6077

KANSAS.

Allen	3082
Anderson	2400
Atchison	7729
Bourbon	6102
Brec'nr'ge	5196
Brown	2909
Butler	457
Chase	808
Clay	163
Coffee	2842
Davis	1163
Dickenson	578
Doniphan	8084
Dorn	88
Douglas	8637
Franklin	3051
Godfrey	19
Greenwood	759
Hunter	158
Jackson	1936
Jefferson	4458
Johnson	4363
Leav'nw'h	13606
Lynn	6396
Lykins	4980
Madison	636
Marion	74
Marshall	2280
McGhee	1501
Morris	770
Nemaha	2457
Osage	1113
Otoe	238
Potawato'e	588
Riley	1235
Shawnee	3513
Wabaunsee	1964
Washingt'n	388
Wilson	27
Woodson	1488
Wyandott	2609
Total	107110

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda	8927	NewCo
Amador	10983	"
Butte	12107	3574
Calaveras	16302	16884
Coluss	2274	115
ContraCosta	5328	NewCo
Del Norte	1992	"
El Dorado	20562	20027
Fresno	4605	NewCo
Humboldt	2594	"
Klamath	1806	"
LosAngeles	11336	3680
Marin	3334	323
Mariposa	6943	4579
Mendocino	3967	55
Merced	1141	NewCo
Monterey	4739	1572
Napa	5515	405
Nevada	16447	NewCo
Placer	13370	"
Plumas	4368	"
Sacram'nto	34145	9057
S. Barbara	3543	1185
S. Bern'd'o	5554	NewCo
San. Clara	11913	No ret.
Santa Cruz	4945	643
San Diego	4526	798
S. Fr'ncisco	56805	No ret.
S. Joaquin	9455	3647
S. L. Obispo	1782	336
San Mateo	3214	NewCo
Shasta	4360	378
Sierra	11369	NewCo
Siskiyou	7629	"
Solano	7170	880
Sonoma	11967	560
Stanislaus	2345	NewCo
Sutter	3300	3444
Tehama	4044	NewCo
Trinity	5125	1635
Tulare	4638	NewCo
Tuolumne	16239	3553
Yolo	4716	1066
Yuba	13671	9673
Total	380016	92597

OREGON.

Benton	3574	814
Clackamas	3466	1869
Clark	—	643
Clatsop	498	463
Columbia	532	NewCo
Coos	884	"
Curry	393	"
Douglas	3264	"
Jackson	3736	"
Josephine	1022	"
Lane	4780	"
Linn	6772	99
Lewis	—	55
Marion	7088	274
Multnomah	4150	NewCo
Polk	3625	105
Tillamook	96	NewCo
Umpqua	1260	"
Wasco	1689	"
Washingt'n	2801	265
Yamhill	3245	151
Total	52464	1329

SLAVE STATES

ALABAMA.

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Autauga....	9007	16739	15028
Baldwin....	3714	7533	4414
Barbour....	16150	30815	23632
Bibb	5642	11894	9969
Butler.....	4618	18122	10836
Blount	696	10865	7367
Chambers..	11849	23214	23960
Choctaw ...	7094	13877	8389
Clarke	7436	15049	9786
Coffee	1417	9623	5940
Conecuh ...	4982	11311	9322
Coosa	5212	19272	14543
Covington..	631	6469	3645
Cherokee...	3002	18360	13884
Calhoun....	4342	21539	17163
Dale	1809	12227	6382
Dallas.....	25760	33625	29727
De Kalb....	848	10705	8245
Fayette	1702	12350	9681
Franklin ...	8495	18628	19610
Greene.....	23608	30899	31441
Henry.....	4432	14917	9019
Jackson....	5406	18284	14085
Jefferson ...	2647	11744	8989
Lauderdale.	6737	17490	17172
Lawrence..	6789	18976	15258
Limestone..	8083	15504	16483
Lowndes...	19341	27718	21915
Macon.....	12909	26534	26898
Marengo ...	24432	31194	27831
Mobile.....	11376	41131	27600
Monroe....	8705	15689	12913
Montgom'ry	22710	35905	29711
Madison....	14573	36450	26427
Marion	1283	11180	7833
Marshall ..	1822	11472	8846
Morgan	3702	11331	10125
Perry	18208	27727	22285
Pickens....	12192	22319	21512
Pike	8785	24436	15920
Randolph ..	1904	20059	11581
Russell ...	15638	26593	19548
Shelby	3622	12618	9536
Sumter.....	18091	24035	22250
St. Clair....	1767	11012	6829
Talladega...	8965	23520	18024
Tallapoosa .	6672	23827	15584
Tuscaloosa.	10145	23202	18056
Walker.....	519	7980	5124
Winston....	122	5576	1542
Washington	2494	4669	2713
Wilcox	17797	24518	17352
Total ...	435132	964296	771623

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Arkansas...	4921	8844	3245
Ashley	5761	8690	2058
Benton	384	9305	3710
Bradley	2690	8388	3829
Calhoun....	981	4103	New Co
Carroll	329	9383	4614
Chicot	7509	9231	5115
Clark.....	2213	9733	4070
Columbia ..	3601	12451	New Co
Conway	802	6998	3583
Crawford...	858	7850	7960
Crittenden..	2346	4919	2648
Craighead..	87	3086	New Co
Dallas.....	3494	8237	6577
Desha	3786	6458	2911
Drew.....	3497	9079	3276
Franklin ...	962	7209	3972
Fulton	86	4024	1819
Greene.....	189	5844	2593
Hempstead.	5400	13991	7672
Hot Springs.	613	5636	3609
Independence	1337	14308	7767
Izard.....	882	7215	3213
Jefferson...	7148	14977	5834
Johnson....	973	7612	5227
Jackson....	2535	10498	3086
Lafayette...	4313	8466	5220
Lawrence..	494	9549	5274
Madison....	296	7746	4823
Marion	261	6198	2308
Mississippi .	1461	8896	2368
Monroe.....	2236	5657	2049
Montgom'ry	92	3633	1958
Newton	34	3393	1758
Ouachita ...	4478	12096	9591
Perry	803	2466	978
Phillips	8941	14578	6935
Pike.....	227	4026	1861
Polnsett	1096	3621	2308
Polk	172	4262	1263
Pope	962	7867	4710
Prairie	2839	8854	2097
Pulaski	3505	11700	5657
Randolph ..	359	6261	3275
St. Francis .	2622	8673	4479
Saline	749	6640	3903
Scott	215	5145	3083
Searcy.....	93	5271	1979
Sebastian...	680	9238	New Co
Sevier.....	3366	10616	4240
Union	6332	12288	10298
Van Buren.	200	5357	2864
Washington.	1493	14673	9970
White	1432	8316	2619
Yell	998	6333	3341
Total ...	111104	435427	209897

DELAWARE.

Kent	203	27804	22816
New Castle.	254	54797	42780
Sussex	1341	29615	25936
Total ...	1798	112216	91532

FLORIDA.

Alachua....	4457	8234	2524
Benton	—	—	926
Brevard	21	246	New Co
Calhoun	524	1446	1377
Clay.....	519	1914	New Co
Columbia ..	2063	4727	4808
Dade	2	83	159
Duval	2008	5095	4539
Escambia ..	1961	5768	4351
Franklin ...	520	1904	1561
Gadsden....	5409	9396	8784
Hamilton...	1397	4154	3511
Hernando ..	200	1200	New Co
Hillsboro'gh	564	2981	2577
Holmes.....	112	1596	1206
Jackson	4993	10199	6639
Jefferson...	6374	9676	7718
Lafayette...	577	2068	New Co
Leon	9079	12835	11442
Levy	450	1782	465
Liberty.....	521	1457	New Co
Madison	4249	7779	5490
Manatee....	253	854	New Co
Marion	5315	8610	3338
Monroe.....	450	2912	2645
Nassau.....	1622	3654	2164
New River.	1579	4655	New Co
Orange.....	163	967	466
Putnam	1047	2712	687
St. Johns ..	1008	3059	2525
St. Lucie ..	—	—	139
Santa Rosa..	1572	5481	3883
Sumter.....	549	1549	New Co
Suwanee...	—	1366	New Co
Taylor.....	125	1364	"
Volusa	207	1186	"
Wakulla....	1163	2668	1965
Walton	441	3087	1517
Washington.	474	2154	1980
Total	61708	140439	87445

GEORGIA.

Appling....	745	4190	2940
Banks.....	1086	4707	New Co
Baker	3492	4985	3120
Baldwin....	4929	9078	8148
Berrien....	432	3471	New Co
Bibb.....	6790	16291	12990
Brooks	3288	6356	New Co
Bryan	2580	4915	3424
Bullock....	2162	5668	4300
Burke.....	12052	17165	16100
Butts.....	3067	6455	6488
Calhoun	2731	4913	New Co
Camden	4143	5420	6319
Campbell...	2004	8301	7232
Carroll	1862	11991	9357
Cass.....	4283	15724	13300
Catoosa....	710	5082	New Co
Charlton....	557	1780	"
Chatham ...	14807	31043	23901
Chattah'ch'e	2767	5806	New Co
Chattooga...	2054	7165	6815
Cherokee...	1190	11291	12300
Clark.....	5667	11225	11119
Clay.....	2258	4393	New Co
Clayton....	1226	4466	"
Clinch	449	3063	637
Cobb	3819	14341	13843
Coffee	663	2979	New Co
Colquit	110	1316	"
Columbia...	8293	11860	11961
Coweta....	7248	14703	13635
Crawford...	4370	7693	8964
Dade	300	3069	2690
Dawson....	326	3867	New Co
Decatur	5928	11923	8262
De Kalb....	2001	7807	14328
Dooley	4070	8915	8361
Dougherty..	6079	8295	New Co
Early.....	4068	6158	7246
Echolls	314	1491	New Co
Effingham..	2166	4756	3864
Elbert.....	5711	10433	12960
Emanuel ...	1294	5081	4577
Fannin	143	5140	New Co
Fayette....	2019	7047	8709
Floyd.....	5913	15195	8335
Forsyth....	990	7749	8850
Franklin...	1313	7305	11513
Fulton.....	2955	14427	New Co
Gilmer	167	6722	8440
Glasscock..	758	2437	New Co
Glynn	2539	5839	4933
Gordon.....	2136	10146	8984
Greene	8398	12649	13068
Gwinnett...	2551	12940	11257
Habersham.	757	6966	8895
Hall	1261	9366	8713
Hancock....	8157	12944	11578
Haralson ...	229	3039	New Co
Hart.....	1528	6137	"
Harris.....	7736	13736	14721
Heard	2811	7805	6923
Henry.....	4515	10702	11726
Houston....	10755	15613	10450
Irwin	246	1699	3334
Jackson	5329	10605	9768
Jasper.....	6954	10743	11498
Jefferson...	6045	10219	9131

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Johnson	849	2919	New Co
Jones.....	5969	9107	10224
Laurens....	3269	6996	6442
Lee.....	4947	7196	6660
Liberty.....	6085	8369	7936
Lincoln.....	5768	5466	5958
Lowndes....	2590	5249	7014
Lumpkin ...	432	4626	3855
McIntosh....	4063	5546	6027
Macon.....	4286	8449	7052
Madison....	1722	5933	5705
Marion.....	3329	7390	10280
Meriwether.	8748	15329	16476
Miller.....	640	1791	New Co
Milton.....	617	4602	"
Mitchell....	1589	4306	"
Monroe.....	10177	15963	16965
Montgomery	977	2997	2154
Morgan.....	7006	9996	10744
Murray.....	1442	7065	14433
Muscogee...	7443	16564	18578
Newton.....	6459	14333	15296
Oglethorpe .	7514	11549	12259
Paulding ...	572	7036	7039
Pickens.....	246	4951	New Co
Pierce.....	233	1975	"
Pike.....	4722	10266	14306
Polk.....	2440	6296	New Co
Pulaski.....	4106	5744	6627
Putnam.....	7142	10130	10794
Quitman....	1625	3499	New Co
Rabun.....	206	3271	2448
Randolph...	4467	9571	12868
Richmond..	6389	21284	16345
Schley.....	2348	4633	New Co
Screven.....	4530	8274	6847
Spaulding ..	3819	8699	New Co
Stewart.....	7885	13423	16037
Sumpter....	4890	9428	10322
Talbot.....	8608	13617	16534
Taliaferro ..	2849	4563	5146
Tatnall.....	1157	4332	3237
Taylor.....	2397	6000	New Co
Telfair.....	856	2715	3028
Terrell.....	2893	6237	New Co
Thomas.....	6245	10767	10103
Towns.....	108	2450	New Co
Troup.....	10002	16259	16579
Twiggs.....	5318	8320	8179
Union.....	116	4413	7284
Upson.....	4583	9910	9424
Walker.....	1535	10052	13109
Walton.....	4621	11072	10821
Ware.....	877	2300	3566
Warren.....	6279	9620	12135
Washington	6353	12295	11766
Wayne.....	651	2220	1469
Webster.....	2257	5030	New Co
White.....	263	3314	"
Whitfield..	1752	10047	"
Wilcox.....	421	2115	"
Wilkes.....	7958	11420	12107
Wilkinson ..	3957	9576	8296
Worth.....	633	2763	New Co
Total	462198	1057329	906185

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Adair	1602	9699	9308
Allen.....	1522	9157	8742
Anderson ..	1597	7404	6980
Ballard.....	1713	8695	8496
Barren.....	4978	16998	20040
Bath.....	2909	13119	12115
Boone.....	1746	11197	11185
Bourbon....	6764	14899	14466
Boyd.....	156	6944	New Co
Boyle.....	2939	9995	9119
Bracken....	799	13091	9988
Breathitt....	190	4959	3788
Breckinrid'ge	2949	18997	16939
Bullitt.....	1488	7309	6774
Butler.....	770	7927	8755
Caldwell ...	2406	9818	13968
Calloway...	1498	9015	8986
Campbell ..	116	20999	13127
Carroll	1045	6578	5626
Carter.....	309	8616	6241
Casey.....	666	6465	6854
Christian ...	9951	21638	19590
Clarks.....	4762	11484	12953
Clay.....	349	6653	6431
Clinton	256	5781	4989
Crittenden..	999	8796	6851
Cumberland	1413	7340	7005
Daviess	3515	15549	12932
Edmondson.	273	4547	4086
Estill.....	507	6886	5985
Fayette.....	10015	22500	23736
Fleming....	2017	12488	13914
Floyd	147	6388	5714
Franklin ...	8364	13693	13462
Fulton.....	1078	5317	4446
Gallatin	706	5056	5157
Garrard	3578	10630	10637
Grant	696	8356	6851
Graves.....	2848	16254	11397
Grayson....	351	7963	6857
Greene.....	2672	8805	9060
Greenup	362	8759	9654
Hancock	818	6213	5893
Hardin.....	2530	15199	14525
Harlan.....	127	5494	4288
Harrison ...	3993	15779	13064
Hart.....	1395	10348	9085
Henderson .	5765	14268	12171
Henry.....	8812	13260	11442
Hickman....	1251	7011	4791
Hopkins....	2009	11575	12441
Jackson	7	3057	New Co
Jefferson...	10304	89405	69931
Jessamine..	3993	9466	10249
Johnson	27	5306	5873
Kenton.....	567	25467	17698
Knox	439	7707	7050
Larue	899	6991	5859
Laurel.....	135	5488	4145
Lawrence ...	146	7601	6261
Letcher	108	3904	2512
Lewis	220	8361	7302
Lincoln.....	3439	10646	10098
Livingston..	1232	7202	6578
Logan.....	6366	19021	16581
Lyon	1095	5399	New Co
Madison	6084	17207	15737
Magoffin....	71	5484	New Co
Marion.....	3483	12905	11705
Marshall....	351	6964	5269
Mason	5771	18228	18344
McCracken .	1738	10560	6067
McLean	886	6146	New Co
Meade.....	1988	8898	7593
Mercer.....	5274	15701	14067
Metcalfe....	781	6745	New Co
Monroe.....	922	8551	7756
Montgom'ry	2752	7859	8935
Morgan.....	170	9236	7630
Muhlenburg	1564	10725	9809
Nelson	5580	16801	14789
Nicholas....	1614	11080	10961
Ohio	1292	12208	9749
Oldham	2451	7268	7639
Owen.....	1620	12751	10444
Owsley.....	112	3395	3774
Pendleton ..	434	10448	9774
Perry.....	73	3950	3962
Pike.....	97	7394	5955
Powell.....	125	2257	New Co
Pulaski.....	1230	17908	14195
Rock Castle	267	5343	4697
Rowan.....	148	2262	New Co
Russell.....	559	6024	5249
Scott.....	8744	14417	14945
Shelby.....	6634	16426	17036
Simpson....	2307	8146	7733
Spencer	2205	6158	6842
Taylor.....	1897	7481	7289
Todd	4849	11575	12268
Trigg	3449	11052	10129
Trimble	851	5980	5968
Union	3105	12791	9012
Warren.....	6315	17325	15128
Washington.	2922	11576	12194
Wayne.....	987	10246	9690
Webster.....	1093	7533	New Co
Whitley.....	128	7768	7447
Woodford ...	5839	11220	12432
Total ...	225490	1156713	982405

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Ascension...	7377	11485	10752
Assumption.	8096	15379	10538
Avoyelles...	7185	13166	9326
Bienville ...	5000	11000	5539
Bossier	9230	12625	6962
Caddo.....	7358	12140	8684
Calcasieu...	1171	5628	3914
Caldwell....	1945	4833	2815
Carroll.....	12209	18053	5780
Catahoula...	6114	11653	7132
Claiborne...	7847	16846	7471
Concordia...	12842	13806	7186
De Soto.....	8808	13299	8023
E. Bat'nR'ge	8570	16046	11977
E. Feliciana	10893	14696	13595
Franklin	5402	6162	3251
Iberville....	10880	14661	12278
Jackson	4086	9455	5566
Jefferson....	5120	15572	25098
Lafayette ...	4463	9008	6720
Lafourche ..	6893	14044	9582
Livingston..	1311	4431	3385
Madison	12477	14153	8773
Morehouse..	6869	10357	5913
Natchitoches	9432	16697	14228
Opelousas ..	11436	23104	22253
Orleans.....	14479	174458	119460
Ouachita	2840	4727	5008
Plaquemines	5584	8466	7390
Pt. Coupee..	12905	17720	11339
Rapides.....	15358	28560	16561
Sabine.....	1715	5628	4515
St. Bernard..	2240	4076	3802
St. Charles..	4182	6207	5120
St. Helena..	5711	7130	4561
St. James..	8095	11504	11098
St. John Bapt.	4596	7932	7317
St. Martin....	7369	12677	11731
St. Mary.....	13067	16816	13897
St. Tammany	1841	5406	6384
Tensas.....	14594	16060	9040
Terrebonne..	6734	12090	7724
Union	5745	10390	8203
Vermillion..	1316	4324	3409
Washington.	1690	4706	3408
W. Bat'nR'ge	5340	7312	6270
W. Feliciana	9571	11671	13245
Winn.....	1354	6876	New Co
Total ..	333010	709290	517762

MARYLAND.

Alleghany..	666	28348	22769
Anne Ar'ndel	7338	23901	23308
Baltimore..	5400	295564	210646
Calvert.....	4929	10447	9646
Caroline	789	11129	9979
Carroll.....	751	24833	20016
Cecil	956	25868	18935
Charles.....	9653	16517	16167
Dorchester..	4128	20461	18577
Frederick...	8243	46976	40907
Harford	1800	23415	19564
Howard	2863	12688	New Co

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Kent	2509	13267	11266
Montgomery	5421	15322	13660
Prince Geo.'s	12479	25337	21549
Queen Anne's	4174	15661	14484
St. Mary's	6649	15214	13696
Somerset	5089	24992	22456
Talbot	3725	14796	13611
Washington	1435	31414	30848
Worcester	3648	20661	18869
Total	87188	687034	583034

MISSISSIPPI.

Adams	14292	30165	19801
Amite	7900	12336	9694
Attala	5015	14168	10991
Bolivar	9078	10471	2577
Carroll	13810	22038	18491
Choctaw	4214	15740	11402
Calhoun	1823	9618	New Co
Coahoma	5095	6606	2780
Chickasaw	9087	16426	16369
Claiborne	12296	15680	14941
Clark	5076	10771	5477
Coplah	7965	15399	11794
Covington	1563	4408	3338
De Soto	13987	23336	19042
Franklin	4752	8265	5901
Greene	706	2232	2018
Hancock	857	3139	3572
Harrison	1015	4819	4875
Hinds	22366	31342	23340
Holmes	11975	17794	13928
Isaquena	7244	7831	4478
Itawamba	3528	17695	13528
Jackson	1087	4122	3196
Jasper	4549	11007	6184
Jefferson	12395	15349	13193
Jones	407	3323	2164
Kemper	5741	11682	12517
Lauderdale	5088	13313	8717
Lawrence	3696	9213	6478
Leake	5056	9324	5533
Lowndes	16728	23625	19544
Lafayette	7139	16135	14069
Marshall	17439	28829	29089
Monroe	12729	21283	21172
Madison	18118	23383	18173
Marion	2185	4686	4410
Neshoba	2212	8343	4725
Newton	3379	9661	4465
Noxubee	15496	20666	16299
Octibbeha	7631	12982	9171
Pontotoc	7596	22114	17112
Panola	8557	13794	11444
Perry	738	2606	2458
Pike	4935	11135	7360
Rankin	7105	13637	7227
Scott	2960	8140	3961
Simpson	2324	6080	4734
Smith	2195	7638	4071
Sunflower	3917	5019	1102
Tunica	3484	4367	1314
Tippah	6331	22550	20741
Tishomingo	4981	24149	15490
Tallahatchie	5054	7892	4643
Winston	4227	9811	7956
Warren	13763	20710	18120
Washington	14467	15679	8389
Wayne	1947	3691	2892
Wilkinson	13132	15935	16914
Yasoo	16717	22373	14418
Yalobusha	9558	16980	17258
Total	436696	791396	606326

MISSOURI.

Adair	86	8531	2342
Andrew	880	11850	9433
Atchison	59	4649	1678
Audrain	1166	8074	3506
Bates	442	7216	2669
Barry	247	7904	3467
Barton	21	1817	New Co
Benton	599	9072	5015
Boone	5084	19487	14979
Bollinger	245	7388	New Co
Buchanan	2011	23861	12975
Butler	52	2891	1616
Carter	20	1234	New Co
Cape Girar'u	1832	15647	13912
Cass	1011	9793	6090
Caldwell	222	5034	2316
Carroll	1068	9775	5441
Camden	206	4975	2338
Calloway	4527	17465	13827
Cedar	211	6639	3361
Charlton	2837	12668	7514
Clark	455	11684	8527
Clay	8456	13025	10332
Clinton	1144	7848	3786
Cooper	3890	17358	12950
Christian	229	5491	New Co
Cole	987	9696	6696
Crawford	182	6827	6397
Dade	547	7073	4246
Dallas	114	5892	3648
Daviess	358	9605	5298
Dent	156	5654	New Co
De Kalb	137	5224	2075
Dodge	—	—	375
Douglass	—	2415	New Co
Dunklin	171	5026	1229
Franklin	1600	18088	11021
Gasconade	76	8727	4996
Gentry	118	11980	4248
Greene	1668	13186	12785
Grundy	287	7895	3006
Harrison	25	10627	2447
Henry	1244	9864	4052
Hickory	195	4705	2329
Holt	309	6550	3957
Howell	36	3169	New Co
Howard	5889	15949	13999
Iron	313	5842	New Co
Jackson	3944	22914	14000
Jasper	335	6883	4223
Jefferson	564	10344	6928
Johnson	1896	14644	7464
Knox	284	8726	2894
Lafayette	6367	20091	13690
Lawrence	284	8847	4859
Laclede	305	5180	2498
Lewis	1279	12286	6578
Linn	577	9112	4088
Lincoln	2836	14214	9421
Livingston	605	7417	4247
Macon	660	14346	6565
Madison	467	5664	6003
Marion	3017	18838	12230
Maries	64	4901	New Co
McDonald	72	4049	2236
Mercer	24	9300	2691
Miller	238	6812	3834
Mississippi	1010	4859	3123
Monroe	3021	14785	10541
Montgomery	1648	9719	5489
Moniteau	745	10124	6004
Morgan	649	8202	4650
Newton	426	9325	4268
New Madrid	1777	5653	5541
Noddaway	127	5253	2118
Oregon	26	3009	1432
Osage	256	7879	6704
Ozark	43	2447	2294
Perry	739	9128	7215
Pemiscot	268	2961	New Co
Pettis	1982	9492	5150
Pike	4056	18420	13609
Polk	512	9995	6186
Platte	3313	18341	16845
Phelps	84	5914	New Co
Pulaski	56	3834	3998
Putnam	31	9108	1638
Ralls	1791	8082	6151
Randolph	2519	11406	9439
Ray	2047	14091	10573
Reynolds	38	3173	1549
Ripley	78	3747	2230
St. Louis	4352	190335	104978
St. Charles	2181	16326	11454
St. Clair	574	6009	3566
St. Francois	578	7348	4964
St. Genev've	617	8029	5315
Saline	4876	14700	8943
Scott	503	5347	3182
Scotland	132	8073	3782
Schuyler	59	6097	3287
Shannon	13	2254	1199
Shelby	724	7301	4253
Stone	16	2401	New Co
Stoddard	215	7877	4277
Sullivan	102	9196	2981
Taney	82	3576	4373
Texas	56	6089	2312
Vernon	65	4779	New Co
Washington	1028	9725	8511
Warren	1034	8839	5660
Wayne	260	5628	4518
Wright	66	4406	338
Webster	220	7099	New Co
Total	114965	1182317	682044

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance	3445	11553	11141
Alexander	611	6022	5220
Allegany	206	3590	New Co
Anson	6951	13664	13489
Ashe	391	7956	8777
Beaufort	5678	14779	13816
Bertie	8186	14311	12851
Bladen	5327	11995	9767
Brunswick	3631	8406	7272
Buncombe	1931	12654	13425
Burke	2371	9237	7772
Cabarras	3040	10546	9747
Caldwell	1088	7499	6317
Camden	2127	5343	6049
Carteret	1969	8185	6939
Caswell	9355	16215	15269
Catawba	1664	10730	8862
Chatham	6246	19105	18449
Cherokee	519	9166	6838
Chowan	3713	6842	6721
Cleveland	2131	12348	10396
Columbus	2463	8597	5909
Craven	6190	16273	14709
Cumberland	5830	16369	20610
Currituck	2524	7416	7256
Davidson	3076	16601	15320
Davie	2392	8494	7866
Duplin	7126	15756	13514
Edgecombe	10108	17376	17189
Forsyth	1764	12091	11168
Franklin	7079	14110	11713
Gaston	2199	9310	8075
Gates	3902	8444	8426
Granville	11086	23396	21249
Greene	3947	7925	6619
Guilford	3625	20056	19754
Halifax	10349	19441	16589
Harnett	2584	8039	New Co
Haywood	313	5801	7074
Henderson	1382	10448	6853
Hertford	4445	9504	8142
Hyde	2793	7734	7636
Iredell	4177	15347	14719
Jackson	281	5528	New Co
Johnson	4916	15657	13726
Jones	3413	5730	5038
Lenoir	5131	10211	7828
Lillington	3228	6285	New Co
Lincoln	2115	8195	7746
Macon	519	6004	6389

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Madison	213	5908	NewCo
Martin.....	4303	10189	8307
McDowell...	1306	7120	6246
Mecklinburg	6641	17374	13914
Montgomery.	1823	7649	6872
Moore.....	2618	11427	9342
Nash	4081	11688	10651
New Hanov'r	7104	15430	17668
Northampton	6808	13376	13335
Onslow	3499	8856	8283
Orange	5109	16949	17055
Pasquotank.	2983	8940	8950
Perquimans.	3569	7248	7332
Person.....	5196	11221	10781
Pitt.....	8473	16080	15597
Polk.....	620	4043	NewCo
Randolph...	1645	16793	15832
Richmond...	5455	11009	9818
Robeson	5456	15490	12826
Rockingham	6318	16746	14495
Rowan.....	3929	14586	13870
Rutherford..	2291	11573	13550
Sampson....	7028	16623	14585
Stanly.....	1169	7801	6922
Stokes.....	2469	10402	9206
Surry.....	1246	10379	18443
Tyrrel.....	1597	4943	5133
Union.....	2246	11202	10051
Wake.....	10733	28627	24888
Warren	10401	15726	13912
Washington.	2465	6357	5664
Watauga....	104	4957	3400
Wayne	5451	14906	13486
Wilkes.....	1208	14749	12099
Wilson.....	3496	9720	New Co
Yadkin.....	1433	10711	"
Yancey.....	262	8655	8200
Total	331081	992667	869039

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville...	20602	32385	32318
Anderson ...	8425	22872	21475
Barnwell ...	17401	30743	26608
Beaufort....	32031	40052	36805
Charleston ..	47646	81105	83844
Chester	10868	18123	18038
Chesterfield.	4348	11854	10790
Clarendon ..	8666	13099	New Co
Colleton	21951	30915	28466
Darlington..	11878	20344	16830
Edgefield ...	24060	39887	39262
Fairfield	15534	22111	21404
Georgetown.	18109	21306	20647
Greenville ..	7049	21891	20156
Horry	2360	7964	7646
Kershaw	7944	13169	14473
Lancaster...	5650	11797	10968
Laurens	13200	23856	23407
Lexington ..	6202	15579	12934
Marion.....	9951	21190	17407
Marlborough	6893	12434	10789
Newberry ..	13695	20879	20143
Orangeburgh	16583	24896	23582
Pickens	4195	19639	16904
Richland	11081	18334	20243
Spartanb'rgh	8241	26920	26400
Sumter.....	16682	23960	23220
Union.....	10801	19035	19852
W'l'msburgh	10259	15489	12447
York	9986	21503	19433
Total ...	402541	703812	668507

TENNESSEE.

Anderson	583	7008	6038
Bedford	6744	21584	21511
Benton	534	8463	6315
Bledsoe	639	4459	5969
Blount.....	1363	13272	12424

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Bradley	1173	11701	12259
Campbell ...	366	6712	6068
Cannon	974	9509	8982
Carroll.....	4145	17518	15967
Carter	374	7124	6296
Cheatham...	1882	7258	NewCo
Claiborne ...	743	9644	9369
Cocke	849	10408	8300
Coffee.....	1529	9689	8351
Cumberland.	121	3460	NewCo
Davidson ...	14790	47054	38882
Decatur.....	784	6277	6003
De Kalb....	1025	10573	8016
Dickson.....	2201	9982	8404
Dyer.....	2641	10536	6361
Fayette	15473	24329	26719
Fentress	187	5054	4454
Franklin....	3551	13848	13588
Gibson	6141	21777	19545
Giles	10848	26166	25949
Grainger ...	1005	10962	12370
Green	1297	18964	17824
Grundy.....	267	3094	2773
Hamilton....	1419	13229	10075
Hancock	246	7021	5660
Hardeman ..	7236	17769	17456
Hardin	1623	11214	10328
Hawkins....	1904	16141	13370
Haywood....	11036	19252	17259
Henderson..	3283	14491	13164
Henry	5531	19134	18253
Hickman	1753	9312	9397
Humphrey..	1463	9100	6422
Jackson....	1212	11725	15673
Jefferson....	2095	16042	15204
Johnson	253	5018	5705
Knox.....	2370	22812	18807
Lauderdale .	2854	7561	5169
Lawrence...	1160	9319	9280
Lewis	247	2241	4438
Lincoln	6847	22828	23492
Macon	929	7200	6948
Madison	10012	21535	21470
Marshall....	4480	14592	15616
Marion.....	678	6190	6314
Maury.....	14654	32408	29520
McMinn.....	1909	13553	13806
McNairy....	1900	14733	12864
Meigs.....	638	4667	4879
Monroe	1600	12607	11874
Montgomery	9554	20895	21045
Morgan.....	120	3353	3430
Obion.....	2399	12817	7633
Overton.....	1087	12637	11211
Perry	548	6041	5821
Polk.....	434	5726	6338
Putnam.....	682	8568	NewCo
Rhea	615	4991	4415
Roane.....	1748	13585	12185
Robertson...	4861	15265	16145
Rutherford .	12984	27918	29122
Scott.....	69	3519	1905
Sequatchie..	201	2120	NewCo
Sevier	538	9122	6920
Shelby.....	16950	48091	31157
Smith.....	4228	16357	18412
Stewart.....	2405	9888	9719
Sullivan	1074	13553	11742
Sumner.....	7700	22930	22717
Tipton.....	5288	10704	8887
Union.....	182	6117	NewCo
Van Buren..	239	2581	2674
Warren.....	2320	11147	10179
Washington.	970	14846	13861
Wayne	1269	9115	8170
Weakley....	4213	18216	14608
White	1145	9381	11444
Williamson .	12367	23827	27201
Wilson.....	7964	20072	27443
Total ...	275185	1109841	1002717

TEXAS.

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	18 To
Anderson...	3668	10397	
Angelina ...	686	4271	
Atascosa ...	107	1580	New
Austin.....	2914	10139	
Bandera....	12	399	New
Bastrop	1311	5726	
Bee.....	97	910	New
Bell	1005	4800	"
Bexar	1394	14454	
Blanco	98	1281	New
Bosque.....	298	2005	"
Bowie	2651	5062	
Brazoria....	5110	7143	
Brazos	1063	2776	
Brown	—	244	New
Buchanan ..	32	230	"
Burleson ...	2008	5683	
Burnet	235	2488	New
Caldwell....	1610	4481	
Calhoun	414	2642	
Cameron	7	6030	
Cass.....	3475	8411	
Chambers ..	513	1508	New
Cherokee...	3246	12096	
Clay.....	—	109	New
Collin.....	1047	9266	
Colorado ...	3559	7885	
Comal	193	4030	
Comanche ..	61	709	New
Cooke	269	3760	
Coryell.....	306	2666	New
Dallas	1074	8665	
Dawson	—	281	New
Denton.....	351	5080	
De Witt....	1642	5107	
Eastland....	—	99	New
Ellis	1104	5246	
El Paso.....	15	4051	New
Encinals....	—	43	"
Erath.....	118	2425	"
Falls.....	1715	5614	
Fannin	1721	9217	
Fayette.....	3786	11604	
Fort Bend..	4127	6143	
Freestone ..	3613	6881	New
Frio	—	40	"
Galveston ..	1467	5177	
Gillespie ...	33	2736	
Goliad.....	843	3583	
Gonzales ...	3168	8069	
Grayson....	1201	8187	
Grimes.....	5468	10807	
Guadaloupe	1748	5444	
Hamilton...	26	459	New
Hardin	191	1358	"
Harris.....	2053	9070	
Harrison ...	8784	18001	
Hayes.....	797	2128	
Henderson .	1116	4595	
Hidalgo	—	1194	New
Hills.....	650	2653	"
Hopkins....	990	7745	
Houston....	2819	8068	
Hunt	577	6654	
Jack	50	1000	New
Jackson....	1194	2612	
Jasper	1611	4041	
Jefferson ..	309	1994	
Johnson	513	4305	New
Karnes.....	327	2171	"
Kaufman ..	553	3936	
Kerr	49	634	New
Kinney.....	—	61	"
Lamar.....	2833	10136	
Lampasses .	152	1028	New
Lavaca.....	1707	5945	
Leon	2630	6781	
Liberty.....	1079	3189	
Limestone..	1972	4957	
Live Oak...	85	593	New

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Llano	54	1101	NewCo
McLennan	2386	6206	"
Madison	675	2236	"
Mason	15	639	"
Marion	2017	3979	"
Matagorda	1563	2910	970
Maverick	3	738	NewCo
Medina	106	1838	332
Milam	1542	5175	1287
Montague	36	849	NewCo
Montgomery	2811	5479	1112
Nacogdoches	2359	8292	2469
Navarro	1890	5997	953
Newton	1013	3122	810
Nueces	216	2907	249
Orange	892	1916	NewCo
Palo Pinto	130	1524	"
Panola	3056	8475	1862
Parker	228	4214	NewCo
Polk	4190	8298	1142
Presidio	4	586	NewCo
Red River	3059	8534	1907
Refugio	254	1600	139
Robertson	2266	4997	432
Rusk	6133	15898	3695
Sabine	1150	2750	1225
S. Augustine	1717	4094	1741
S. Patricio	26	620	87
San Saba	89	913	NewCo
Shackelford	9	44	"
Shelby	1476	5362	2035
Smith	4962	13395	2017
Starr	6	2406	w.Ca-mer'n
Tarrant	850	6020	664
Thoc'morton	—	124	NewCo
Titus	2488	9648	3636
Travis	3136	8080	3138
Trinity	969	4392	NewCo
Tyler	1148	4525	1894
Upshur	3793	10645	3394
Uvalde	37	506	NewCo
Van Zandt	822	3778	1348
Victoria	1413	4171	2019
Walker	4135	8191	3964
Washington	7941	15215	5983
Webb	—	1446	w.Ca-mer'n
Wise	126	3160	NewCo
Wharton	2784	3380	1752
Williamson	801	4529	1568
Wood	999	4962	NewCo
Young	92	592	"
Zapata	—	1248	"
Zavala	—	26	"
Total	180682	602432	212592

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Alleghany	990	6765	3515
Augusta	5617	27850	24610
Accomac	4507	18586	17890
Albemarle	13916	26625	25800
Alexandria	1286	12652	10008
Amelia	7667	10753	9770
Amherst	6278	13743	12699
Appomattox	4600	8889	9193
Bath	946	3676	3426
Berkeley	1650	12525	11771
Botetourt	2799	11516	14908
Buchanan	30	2793	NewCo
Bedford	10176	25068	24080
Brunswick	9143	14811	13894
Buckingham	8811	15212	13837
Carroll	283	8012	5909
Clarke	3375	7146	7352
Craig	420	3553	
Campbell	11580	26197	23245
Caroline	10672	18465	18456
Charles City	2957	5609	5200
Charlotte	9236	14409	13905
Chesterfield	8355	19017	17489
Culpepper	6676	12084	12282
Cumberland	6705	9961	9751
Dinwiddie	12774	20198	25118
Elizab'thC'y	2417	5798	4586
Essex	6696	10469	10206
Floyd	475	8236	6458
Frederick	2260	16547	15975
Fairfax	3117	11835	10682
Fauquier	10455	21704	20868
Fluvanna	4994	10553	9487
Franklin	6361	20098	17430
Giles	776	6883	6570
Grayson	547	8252	6677
Greenbrier	1535	12210	10022
Gloucester	5736	10956	10527
Goochland	6130	10556	10362
Greene	1984	5025	4400
Greenville	4167	6374	5630
Hampshire	1213	13913	14036
Hardy	1073	9964	9543
Highland	408	4319	4227
Halifax	14897	26521	25962
Hanover	9484	17225	15153
Henrico	20041	61616	43572
Henry	5018	12105	8672
Isle of Wight	3570	9977	9335
Jefferson	3980	14575	15357
James City	2596	5798	4620
King & Qu'n	6142	10331	10319
King Ge'rge	3175	6571	5971
King Will'm	5525	8529	8779
Lee	824	11032	10267
Lancaster	2869	5151	4708
Loudon	5499	21772	22079
Louisa	10193	16698	16691
Lunenburg	7305	11984	11692
McDowell	—	1535	NewCo
Mercer	362	6818	4222
Monroe	1114	10757	10204
Montgomery	2217	10615	8359
Morgan	94	3731	3567
Madison	4397	8854	9331
Matthews	3008	7091	6714
Mecklinburg	12419	20096	20630
Middlesex	2575	4364	4394
Nansemond	5481	13593	12283
Nelson	6238	13015	12758
New Kent	3374	5584	6064
Norfolk	9003	56158	53036
N'thampton	3572	7852	7498
N'thum'rl'd	3430	7330	7346
Nottoway	6463	8836	8437
Orange	6111	10706	10067
Page	860	8109	7600
Pendleton	344	6165	5795
Pocahontas	252	3958	3598
Pulaski	1589	5416	5118
Patrick	2070	9359	9609
Pittsylvania	14340	32104	28796
Powhattan	5408	8391	8178
PrinceEd'rd	7341	11844	11857
PrinceG'rge	4998	8410	7596
Princ'sAn'e	3138	7714	7669
PrinceWil'm	2358	8665	8129
Roanoke	2643	8048	8477
Rockbridge	3964	17250	16045
Rockingham	2357	23408	20394
Russell	1009	10180	11919
Rappahan'c	5630	8850	9782
Richmond	3466	6826	6448
Scott	490	12072	9839
Shenandoah	763	13896	13766
Smyth	1057	8952	8162
Southampt'n	5409	12916	12621
Spottsylva'a	7755	10676	14911
Stafford	3314	8656	8044
Surry	3515	6138	5679
Sussex	6264	10175	9830
Tazewell	1308	9020	9043
Warren	1576	6463	6207
Washington	2542	16898	13612
Wise	66	4508	NewCo
Wythe	2163	12805	12024
Warwick	1019	1740	1546
Westmorel'd	3704	8288	8080
York	1926	4040	4460
Total	483988	1314898	1192078

KANAWHA.*

Counties.	1860. Slaves.	1860. Total.	1850. Total.
Barbour	95	9869	9023
Boone	185	4260	3357
Braxton	104	4982	4213
Brooke	18	5494	5054
Cabell	305	8020	6399
Calhoun	9	2602	NewCo
Clay	21	1787	"
Doddridge	34	5203	4780
Fayette	271	8997	3955
Gilmer	62	3739	3475
Hancock	2	4445	4030
Harrison	552	15790	11725
Jackson	55	8306	6344
Kanawha	2184	16180	15363
Lewis	230	7999	10051
Logan	143	4956	3020
Marion	63	12731	10592
Marshall	29	13001	10135
Mason	386	9135	7830
Monongalia	101	13048	12357
Nicholas	154	4626	3953
Ohio	100	23422	18004
Pleasants	15	3945	NewCo
Preston	67	13312	11708
Putnam	500	6701	5338
Raleigh	87	3367	1765
Randolph	133	4920	3243
Ritchie	36	6547	5902
Roane	72	5352	5477
Taylor	113	7403	6357
Tucker	20	1428	NewCo
Tyler	18	6517	5496
Upshur	212	7292	NewCo
Wayne	148	6747	4780
Webster	3	1566	NewCo
Wetzel	10	6708	4284
Wirt	23	3751	3583
Wood	176	11046	9460
Wyoming	64	2951	1646
Total	6894	280691	223026

* A proposed new State from Western Virginia.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

Cities.	1860.	1850.
New York, N. Y.	805651	515547
Philadelphia, Pa.	565529	408762
Brooklyn, N. Y.	266661	90038
Baltimore, Md.	212418	169054
Boston, Mass.	177813	136881
New Orleans, La.	168680	116375
Cincinnati, O.	161044	115436
St. Louis, Mo.	160780	77860
Chicago, Ill.	109263	29963
Buffalo, N. Y.	81129	42261
Newark, N. J.	71941	38894
Louisville, Ky.	68720	43194
Albany, N. Y.	62367	50763
Washington, D. C.	61122	40001
San Francisco, Cal.	56802	34670
Providence, R. I.	50836	41513
Pittsburg, Pa.	49220	46601
Rochester, N. Y.	48204	36403
Detroit, Mich.	46619	21019
Milwaukee, Wis.	45854	20061
Cleveland, Ohio	43417	17034
Charleston, S. C.	40474	42985
New Haven, Ct.	39267	20345
Troy, N. Y.	39235	28785

Cities.	1860.	1850.	Cities.	1860.	1850.	Cities.	1850.	1860.
Richmond, Va.	37910	27570	Paterson, N. J.....	19588	11334	Wheeling, Va......	14183	11435
Lowell, Mass.	36827	33383	Lynn, Mass........	19083	14257	Staunton, Va......	14128	2500
Jersey City, N. J..	29226	6856	Indianapolis, Ind..	18612	8034	Norwich, Ct.......	14047	10265
Mobile, Ala........	29259	20515	Columbus, Ohio ...	18555	17882	Fall River, Mass...	14026	11524
Hartford, Ct.	29152	13555	Petersburg, Va....	18266	14010	Toledo, Ohio.......	13768	3829
Syracuse, N. Y. ...	28119	22271	Lawrence, Mass. ..	17639	8282	Quincy, Ill.........	13718	6902
Portland, Me.......	26341	20815	Lancaster, Pa......	17603	12369	Lockport, N. Y. ...	13523	12323
Cambridge, Mass..	26060	15215	Trenton, N. J......	17228	6461	Harrisburgh, Pa...	13405	7834
Roxbury, Mass. ...	25137	18364	Nashville, Tenn....	16987	10165	Newburyp't, Mass.	13401	9572
Charlestown, Mass.	25063	17216	Oswego, N. Y.	16816	12205	Chelsea, Mass.....	13395	6701
Worcester, Mass...	24960	17049	Kingston, N. Y. ...	16640	10232	Bridgeport, Ct.	13299	7560
Reading, Pa.	23162	15743	Covington, Ky.....	16471	9408	Southfield, R. I. ...	13283	11500
Memphis, Tenn. ...	22625	8839	Bangor, Me........	16407	14432	Dubuque, Iowa ...	13000	3108
Utica, N. Y.	22529	17565	Taunton, Mass.....	15376	10441	Alexandria, Va....	12652	8734
New Bedford, Mass.	22300	16443	Springfield, Mass..	15199	11766	Augusta, Me......	12498	8225
Savannah, Ga......	22295	15312	Newburgh, N. Y...	15196	11415	New Albany, Ind..	12407	9895
Salem, Mass.	22252	20264	Po'keepsie, N. Y..	14726	13944	Yonkers, N. Y.	11848	4160
Wilmington, Del...	21258	13979	Norfolk, Va........	14609	14326	N'th Provid'e, R. I.	11818	7680
Manchester, N. H..	20107	13932	Peoria, Ill..........	14423	5095	Elizabethtown, N.J.	11567	4000
Dayton, Ohio	20082	10977	Camden, N. J......	14358	9479	Evansville, Ind. ...	11486	3235

Population of the United States with Decennial Increase from 1800 to 1860.

Free States.	1800.	In.p.ct.	1810.	In.p.ct.	1820.	In.p.ct.	1830.	In.p.ct.	1840.	In.p.ct.	1850.	In.p.ct.	1860.	In.p.ct.
California ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	165000	....	380016	310.4
Connecticut..	251002	5.4	262042	4.3	275909	5.0	297675	8.1	309978	4.1	370791	19.6	460151	24.1
Illinois	....	....	12282	....	55211	349.5	157445	185.2	476183	202.4	851470	78.8	1711758	101.0
Indiana......	4875	....	24520	403.0	147178	500.2	343031	133.0	685866	99.9	988416	44.1	1350941	36.6
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43112	....	192214	345.8	674948	251.1
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	107110	....
Maine	151719	57.1	228705	50.7	298335	30.4	399455	33.9	501793	25.6	583188	16.2	628276	7.7
Massach'setts	422845	11.7	472040	11.5	523287	10.9	610408	16.6	737699	20.8	994499	34.8	1231065	23.7
Michigan ...	....	....	4762	....	8896	86.8	31639	255.6	212267	570.9	397654	87.3	749112	88.3
Minnesota ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6077	....	172022	2730.7
N. Hampshire	183762	29.5	214360	16.6	244161	13.9	269328	10.3	284574	5.6	317964	11.7	326072	2.5
New Jersey..	211949	15.1	245555	15.9	277575	13.0	320823	15.5	373306	16.3	489555	31.1	679031	37.9
New York...	586756	72.5	959049	63.4	1372812	43.1	1918608	39.7	2428921	26.6	3097394	27.5	3880735	25.3
Ohio	45365	....	230760	408.7	581434	152.0	937903	61.3	1519467	62.0	1980408	30.3	2339599	18.1
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13293	....	52464	294.6
Pennsylvania	602365	38.6	810091	34.4	1049458	29.5	1348233	28.5	1724033	27.9	2311786	34.0	2906370	25.7
Rhode Island.	69122	....	77031	11.4	83059	7.8	97199	17.0	108830	11.9	147544	35.5	174621	18.3
Vermont.....	154465	80.8	217713	41.0	235764	8.2	280652	19.0	291948	4.0	314120	7.5	315116	.3
Wisconsin ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30945	....	305191	886.4	775873	154.0
Territories ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72924	....	220142	....
Total......	2684616	36.3	3758910	40.0	5152372	37.0	7006399	36.0	9728922	38.8	13599488	39.7	19128418	41.3
Slave States														
Alabama.....	....	....	....	....	127901	....	309527	142.0	590756	90.8	771671	30.6	964296	24.9
Arkansas.....	....	....	....	....	14273	....	30388	112.9	97574	221.1	209639	114.8	435427	107.4
Delaware....	64273	8.7	72674	13.0	72749	....	76748	5.5	78085	1.7	91535	17.2	112218	22.6
Florida......	....	....	....	....	....	....	34730	....	54477	56.8	87401	60.4	140439	60.6
Georgia	162101	96.4	252433	55.1	340987	35.1	516823	51.5	691392	33.8	906999	31.0	1057329	16.6
Kentucky....	220955	200.0	406511	83.1	564317	38.8	687917	21.9	779828	13.3	982405	25.9	1155713	17.6
Louisiana....	....	....	76556	....	153407	100.4	215739	40.6	352411	63.3	517739	46.9	708002	36.5
Maryland....	341548	6.8	380546	11.4	407350	7.0	447040	9.7	470019	5.1	583035	24.0	687034	17.8
Mississippi..	8850	....	40352	356.0	75448	87.0	136621	81.0	375651	175.0	606555	61.4	791396	30.4
Missouri	....	....	20845	....	66586	219.5	140455	110.9	383702	173.2	682043	77.7	1182317	73.3
N. Carolina..	478103	21.3	555500	16.2	638829	15.0	737987	15.5	753419	2.1	868903	15.3	992667	14.2
S. Carolina ..	345591	38.7	415115	20.1	509741	18.1	581185	15.6	594398	2.3	668507	12.4	703812	5.3
Tennessee ...	105602	200.0	261727	148.3	422813	61.5	681904	61.3	829210	21.6	1002625	20.9	1109847	10.6
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	212592	....	609438	183.3
Virginia.....	880200	17.6	974622	10.7	1065379	9.3	1211405	13.7	1239797	2.3	1491661	14.6	1596079	12.2
Dist. Columb'a	14093	....	24023	36.3	33039	37.5	39834	20.2	43712	22.2	51687	18.2	75076	45.2
Total......	3021816	38.6	3480903	42.4	4485819	28.8	5848312	30.3	7334433	25.4	9663997	31.7	12315372	27.4
Total......	5305932	35.0	7239812	36.4	9638191	33.1	12854711	33.4	17063355	32.6	23263485	36.3	31443790	35.6
Movement of Slave Population.														
Alabama	....	....	....	....	41879	....	117549	180.0	253532	115.6	342844	35.2	435132	26.9
Arkansas....	....	....	....	....	1617	....	4576	182.9	19935	335.6	47100	136.2	111104	135.8
Delaware ...	6153	d30.7	4177	d32.1	4509	7.9	3292	d26.9	2605	d20.8	2290	d12.0	1798	d21.4
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	15501	....	25717	65.9	39310	52.8	61753	57.0
Georgia	59404	102.9	105218	77.1	149654	42.2	217531	45.3	280944	29.1	381682	35.8	462232	21.1
Kentucky ...	40343	241.0	80561	99.6	126732	57.3	165213	30.3	182258	10.3	210981	15.7	225490	6.8
Louisiana ...	....	....	34660	....	69064	99.2	109588	58.6	168452	53.7	244809	45.3	332010	36.0
Maryland ...	105635	2.5	111502	5.5	107397	d3.6	102994	d4.0	89737	d12.9	90368	.7	87188	d3.5
Mississippi ..	3489	....	17088	389.7	32814	92.0	65659	100.0	195211	197.3	309878	58.7	436696	40.9
Missouri	....	....	3011	....	10222	239.4	25091	145.4	58240	132.1	87422	50.1	114965	31.5
N. Carolina..	133296	36.5	168824	25.6	205017	21.4	245601	19.7	245817	.08	288548	17.3	331081	14.7
S. Carolina ..	146151	36.4	196365	34.3	258475	31.6	315401	22.0	327038	3.6	384984	17.7	402541	4.5
Tennessee ...	13584	297.5	44535	227.8	80107	79.8	141603	76.7	183059	29.2	239459	30.8	275784	15.1
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58161	....	180388	210.6
Virginia	345796	17.8	392518	13.5	425153	8.3	469757	10.4	449087	d4.4	472528	5.2	490887	3.8
Dist. Columb'a	3244	....	5395	66.3	6377	18.2	6119	d4.0	4694	d23.2	3687	d21.4	3181	d13.7
Total......	857105	45.6	1163854	35.8	1518080	30.4	2009480	31.7	2480036	23.9	3204051	29.2	3953586	23.4

Population of Free States in 1790, 1,968,455; Slave States, 1,961,372; Slaves, 697,897.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	President, 1860. Rep.	Dem.	Un. Dem.
	Washburn.	James'n.	Dana.	Linc.	Doug.	Bell.	Brec.
Androscog'n	3119	1527	603..	3326	1838	50	65
Aroostook	851	229	196..	1142	414	7	167
Cumberland	6960	2388	5246..	7934	4815	345	345
Franklin	2089	991	502..	2281	1358	3	56
Hancock	2992	918	963..	3322	932	189	1062
Kennebec	6075	2604	439..	6599	2353	200	156
Knox	2072	1651	641..	2520	1825	68	183
Lincoln	2034	943	789..	2510	1073	267	310
Oxford	4186	1508	1740..	4244	2523	16	199
Penobscot	6383	2215	1554..	6997	1555	185	2018
Piscataquis	1760	323	563..	1656	401	14	374
Sagadahoc	1842	813	122..	2257	630	276	142
Somerset	3731	1510	1238..	4048	1833	174	212
Waldo	3108	1382	831..	3900	1434	84	537
Washington	2671	1112	1421..	3515	2320	75	348
York	6402	915	4425..	6460	4389	93	294
Total	57475	21119	19363..	62811	29693	2046	6368

Washburn over Jameson, 36356; Lincoln over Douglas, 33118.

The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Rep.	Dem.	Am.	President, 1860. Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Un.
	Berry.	Stark.	Bartlett.	Linc'n.	Doug.	Brec.	Bell
Belknap	2012	2063	—....	1961	1795	48	5
Carroll	2112	2253	4....	2148	1993	42	8
Cheshire	3433	2138	3....	3843	1912	166	21
Coos	1298	1413	1....	1349	1330	45	2
Grafton	4093	4436	29....	4823	3504	343	42
Hillsboro'	6220	5259	23....	6888	4557	221	88
Merrimac	4620	4552	34....	4794	3813	276	56
Rockingh'm	5534	4724	54....	5720	3238	618	116
Strafford	3311	2621	2....	3536	1995	258	43
Sullivan	2244	1975	31....	2437	1763	97	30
Total	35467	31452	181....	37519	26881	2112	411

Berry over Stark, 4015; Lincoln over Douglas, 11636.

Districts.	Congress, 1861. Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
I.	Marston	13055 ; Marcy	11642—1413
II.	Rollins	10763 ; Bell	9791— 972
III.	Edwards	11778 ; Burns	9940—1838
R.R.Com'r	Hunt	35575 ; Vose	31086—4487

Legislature, 1861.
Senate..Republicans, 10; Democrats, 2.
House...Republicans, 200; Democrats, 121.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Union.	Rep.	Gov., 1860. Rep. Fusion.	Pres., 1860. Rep. Fus'n.
	Sprague.	Smith.	Padel'd.	Sprague.	Linc.	Doug.
Bristol	606	642...	622	644....	667	462
Kent	1276	1035...	1012	1460....	1246	657
Newport	1460	1257...	1547	1542....	1610	879
Providence	7251	5945...	6007	7257....	7202	4875
Washington	1251	1331...	1647	1412....	1519	854
Total	11844	10200...	10835	12295...	12244	7707

Maj. for Sprague, 1644; do. in '60, 1460; do. for Lincoln, 4537.

Dist.	Congress, 1861.	Congress, 1859.
I.	Sheffield, *Union* .6996 ;	Robinson, *Am. Rep.* .3797
	Robinson, *Rep.* ...6656 ;	Davis, *Rep.* 3423
	Maj. for Sheffield. 343 ;	Arnold, *Dem.* 1533
		Robinson over Davis, 1375
II.	Browne, *Union*.4545 ;	Brayton, *Am. Rep.*...3108
	Brayton, *Rep.*...4004 ;	Anthony, *Dem.*.....1763
	Maj. for Browne 541 ;	Maj. for Brayton ...1349

Legislature.
Senate....Union, 19; Republicans, 12.
House.....Union, 47; Republicans, 25.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Un. Rep.	U.D.*	President, 1860. B.Dm. Rep.	Dem.	Un'n.	D.
	Holbrook.	Tracy.	Smalley.	Linc'n.	Doug.	Bell.	Br'k.
Addison	2819	20	155....	2626	344	47	17
Bennington	1837	448	107....	1937	710	94	12
Caledonia	1871	747	127....	2139	581	189	20
Chittenden	2797	1	100....	2241	545	69	25
Essex	583	372	10....	646	312	10	1
Franklin	2195	36	550....	1979	538	227	20
Grand Isle	367	—	11....	333	89	41	6
Lamoille	1745	397	82....	1280	312	37	3
Orange	3030	1564	58....	2714	973	212	38
Orleans	1760	892	30....	1749	293	120	6
Rutland	4336	39	116....	4178	1348	116	23
Washington	2561	936	557....	2941	1209	43	4
Windham	4015	248	633....	3732	461	473	17
Windsor	3239	22	684....	3313	954	291	26
Total	33155	5722	3190....	33308	8649	1969	218

Holbrook over Tracy, 27433; Lincoln over Douglas, 25159.

The Legislature is unanimously Union in both branches.

* Breckinridge Dem.

CONNECTICUT.

Districts.	Governor. Cong., '61. Rep.	Pres., 1860. Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
I.	Bucking'm.	L'mis.	Loomis.	Hyde.	Linc.	Doug.	Brec.
Hartford	8367	8437..	8248	8534..	8519	3145	3391
Tolland	2517	1979..	2453	2029..	2494	1139	478
Total	10884	10416.	10701	10563.	11013	4284	3769

The Bell-Everett ticket received 330 votes in this District in 1860.

Maj. for Buckingham, 468; do. for Loomis (Congress), 138. Lincoln over Douglas, 6729.

II.	Buck.	L'mis.	W'd'ff.	Kng'h.	Linc.	Doug.	Brec.
New Hav'n.	8482	9182..	8417	9206..	8667	2940	4380
Middlesex	2990	3208..	2979	3284..	2883	1180	1335
Total	11472	12390.	11396	12490.	11550	4120	5715

Bell and Everett, 685.

Maj. for Loomis, 918; do. for English, 1094; Lincoln over Douglas, 7430.

III.	Buck.	L'mis.	Bars'm.	Baker.	Linc.	Doug.	Brec.
New London	5431	4594..	5555	4429..	5470	2598	1199
Windham	3375	3062..	3346	3067..	3616	1456	803
Total	8806	8656..	8701	8496..	9086	4054	1802

Bell and Everett, 231.

Maj. for Buckingham, 2360: do. for Burnham, 2206; Lincoln over Douglas, 5032.

IV.	Buck.	L'mis.	Ferry.	W'd'ruff.	Linc.	Doug.	Brec.
Fairfield	6806	7344..	6663	7401..	7035	3177	3835
Litchfield	5044	4320..	5005	4338..	5118	1739	1672
Total	11850	11664.	11668	11739.	12143	4916	5507

Bell and Everett, 2055.

Maj. for Buckingham, 186; do. for Woodruff, 71; Lincoln over Douglas, 7227.

Total vote of State.—Buckingham, 43012; Loomis, 40926; Lincoln, 43792; Douglas, 17374; Breckinridge, 16493; Bell, 3291. Maj. for Buckingham, 2086; Lincoln over Douglas, 26418.

The Legislature is Republican by large majorities in both Houses.

NEW YORK.

Counties.	Att'y Gen'l.		Sec. State.		Controller.		Canal Commissioner.				Presid't, 18	
	Union. Dickinson.	Dem. Champlain.	Union. Ballard.	Dem. Jones.	Union. Robinson.	Dem. Scott.	Union. Talmadge.	Rep. Bruce.	Dem. Wright.	Rep. Lincoln.	Fusio Doug.	
Albany	7853	8687	7783	8788	7844	8726	4115	3667	8708	9835	11	
Allegany	4142	2013	4655	1535	4566	1522	1133	3517	1525	6443	2	
Broome	4221	1743	4273	1051	4270	1051	2391	1866	1051	4554	2	
Cattaraugus	4372	1826	4391	1744	4390	1742	761	3762	1745	5955	3	
Cayuga	5263	2691	5367	2693	5375	2693	531	4841	2697	7922	3	
Chautauqua	6529	2331	6498	2383	6537	2343	520	5991	2314	8481	3	
Chemung	2503	2265	2514	2283	2260	2272	55	2458	2261	2949	2	
Chenango	4805	2908	4841	2916	4840	2920	1869	2963	2920	5685	3	
Clinton	2466	1888	2469	1895	2474	1891	2400	73	1890	3961	3	
Columbia	4092	4233	4025	4304	4035	4299	68	3954	4297	5108	4	
Cortland	3120	760	3097	760	3124	764	311	2795	762	3893	1	
Delaware	4446	2644	4473	2658	4474	2658	660	3518	2656	5001	3	
Dutchess	5835	4364	5671	4441	5765	4434	122	5654	4412	6763	6	
Erie	9362	9248	9476	9256	9485	9229	3843	5602	9191	12430	10	
Essex	2383	1311	2390	1315	2393	1314	2038	353	1313	3454	1	
Franklin	2786	1488	2799	1486	2800	1485	2797	2	1485	3103	1	
Fulton & Ham'n	2623	2218	2624	2227	2625	2227	6	2617	2227	3111	2	
Genesee	2725	1665	2778	1655	2781	1651	51	2733	1647	4464	2	
Greene	3286	3182	3268	3206	3287	3190	3062	219	3203	3137	3	
Herkimer	4523	2984	4616	2985	4624	2984	687	4082	1980	5302	3	
Jefferson	6457	3940	6461	3938	6463	3938	2799	3668	3935	8796	5	
Kings	15633	6377	15429	6502	15531	6401	9078	6274	6387	15883	20	
Lewis	2408	1713	2417	1717	2421	1714	295	2115	1712	3257	2	
Livingston	3639	2027	3750	2012	3756	2005	667	3065	2006	5178	3	
Madison	5287	1683	5356	1681	5287	1671	1360	4031	1611	6289	3	
Monroe	5996	4222	6484	4149	6510	4139	617	5849	4143	10808	7	
Montgomery	3364	2836	3350	2859	3350	2858	663	2687	2859	3528	3	
New York	36883	19093	37539	19789	36526	19405	13177	12872	29836	33290	62	
Niagara	3057	2480	3102	2456	3103	2456	838	2260	2442	4992	3	
Oneida	9204	6267	9318	6236	9331	6231	3433	5871	6234	12508	9	
Onondaga	9143	4405	9187	4405	9187	4414	1581	7713	4276	11243	7	
Ontario	4886	1931	5023	1915	5037	1909	1598	3373	1960	5764	3	
Orange	4854	4604	4806	4655	4812	4358	2051	2767	4654	5898	6	
Orleans	2281	1440	2351	1427	2351	1427	1790	556	1421	3859	2	
Oswego	5265	3119	5270	3121	5276	3118	68	5190	3117	9076	5	
Otsego	5652	4396	5672	4402	5655	4409	760	4904	4408	6543	5	
Putnam	1192	966	1183	969	1186	972	1173	10	977	1243	1	
Queens	2799	2990	2619	3600	2743	3581	170	2570	3356	3749	4	
Rensselaer	6908	6113	6904	6123	6930	6104	6913	18	6099	8464	8	
Richmond	1326	1232	1307	1210	1307	1246	464	797	1224	1408	2	
Rockland	1486	1665	1453	1699	1450	1700	821	674	1641	1410	2	
Saratoga	5450	3543	5460	3542	5319	3704	4027	1423	3484	5900	4	
Schenectady	2102	1762	2076	1793	2075	1785	111	1971	1782	2154	1	
Schoharie	2264	3744	2265	3752	2269	3750	667	2312	3645	3279	4	
Schuyler	2648	1463	2547	1476	2509	1480	105	2443	1470	2551	1	
Seneca	2329	2555	2331	2563	2334	2561	99	2234	2518	3025	2	
Steuben	6256	4139	6950	4159	6937	4157	196	6762	4144	8250	5	
St. Lawrence	7457	1210	7510	1208	7526	1206	2234	4191	1175	11324	4	
Suffolk	2997	2427	2927	2512	2963	2470	419	2550	2450	3766	3	
Sullivan	2686	2385	2825	2395	2827	2401	2820	0	2397	2944	3	
Tioga	3112	1875	3123	1873	3120	1877	2552	558	1882	3760	2	
Tompkins	3358	1848	3383	1845	3397	1846	1846	1553	1842	4348	3	
Ulster	5973	5481	5930	5492	5936	5516	5917	19	5504	6775	6	
Warren	2187	1868	2203	1864	2203	1865	1496	715	1865	2719	1	
Washington	4689	2205	4739	2190	4744	2180	2486	2254	2181	6173	3	
Wayne	4556	2853	4620	2855	4622	2853	879	3789	2848	6668	3	
Westchester	5976	4449	5809	4600	5809	4595	789	5128	4563	6771	8	
Wyoming	2668	1118	2691	1120	2697	1115	1017	1683	1115	4498	2	
Yates	2525	939	2557	936	2554	938	335	2215	940	3014	1	
Total	295609	188361	297428	189716	296855	189654	105721	179691	196385	362646	312	

Maj. for Dickinson, 107,248; do. for Ballard, 107,712; do. for Robinson, 108,201; Wright over Bruce 18,694; Maj. for Lincoln, 50,126.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Unionists.	*Democrats.*	*Majorit*
Treasurer	William B. Lewis....296,709;	William Williams....188,774—	107,9
Engineer and Surveyor	William B. Taylor....294,423;	Van R. Richmond....188,507—	105,9
Canal Com. long term	Franklin A. Alberger..296,960;	Jarvis Lord....181,283—	114,6
State Prison Inspector	Abraham B. Tappan...297,126;	William C. Rhodes....189,260—	107,8
Judge Court of Appeals	William B. Wright....276,901;	George F. Comstock....196,746—	78,1

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.—*Dist.* I.—Clerke, *Dem.*, no opp. II.—Lott, *Dem.*, no opp. III.—Coo *Rep.*, 32,500, Miller, *Dem.*, 34,849. IV.—James, *Rep.*, no opp. V.—Bacon, *Rep.*, no opp. VI.—Mas *Rep.*, no opp. VII.—Welles, *Rep.*, 32,855, Worden, *Dem.*, 24,604. VIII.—Hoyt, *Rep.*, no opp.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate is composed of 22 Republicans and 10 Democrats, though ma were elected on Union tickets. The Assembly, as between Republicans and Democrats, is close, w a small Republican majority, though a very large majority were chosen as Union men.

* Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR SENATORS.

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*
I.	Henderson.	Christie
Queens	3050	3047
Richmond	1244	1233
Suffolk	2964	2474
Total	7258	6754

Maj. for Henderson, 504.

II.	Smith.	Gardner
Brooklyn (part)	7311	3317

Maj. for Smith, 4094.

III.	Murphy.	
Brooklyn (part)	8777	No opp.

IV.	Tillou.	Woodruff
N. Y. Ward 1	8	925
" 2	9	197
" 3	6	379
" 4	52	1203
" 5	143	1143
" 6	24	2211
" 7	816	2006
" 8	233	2003
" 14	26	1836
Total	812	11904

Maj. for Woodruff, 11172.

V.	Little.	Cornell
Ward 10	541	992
" 11	734	1517
" 15	561	694
" 17	1344	2196
Total	3110	5961

Cossna, *Dem.*, 4571.
Cornell over Little, 2151.

VI.	Manierre.	Bradley
Ward 9	1230	1489
" 15	221	858
" 16	999	1593
" 18	1122	1797
Total	4572	5961

Smith, *Rep.*, 3460.
Bradley over Manierre, 988.

VII.	Phelps.	Connolly
Ward 12	836	1080
" 19	436	1606
" 20	833	2006
" 21	1366	1880
" 22	363	2976
Total	3306	9804

Chartick, *Dem.*, 4167.
Connolly over Phelps, 5098; over Charlick, 5147.

VIII.	Robertson.	Smalley
Putnam	1142	998
Rockland	1339	1737
Westchester	5701	4588
Total	8212	7311

Maj. for Robertson, 901.

IX.	Low.	Grant
Orange	4791	4670
Sullivan	2589	2609
Total	7380	7279

Maj. for Low, 81.

X.	Westbrook.	Freer
Greene	3234	3300
Ulster	5813	5765
Total	8847	8965

Maj. for Freer, 418.

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*
XI.	Tobey.	Tompkins
Columbia	4005	4379
Dutchess	5086	4509
Total	9763	8788

Maj. for Tobey, 914.

XII.	Richards.	Barker
Rensselaer	6457	6321
Washington	4396	2661
Total	10783	8982

Maj. for Richards, 1851.

XIII.	Werner.	Pruyn
Albany	7866	8714

Maj. for Pruyn, 906.

XIV.	Ramsay.	Wood
Delaware	4072	2987
Schenectady	1956	1578
Schoharie	2003	2887
Total	8031	8452

Maj. for Ramsey, 479.

XV.	Willard.	
Fulton & Hamilton	4267	No op-
Montgomery	5660	position.
Saratoga	8796	
Total	18866	

XVI.	Little.	Platt
Clinton	2446	1916
Essex	2402	1296
Warren	2287	1580
Total	7089	5042

Maj. for Little, 2047.

XVII.	Montgomery.	Swinburn
Franklin	2801	1467
St. Lawrence	7583	1049
Total	10334	2516

Maj. for Montgomery, 7818.

XVIII.	Bell.	Hubbard
Jefferson	6402	3998
Lewis	2407	1714
Total	8810	5702

Maj. for Bell, 3108.

XIX.	Bailey.	Seymour
Oneida	9236	6233

Maj. for Bailey, 3075.

XX.	Wooster.	*Hardin
Herkimer	3956	3971
Otsego	4425	5049
Total	7862	9020

Maj. for Hardin, 3658.

XXI.	Sanford.	
Oswego	7729	No opp.

XXII.	Geddes.	*Monroe
Onondaga	5990	7434

Maj. for Monroe, 1694.

XXIII.	Clark.	Purple
Chenango	4760	2959
Cortland	3128	766
Madison	5021	1179
Total	12904	4334

Maj. for Clark, 8570.

XXIV.	Truman.	Dowe
Broome	4992	1049
Tioga	3089	1286
Tompkins	3889	1384
Total	16782	4819

Maj. for Truman, 8913.

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*
XXV.	Myers.	*Abbot.
Cayuga	3345	4615
Wayne	3686	3768
Total	6931	8383

Maj. for Abbott, 1452.

XXVI.	Folger.	Hadley
Ontario	3028	1908
Seneca	2224	2026
Yates	2546	943
Total	9798	3482

Maj. for Folger, 4314.

XXVII.	Cook.	Magee
Chemung	2578	2633
Schuyler	2033	1981
Steuben	6237	4539
Total	10647	9083

Maj. for Cook, 1564.

XXVIII.	Farrar.	
Monroe	10672	No opp.

XXIX.	Hutchinson.	Richm'd
Genesee	2775	1689
Niagara	3007	2459
Orleans	2283	1442
Total	8154	5560

Maj. for Hutchinson, 2594.

XXX.	Renwick.	*Angel
Allegany	1098	3568
Livingston	3483	3230
Wyoming	1123	2610
Total	4698	9408

Maj. for Angel, 4710.

XXXI.	Rogers.	Ganson
Erie	9217	9412

Maj. for Ganson, 195.

XXXII.	Van Aernam.	*Young
Cattaraugus	3074	3872
Chautauqua	3611	6116
Total	4685	9788

Maj. for Young, 5103.

* Ran as Republicans.

NEW YORK CITY.

MAYOR, 1868.

Wards.	*Rep.* Opdyke.	*Dem.* Gunther.	*Dem.* Wood.
I.	409	605	264
II.	211	98	113
III.	165	138	291
IV.	261	871	1032
V.	799	675	990
VI.	255	1717	850
VII.	1018	1009	1239
VIII.	1083	1227	1011
IX.	2407	1384	1671
X.	867	1107	656
XI.	1349	2153	1918
XII.	822	1456	547
XIII.	984	1033	1052
XIV.	378	832	1350
XV.	1525	563	635
XVI.	2145	851	1282
XVII.	2055	2821	2819
XVIII.	1940	1233	1760
XIX.	1161	1235	1831
XX.	2085	1689	1407
XXI.	2034	1050	1283
XXII.	1451	1316	1411
Total	25380	24767	24167

Opdyke over Gunther.... 613
Opdyke over Wood.....1213
Gunther over Wood 600

MARYLAND.

Districts.	Governor. Union.	Congress. Union.	Pres., 1860. Union.	Pres., 1860. Dem.	Dem.
I.	Bradford.	Howard.	Cad'l.	H'n'y.	Bell.
Caroline	1076	548..	973	411..	712
Dorchester	1488	657..	1413	926..	1265
Q'n Anne's	1030	939..	960	765..	908
Somerset	1230	997..	1091	1157..	1536
Talbot	996	905..	824	843..	793
Worcester.	1422	1295..	1120	1189..	1048
Total	7789	5342..	7181	6331..	6262

Maj. for Bradford, 2388; do. for Crisfield, 1350; Breckinridge over Bell, 71.

II.	Bradford.	How'd.	Webster.	Scat.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Balt. Co. (part)	4560	2245..	..	.....	3398	3995	445
Carroll	3406	1580..	2539	5..	2206	1791	389
Cecil	3062	1668..	1697	26..	1792	1506	393
Harford	2137	1633..	1757	19..	1362	1227	82
Kent	1095	663..	938	64..	852	694	74
Total	14290	7151..	7261	126.	10189	8638	1337

Maj. for Bradford, 7139; do. for Webster, 7125; Bell over Breckinridge, 1366.

III.	Bradford.	How'd.	Leary.	Preston.	Bell.	Brec.	Doug.
Balt. Co. (p't) (in 2d. Dis.)	1572	861..	(in 2d. Dist.)				
Balt. City	17922	3347..	5080	5339.	12604	14966	1503
Total	17922	3347..	6702	6200.	12604	14966	1503

Maj. for Bradford, 14575; do. for Leary, 802; Breckinridge over Bell, 2362.

IV.	Bradford.	Howard.	Davis.	May.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Balt. C'y (p't) (in 3d. Dis.)	..	6214	5424..	(in 3d. Dist.)			

Majority for May, 2210.

V.	Bradford.	How'd.	Thomas.	Scat.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Alleghany	3185	1297..	2751	165..	1521	979	1203
Frederick	5323	2330..	3941	—..	3616	3167	445
Washington	4260	1222..	3890	155..	2567	2476	253
Total	12548	4858.	10582	320..	7704	6621	1931

Maj. for Bradford, 7690; do. for Thomas, 10262; Bell over Breckinridge, 1083.

VI.	Bradford.	How'd.	Calvert.	Harris.	Bell.	Brec.	Doug.
Anne Ar'ndel	1037	1004..	915	674..	1041	1017	98
Calvert	323	489..	278	298..	399	386	43
Charles	238	664..	132	585..	450	723	38
Howard	299	644..	863	389..	850	930	139
Montgomery	1330	720..	1364	505..	1155	1125	99
Prince Geo.'s	854	725..	819	717..	895	1043	43
St. Mary's	207	1144..	101	1157..	281	920	190
Total	4978	5388..	4467	4305..	5071	5749	700

Maj. for Howard, 410; do. for Calvert, 162; Breckinridge over Bell, 748.

Total Vote of the State.

Bradford.	Howard.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.	Lincoln.
57498	26086....	41760	42482	5966	2294

Maj. for Bradford, 31412; Breck. over Bell, 722.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Union..13; Secession..8.
HOUSE.....Union..65; Secession..6.

Seven of the Secession Senators held over from a previous election—only one being chosen in 1861.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AN election was held in this State on the question as to whether there should be a Convention called to take the State out of the Union, which resulted—For Convention, 46672; against Convention, 47323. Majority against Secession, 651. At the same time delegates were chosen to the Convention, a majority of whom were for the Union—but a majority of the people having voted against a Convention, the body never convened. The Secessionists having control of the Executive and Legislative departments, placed the State in a treasonable attitude to the General Government, in direct defiance of the expressed will of the people.

TENNESSEE.

VOTE ON SECESSION.

East Tennessee. Counties.	Sep.	No	Sep.
Anderson	97		1278
Bledsoe	197		500
Blount	418		1766
Bradley	507		1382
Campbell	59		1000
Carter	86		1343
Cocke	518		1185
Claiborne	250		1243
Grainger	586		1492
Greene	744		2691
Hamilton	854		1200
Hawkins	908		1460
Hancock	279		630
Johnson	111		787
Jefferson	603		1987
Knox	1214		3196
Monroe	1096		774
Morgan	50		630
Marion	414		600
McMinn	904		1144
Meigs	481		267
Polk	738		317
Rhea	360		202
Roane	454		1568
Scott	19		521
Sequatchie	153		100
Sevier	60		1528
Sullivan	1566		627
Washington	1022		1445
Total	14768		32923

Maj. against Secession, 18155.

Middle Tennessee. Counties.	Sep.	No	Sep.
Bedford	1595		727
Cheatham	702		55
Cannon	1149		127
Coffee	1276		26
Davidson	5635		402
De Kalb	833		642
Dickson	1141		72
Fentress	128		651
Franklin	1652		—
Giles	2458		11
Grundy	528		9
Hardin	498		1051
Humphreys	1042		—
Hickman	1400		3
Jackson	1483		714
Lawrence	1124		75
Lewis	223		14

Counties.	Sep.	No	Sep.
Lincoln	2912		—
Macon	447		897
Marshall	1642		101
Maury	2731		58
Montgomery	2631		33
Overton	1471		364
Robertson	2889		17
Rutherford	2982		73
Stewart	1699		99
Sumner	2405		69
Smith	1249		676
Van Buren	306		13
Warren	1419		12
Wilson	2229		353
White	1370		121
Wayne	409		905
Williamson	1949		28
Total	58269		8198

Maj. for Secess'n, 50071.

West Tennessee. Counties.	Sep.	No	Sep.
Benton	798		226
Carroll	997		1349
Decatur	310		950
Dyer	811		116
Fayette	1364		28
Gibson	1999		295
Hardeman	1828		29
Haywood	990		139
Henderson	801		1013
Henry	1746		317
Lauderdale	763		7
Madison	2754		20
McNairy	1318		586
Obion	2996		64
Perry	780		168
Shelby	7132		5
Tipton	943		16
Weakley	1189		1201
Total	29127		6117

Maj. for Secess'n, 23010.

RECAPITULATION.

E. Tennes'e	14768		32923
M. "	58269		8198
W. "	29127		6117
V'te in camps	2741		—
Total	104905		47238

Maj. for Secess'n, 57667.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE gubernatorial contest in this State resulted in the reelection of JOHN J. PETTUS, after a very sharp contest with Mr. Jacob Thompson, a gentleman who, as a member of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, played the parts of Secretary of the Interior, spy, and conspirator at the same time.

GEORGIA.

THE gubernatorial election of this State resulted as follows:

Joseph E. Brown .. 49404 | E. A. Nisbet 39458

Majority for Brown, 10945.

Governor Brown having shown a little restiveness under the despotism of the Rebel National Government, the leaders of the conspiracy held a convention and nominated Nisbet, but Brown took the field as a stump candidate, and was triumphantly elected.

KENTUCKY.

CONGRESS, 1861. PRESIDENT, 1860.

District.	Union.	Secession.	Rep.	Am.	Dem.	Dem.
I.	Trimble.	Burnett.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Ballard	177	687	1	451	452	271
Caldwell	633	530	3	446	618	48
Calloway	305	842	—	274	904	118
Crittenden	896	353	1	553	630	67
Fulton	36	631	—	360	307	107
Graves	610	1270	—	660	1225	140
Hickman	58	791	1	294	618	66
Hopkins	797	561	2	731	666	171
Livingston	304	251	—	420	350	96
Lyon	277	271	—	304	431	11
Marshall	299	795	—	176	797	107
McCracken	296	613	3	710	244	290
Trigg	611	631	1	623	646	177
Union	615	522	—	651	464	459
Webster	305	333	—	305	575	176
Total	6225	8968	17	6856	8927	2294

Maj. for Burnett, 2763; Breckinridge over Bell, 2069.

II.	Jackson.	Bunch.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Breckinridge	1234	309	3	956	281	352
Butler	1031	14	5	500	119	321
Christian	1196	528	1	954	411	467
Daviess	779	975	7	1074	654	530
Grayson	855	108	8	497	357	219
Hancock	407	578	3	397	427	65
Henderson	753	559	5	846	498	211
McLean	674	163	—	242	132	163
Muhlenburg	965	147	4	741	51	557
Ohio	1390	185	3	677	202	562
Total	9281	3364	39	6884	3163	3496

Maj. for Jackson, 5917; Bell over Douglas, 3388.

III.	Grider.	Lewis.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Allen	1139	227	—	507	229	404
Barren	1263	695	14	1068	289	492
Edmonsen	545	117	15	185	179	157
Hart	1347	127	1	535	153	751
Logan	993	1005	3	1490	169	342
Metcalfe	1013	57	3	537	34	257
Monroe	1104	77	3	494	324	142
Simpson	581	273	—	404	319	194
Todd	720	366	4	642	274	147
Warren	1717	267	3	1126	189	615
Total	10392	3111	46	6996	2152	3461

Maj. for Grider, 7281; Bell over Douglas, 3535.

IV.	Harding.	Talbot.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Adair	1065	272	1	405	348	855
Boyle	772	313	3	697	331	52
Casey	1154	52	3	541	176	202
Clinton	554	49	3	261	192	255
Cumberland	782	82	7	584	82	192
Greene	812	323	2	420	367	188
Lincoln	1020	295	4	743	380	72
Pulaski	1847	516	55	877	1098	56
Russell	709	108	1	427	299	48
Taylor	852	91	1	312	151	457
Wayne	772	393	5	603	696	7
Total	10339	2469	90	5870	4119	1884

Maj. for Harding, 7870; Bell over Breckinridge, 1751.

V.	Wickliffe.	Read.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Anderson	341	471	—	296	670	132
Bullitt	716	153	2	451	96	444
Hardin	1167	325	6	1029	144	912
Larue	394	54	3	401	211	76
Marion	1243	183	—	475	231	904
Meade	502	326	1	654	153	806
Mercer	1053	479	2	606	992	234
Nelson	776	395	—	609	333	641
Spencer	464	171	—	334	94	304
Washington	1056	183	1	518	290	610
Total	8317	2719	15	5185	3263	4563

Maj. for Wickliffe, 5498; Bell over Douglas, 633.

Districts. VI.	Union. Dunlap.	Secession. Smith.	Rep. Lincoln.	Am. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.
Breathitt	102	—	—	113	459	1
Clay	562	17	4	341	868	105
Estill	653	—	56	453	512	19
Floyd	63	—	—	64	609	—
Garrard	967	—	21	750	196	145
Harlan	354	44	2	339	254	4
Jackson	358	—	101	140	136	13
Johnson	265	31	—	22	618	28
Knox	833	1	11	579	211	76
Laurel	502	22	19	395	570	8
Letcher	209	7	—	91	261	1
Madison	1013	14	85	1088	914	56
Magoffin (part)	151	—	—	173	311	4
Owsley	484	1	1	330	570	5
Perry	161	5	1	128	283	3
Pike	95	—	1	73	726	1
Rockcastle	582	—	64	574	257	9
Whitley	673	10	7	519	318	14
Total	8101	152	364	5862	7197	493

Maj. for Dunlap, 7949; Brec'nr'ge over Bell, 1335.

VII.	Mallory.	Bruce.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Henry	1139	619	2	672	773	350
Jefferson	3005	1261	105	4996	1122	3441
Oldham	544	214	2	572	299	253
Shelby	1247	648	—	1176	594	228
Total	11086	2962	110	7116	2788	4322

Maj. for Mallory, 8173; Bell over Douglas, 2794.

VIII.	Crittenden.	Simms.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Bourbon	1010	657	3	966	755	29
Fayette	1696	656	5	1411	1051	99
Franklin	1092	695	—	790	907	37
Harrison	1010	1157	—	960	1272	98
Jessamine	833	861	3	603	559	37
Nicholas	1040	816	1	690	988	28
Scott	879	985	—	734	1176	44
Woodford	732	879	—	633	547	15
Total	8272	5706	13	6787	7255	386

Maj. for Crittenden, 2566; Breckinridge over Bell, 468.

IX.	Wadsworth.	Will'ms.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Bath	1153	493	—	694	878	143
Boyd	869	36	15	488	191	115
Carter	877	366	1	801	616	146
Clarke	925	192	1	959	391	60
Fleming	1476	407	2	907	827	100
Greenup	1066	108	4	795	350	89
Lawrence	761	175	—	433	515	10
Lewis	1184	149	31	506	501	73
Magoffin (part)	153	66	(In 8th District.)			
Mason	2023	513	26	1306	799	247
Montgomery	646	387	—	540	489	49
Morgan	550	747	—	189	776	—
Powell	231	84	—	161	154	4
Rowan	236	127	—	121	189	23
Total	12130	3850	83	7399	6706	1059

Maj. for Wadsworth, 8280; Bell over Breckinridge, 693.

X.	Menzies.	Hogan.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Boone	—	—	1	881	739	223
Bracken	1247	164	4	881	644	246
Campbell	2071	415	314	854	520	960
Carroll	417	116	—	436	572	70
Gallatin	541	166	—	383	420	34
Grant	757	578	—	677	709	112
Kenton	2151	497	267	1527	650	1312
Owen	146	1104	—	539	1760	43
Pendleton	925	580	2	758	807	251
Trimble	819	154	1	256	581	84
Total	8373	3774	589	6994	7402	3320

Jones, for Congress, received 696 votes.

Menzies over Hogan, 4599; Breckinridge over Bell, 408.

THE LEGISLATURE has a large Union majority in each house.

OHIO.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Union. Tod.	Dem. Jewett.	Rep. Lincoln.	President, 1860. Dem. Doug.	Un'n. Dem. Bell.	Brck.
Adams	1604	1658..	1667	2010	131	39
Allen	1711	1856..	1796	1883	21	29
Ashland	1887	1979..	2166	1720	34	496
Ashtabula	3360	318..	5566	860	77	342
Athens	2405	642..	2526	1491	36	43
Auglaize	758	1381..	1088	1836	22	69
Belmont	3025	3138..	2675	1450	1111	1289
Brown	2052	2509..	2105	3006	238	91
Butler	3096	3345..	2867	4109	154	156
Carroll	2066	515..	1767	1043	28	143
Champaign	1991	1283..	2325	1810	264	62
Clark	2445	1142..	3017	1730	165	104
Clermont	2758	2932..	2965	3208	209	57
Clinton	2081	858..	2483	1464	70	15
Columbiana	3085	1389..	3864	2139	96	205
Coshocton	2486	2472..	2100	2099	2	217
Crawford	1734	2501..	2064	2251	18	117
Cuyahoga	6347	2203..	8686	4814	75	333
Darke	2159	2408..	2460	2479	42	16
Defiance	854	1112..	1058	1304	8	14
Delaware	2661	1437..	2799	1967	28	46
Erie	2164	836..	2886	1538	28	68
Fairfield	2137	3119..	2178	3249	155	201
Fayette	1484	857..	1458	1121	267	46
Franklin	4135	4821..	4295	4846	119	78
Fulton	1305	271..	1629	984	3	26
Gallia	1916	851..	1881	1472	190	37
Geauga	1924	12..	2877	677	17	83
Greene	2922	1294..	3260	1751	124	35
Guernsey	2262	1968..	2510	1933	55	34
Hamilton	13517	11814..	16182	15431	3695	366
Hancock	1772	1817..	2135	2301	16	24
Hardin	1391	1053..	1432	1198	54	52
Harrison	1993	1491..	2175	759	45	637
Henry	814	662..	808	1039	3	3
Highland	2518	2373..	2409	2272	475	157
Hocking	1205	1487..	1329	1784	12	7
Holmes	1268	2201..	1392	2281	3	45
Huron	3158	1217..	4107	2083	57	83
Jackson	1551	1201..	1738	1436	80	15
Jefferson	2554	1162..	2682	1163	79	703
Knox	2831	1998..	2860	2060	93	594
Lake	2063	135..	2521	622	13	57
Lawrence	2020	468..	1201	1147	198	76
Licking	3014	3562..	3502	3154	151	634
Logan	1886	1347..	2415	1542	100	17
Lorain	3209	567..	4045	1766	47	168
Lucas	1652	232..	2889	1820	121	79
Madison	1522	564..	1417	1016	171	68
Mahoning	2505	1566..	2907	1990	36	132
Marion	1616	1479..	1595	1640	4	13
Medina	2573	1010..	3068	1765	5	58
Meigs	2144	1331..	2589	1699	215	7
Mercer	618	1408..	832	1606	2	6
Miami	3023	1487..	3431	2337	39	89
Monroe	778	2133..	1335	3147	142	47
Montgom'y	5192	4309..	4974	4710	179	72
Morgan	2106	1512..	2445	1757	20	65
Morrow	2261	1404..	2260	1928	22	38
Muskingum	3813	3693..	4004	3550	396	157
Noble	1650	1293..	1944	1647	52	91
Ottawa	600	542..	571	692	1	23
Paulding	625	117..	554	391	—	9
Perry	1620	1814..	1605	1950	111	23
Pickaway	2233	2038..	2002	2425	211	50
Pike	1169	1521..	958	1397	127	10
Portage	3274	559..	3065	1970	7	117
Preble	2216	1369..	2596	1733	82	21
Putnam	795	1165..	1010	1478	4	3
Richland	2713	2974..	3023	3135	77	115
Ross	3533	2530..	3043	2806	305	272
Sandusky	2160	1856..	1938	2319	10	13
Scioto	1736	1398..	2186	1750	352	40
Seneca	2623	2843..	3062	3175	43	70
Shelby	1525	1450..	1597	1669	24	17
Stark	4099	3647..	4064	2820	13	774
Summit	3092	856..	3607	1785	11	97
Trumbull	4028	833..	4349	1672	17	245
Tuscarawas	3136	2658..	3136	2846	8	74
Union	1779	984..	1792	1145	153	136

	Tod.	Jewett.	Lincoln.	Doug.	Bell.	Breck.
Vanwert	975	574..	1015	959	4	15
Vinton	1140	1104..	1346	1231	23	23
Warren	2662	1250..	3816	2011	122	21
Washingt'n	2679	2655..	3169	3060	175	13
Wayne	2694	2068..	3304	3250	6	115
Williams	1702	967..	1713	1180	39	94
Wood	1457	262..	2011	1330	5	14
Wyandot	1394	1569..	1567	1670	27	20
Total	206997	151794..	231610	187232	12198	11405

Maj. for Tod, 55203; Lincoln over Douglas, 44378.

Vote for other State Officers.

	Union.	Democrat.	Maj.
Lieut.-Gov.	Stanton..207045	Marshall	151976–55069
Sec. State	Cowen..207355	Armst'g	151911–55444
Treasurer	Dorsey..207428	Holmes	151550–55888
Controller	Riley...206376	Griaw'd	150976–55400
Pub. Works	Torre'e..207371	Fitch	151933–55848
Judge Dt. Ct.	Scott....207393	Smith	151987–55406

Legislature.

Senate...Unionists, 26; Democrats, 8.
House....Unionists, 74; Democrats, 28.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Rep. Andrew.	Dem. Davis.	Scat. Others.	President, 1860. Rep. Linc'n.	Dem. Doug.	Un'n. Dem. Bell.	Brck.
Barnstable	1301	195	—..	2371	133	283	366
Berkshire	3197	2113	50..	5202	2865	238	199
Bristol	5016	1152	6..	7980	1713	640	321
Dukes	332	87	—..	338	116	58	64
Essex	8641	4068	5..	14832	3778	3187	829
Franklin	1994	1295	53..	3994	917	135	331
Hampden	3199	1188	18..	5184	1993	296	592
Hampshire	3147	429	8..	4597	608	182	230
Middlesex	11915	6515	63..	17806	7069	4850	921
Nantucket	384	59	—..	420	31	76	9
Norfolk	5267	3395	23..	8860	3589	2987	438
Plymouth	3838	1766	1..	6703	1426	1869	293
Suffolk	6414	4921	558..	10074	4891	5640	964
Worcester	10696	4083	11..	17272	5243	1890	382
Total	85361	31266	796..	106533	34572	22331	5939

Andrew over Davis, 53995; Lincoln over Douglas, 72161.

The Republican candidates for Lieut.-Governor and State officers were chosen by majorities ranging from 35000 to 36000.

The Council are all Republicans.

The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches.

KANSAS.

An election was held in this State for Governor and other State officers, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen without opposition. The vote, of course, was very light.

Governor	George A. Crawford.....5420
Lieut.-Governor	Joseph L. Speer.....5585
Sec. State	J. W. Robinson.....5535
Treasurer	H. R. Dalton.....5703
Auditor	J. W. McClure.....5091
Att'y General	A. Stinson.....5503
Sup. Instruction	H. D. Preston.....5196

Many electors refrained from voting, under the impression that the election was illegal, a question which will most likely be decided by the courts, as Governor Robinson and others who are superseded by this election, claim to hold their places another year because by reason of nearly a year's delay in the admission of Kansas into the Union, they have not yet *served* their term of two years, though they were elected two years ago.

The Capital, by vote of the people at this election, was fixed at Topeka, that town receiving 7996 votes, Lawrence, 5291, and all other places, 1184. Topeka over all, 1521.

The Legislature is decidedly Republican in both branches.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Rep. Harvey.	Dem. Ferguson.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breckinridge.
Adams	678	170	844	296	5
Ashland	29	33	35	32	—
Bad Ax	966	287	1145	465	22
Brown	601	731	873	1239	—
Buffalo	567	236	459	189	1
Calumet	394	326	706	605	—
Chippewa	155	191	256	241	—
Clark	175	26	152	89	1
Columbia	1925	741	3386	1614	4
Crawford	582	672	828	832	6
Dane	3113	2675	4798	4174	40
Dodge	2645	3950	4398	4456	43
Door	196	56	250	123	—
Douglas	51	41	70	66	15
Dunn	490	7	564	341	9
Eau Claire	404	194	490	342	19
Fond du Lac	2440	2295	4106	3001	3
Grant	2009	1046	3579	1922	33
Green	1461	661	2372	1324	10
Green Lake	811	428	1957	708	17
Iowa	989	808	1909	1281	46
Jackson	605	99	654	207	—
Jefferson	1838	2076	3077	2794	4
Juneau	569	640	1933	737	9
Kewaunee	307	204	326	688	—
Kenosha	1054	490	1637	920	4
Lacrosse	1166	777	1477	765	65
Lafayette	1464	1851	1736	1898	47
Lapointe	57	—	43	4	26
Manitowoc	1103	1361	2041	1947	10
Marathon	100	403	219	481	4
Marquette	515	623	781	882	6
Milwaukee	1840	5379	4831	6726	39
Monroe	931	414	1229	631	2
Oconto	542	33	598	286	1
Outagamie	449	884	832	1082	20
Ozaukee	345	1415	627	1823	8
Pepin	467	137	326	105	11
Pierce	756	75	637	411	2
Polk	257	31	199	122	12
Portage	619	275	944	471	57
Racine	1582	1292	2634	1659	8
Richland	714	515	1167	776	37
Rock	2796	969	5198	1916	64
St. Croix	635	325	664	597	3
Sauk	1627	579	2509	985	57
Shawanaw	125	81	163	114	—
Sheboygan	1258	1223	2731	2179	7
Trempeleau	469	25	490	134	—
Walworth	2133	1135	3910	1591	15
Washington	983	2146	939	2747	1
Waukesha	1950	2212	3020	2563	10
Waupaca	1071	471	1340	875	16
Waushara	996	189	1534	405	24
Winnebago	2071	1345	3225	1859	16
Wood	203	232	362	301	58
Total	53777	45457	86110	65021	887

The Bell-Everett ticket received 161 votes in 1860. Maj. for Harvey, 8320; Lincoln over Douglas, 21089.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Lieut.-Gov.	Solomon..49606	Billings..44114	5491
Sec. State	Lewis....55320	Benton..43481	11839
Treasurer	Hastings.55135	Miller....42956	12377
Att'y Gen'l	Howe....55367	Orton....43647	11720
Sup. Schools.	Pickard..54206	Winslow.43309	10997
Bank Com.	Ramsay..53284	Vollmar.44770	8514
Prison Com.	Hodges..53063	Crilley..45830	7198

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Republicans, 22; Democrats, 11.
HOUSE...Repub., 43; Dem., 34; Union, 23.

ILLINOIS.

An election was held in this State for delegates to a Convention to revise the State Constitution, which resulted in the success of the Democrats, who have a large majority of the members.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1861. Rep. U. Stanford.	Dem. Coon'n.	Seces'n. McCon'l.	President, 1860. Rep. Dem. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breckinridge.	Un. Bell.
Alameda	1932	511	898	1035	513	482	63
Amador	1399	1286	997	995	1866	949	176
Butte	1733	1284	1108	1437	1502	1173	283
Calaveras	1980	1696	1873	978	1899	1717	249
Colusa	548	196	560	295	295	606	73
Contra Costa	969	296	880	606	413	891	194
Del Norte	172	64	212	175	88	227	39
El Dorado	2775	2302	1870	2119	2065	1991	464
Fresno	54	78	216	82	23	271	126
Humboldt	402	360	208	362	444	282	70
Klamath	196	235	201	92	377	169	36
Lake	92	54	167	New county			
Los Angeles	455	196	1195	382	475	605	881
Marin	501	205	800	466	283	295	95
Mariposa	566	857	710	262	499	515	159
Mendocino	493	275	650	196	295	499	136
Merced	59	57	200	62	53	223	64
Mono	350	518	620	New county.			
Monterey	499	305	822	396	223	248	4
Napa	767	277	858	441	518	670	141
Nevada	3250	1521	1779	2539	2573	1688	420
Placer	2222	1465	893	1743	1858	1445	775
Plumas	659	602	817	456	508	483	211
Sacramento	3264	2836	1127	2670	2836	1694	382
S. Bern'rd'o	397	261	401	366	224	182	98
San Diego	122	52	90	51	20	146	8
S. Franc'co	10728	3178	1245	6826	4084	2589	940
S. Joaquin	1837	414	1868	1131	733	1373	199
S. L. Obispo	176	102	200	148	130	155	—
San Mateo	703	388	100	389	543	130	41
S. Barbara	131	436	24	46	305	133	—
Santa Clara	1905	871	1081	1468	881	722	111
Santa Cruz	916	188	867	670	286	319	129
Shasta	626	1076	626	464	1094	595	223
Sierra	2147	1200	1423	1468	1530	1347	389
Siskiyou	1168	1280	717	966	1503	760	516
Solano	1149	456	689	651	605	745	202
Sonoma	1608	879	1616	1236	611	1467	449
Stanislaus	247	231	415	167	252	433	67
Sutter	556	291	570	405	441	440	49
Tehama	405	368	507	243	496	311	255
Trinity	893	777	608	502	595	516	153
Tulare	153	336	670	131	211	474	403
Tuolumne	2025	975	1686	1632	1503	2084	572
Yolo	726	367	694	535	497	906	74
Yuba	2014	859	1435	1665	1360	1874	189
Total	56066	30944	28780	38734	36020	33975	9136

Stanford over McDonnell, 25266; Lincoln over Douglas, 714.

At the same election at which Mr. Stanford was chosen Governor, Aaron A. Sargent and T. G. Phelps, Republicans, were elected representatives in Congress.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..Repub., 16; Un'n Dem., 16; Seces'n, 3.
HOUSE...Repub., 41; Un'n Dem., 39; Seces'n, 10.

MINNESOTA.

The contest in this State resulted in the reelection of Governor Ramsey and all the other State officers—Ramsay, 16,274; K. O. Hamlin, 10,448; Ramsay's maj. 5,826; other officers about the same proportion.

THE LEGISLATURE is Republican by decided majorities in both branches.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Elections took place in this State for county officers, a full House of Representatives, and Senators in a portion of the Districts. The new Legislature stands as follows:

SENATE..Rep., 22; Dem., 10; U. Rep., 1.
HOUSE..Rep., 53; Dem., 51; U. Rep., 15; U. D., 4

IOWA.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, '61. Rep.	Dem.	PRES., '60. Rep.	Dem.
	Kirkwood.	Merritt.	Linc.	Doug.
Adair	132	60..	42	44
Adams	212	88..	161	92
Alamakee	955	990..	1185	1151
Appanoose	687	1044..	883	1224
Audubon	36	68..	48	59
Benton	641	514..	1028	724
BlackHawk	1077	457..	1122	557
Boone	327	417..	365	446
Bremer	562	340..	543	454
Buchanan	791	461..	962	621
BuenaVista	9	10,.	6	6
Butler	438	159..	483	246
Calhoun	14	18..	19	20
Carroll	13	45..	25	26
Cass	172	171..	167	136
Cedar	1313	394..	1548	963
Cerro Gordo	215	2..	157	59
Cherokee	8	3..	10	3
Chickasaw	497	114..	560	306
Clarke	594	130..	592	445
Clay	3	19..	8	13
Clayton	1861	990..	2089	1574
Clinton	1429	685..	1974	1450
Crawford	47	—..	47	31
Dallas	549	404..	612	433
Davis	691	1457..	843	1424
Decatur	465	681..	680	888
Delaware	1185	542..	1268	789
Des Moines	1823	1313..	1997	1677
Dickinson	46	4..	46	7
Dubuque	1987	2750..	2092	3089
Emmett	23	—.	36	—
Fayette	1151	682..	1529	835
Floyd	492	153..	560	201
Franklin	237	30..	228	69
Fremont	344	556..	402	516
Greene	59	83..	121	145
Grundy	142	2..	141	19
Guthrie	283	284..	326	301
Hamilton	214	105..	224	100
Hancock	34	14..	29	40
Hardin	552	253..	713	382
Harrison	406	—..	385	357
Henry	1723	802..	2148	1066
Howard	316	251..	386	273
Humboldt	46	16..	55	8
Ida	9	5..	4	6
Iowa	687	729..	782	682
Jackson	1338	1280..	1574	1465
Jasper	1006	669..	1208	650
Jefferson	1379	403..	1463	1245
Johnson	1675	1472..	1804	1448
Jones	1309	457..	1453	1697
Keokuk	1211	893..	1330	1195
Kossuth	71	3..	64	18
Lee	1657	2197..	2617	2032
Linn	1715	1308..	2226	1289
Louisa	1097	559..	1309	739
Lucas	549	474..	586	483
Madison	705	666..	737	764
Mahaska	1488	1113..	1639	1332
Marion	1441	1402..	1508	1607
Marshall	735	390..	854	404
Mills	354	74..	441	327
Mitchell	597	132..	594	172
Monona	135	89..	109	89
Monroe	762	681..	879	749
Montgomery	143	79..	152	81
Muscatine	1689	1318..	1840	1295
O'Brien	1	18..	8	10
Page	410	243..	469	290
Palo Alto	2	21..	4	29
Plymouth	50	8..	32	6
Pocahontas	10	17..	21	10
Polk	1146	1182..	1303	1074
Pottawa'mie	405	189..	413	410
Poweshiek	676	374..	721	484
Ringgold	307	77..	348	182
Sac	5	43..	15	39
Scott	1785	1511..	2739	1377
Shelby	99	—.	100	64
Sioux	—	8..	3	10
Story	412	317..	418	333
Tama	649	270..	775	413
Taylor	363	186..	353	248
Union	209	186..	198	208
Van Buren	1434	1367..	1667	1552
Wapello	1295	1604..	1399	1686
Warren	961	739..	1152	795
Washington	1381	568..	1724	1057
Wayne	No return.		579	64
Webster	245	263..	253	2
Winnebago	49	—.	24	
Winneshiek	1055	—.	1382	7
Woodbury	137	111..	129	1
Worth	126	3..	109	
Wright	93	35..	93	
Total	59853	43245.	70409	550

B. M. Samuels, Dem., received 4492 votes for Governor, H. C Dean 463, and Charles Mason, 119 Bell received 1763, and Breckinridge 1048 votes for President in 1860.

Kirkwood over Merritt, 16608 Lincoln over Douglas, 15398.

R. P. Lowe, Rep., was reelected Supreme Court Judge, receiving 59806 votes to 39887 for J. M. Elwood, Dem., and 2848 scattering.

James F. Wilson, Rep., was chosen to Congress to fill a vacancy in the 1st District, receiving 28133 votes to 26328 for J. E. Neal, Dem., and 1190 scattering.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Repub., 32; Dem., 14.
HOUSE...Repub., 59; Dem., 33.

TENNESSEE.

The August election in this State resulted in the reelection of Isham G. Harris as Governor, who received 69,269 votes to 40,467 for William H. Polk.

TEXAS.

The election in Texas resulted in the choice of F. R. Lubbock as Governor, with other State officers and Legislature of the same sort

THE REBEL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *President of the* C. S. A.
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, *Vice-President.*

THE CABINET.

ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, ... *Secretary of State.*
CHARLES G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, ... *Secretary of the Treasury.*
JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, ... *Secretary of War.*
STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Florida, ... *Secretary of the Navy.*
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, ... *Postmaster-General.*
——— ———, of ———, ... *Attorney-General.*

REBEL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

State.	*Capital.*	*Governor.*	*Term Expires.*	*Salary.*	*Legislature Meets.*	*General Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	Andrew B. Moore	Dec. 1863	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Henry M. Rector	Nov. 1864	2,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Florida	Tallahassee	John Milton	Nov. 1865	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1863	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Thomas O. Moore	Jan. 1864	4,000	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. Pettus	Jan. 1864	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	Jefferson City	*Claiborne F. Jackson	Dec. 1863	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
North Carolina	Raleigh	†—— Clark	Jan. 1863	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug
South Carolina	Columbia	Francis W. Pickens	Dec. 1862	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Isham G. Harris	Oct. 1863	2,000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug
Texas	Austin	F. R. Lubbock	Dec. 1863	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Virginia	Richmond	‡John Letcher	Jan. 1864	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May

* Claims to be Governor, but has been superseded by the action of the Convention, which elected HAMILTON J. GAMBLE (Union) in his stead.

† Succeeds *ex-officio* as President of the Senate, vice John W. Ellis, deceased.

‡ Exercises the functions of Governor over a large proportion of that part of Virginia lying east of the Alleghe Mountains.

LOYAL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp	Salary	Leg're Meets.	Gen. Election.
California	Sacramento	Leland Stanford	Dec. 1863	$7,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	Wm. A. Buckingham.	May, 1862	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	*William Burton*	Jan. 1863	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates	Jan. 1865	1,500	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oliver P. Morton	Jan. 1865	3,000	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Jan. 1864	2,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	Frankfort	*Beriah Magoffin*	Aug. 1863	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Maine	Augusta	Israel Washburn, Jr.	Jan. 1863	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	AUG. W. BRADFORD	Jan. 1866	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	John A. Andrew	Jan. 1863	3,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Austin Blair	Jan. 1863	1,000	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Alexander Ramsey	Jan. 1864	1,500	1 M. Dec.	2 Tu. Oct.
Missouri	Jefferson City	HAMILTON R. GAMBLE	.....	3,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Nathaniel S. Berry	June, 1862	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	Charles S. Olden	Jan. 1863	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	Edwin D. Morgan	Jan. 1863	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Ohio	Columbus	DAVID TODD	Jan. 1864	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	Eugene City	*John Whittaker*	.....	1,500		
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Andrew G. Curtin	Jan. 1864	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	May, 1862	1,000	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
Vermont	Montpelier	Frederick Holbrook	Oct. 1863	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.*	Richmond	FRANCIS H. PIERPONT	Jan. 1864	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	Leonard P. Harvey	Dec. 1863	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

Delaware, Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, hold legislative sessions biennially.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Terms Expire	Salary.
Colorado	Denver City	William Gilpin	1865	$2,500
Dakota	Yancton	William Jayne	1865	2,500
Nebraska	Omaha City	Alvin Saunders	1865	2,500
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Henry Connelly	1865	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	James W. Nye	1865	2,500
Utah	Great Salt Lake City	John W. Dawson	1865	2,500
Washington	Olympia	William H. Wallace	1865	6,000
Indian	Tahlequah	Government of Indians.		
District of Columbia	Washington	Under Gov't of Congress.		

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*, Unionists, in SMALL CAPS. * Only a part of this State is loyal to the National Government.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln.	*Dem.* Douglas.	*Dem.* Breck'ge.	*Unim.* Bell.	*Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch'n.	*Am.* Fill'ore.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.
Alabama	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881	—
Arkansas	—	5,227	28,732	20,094	—	21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173	—
California	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100
Connecticut	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62
Florida	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318	—
Georgia	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,228	16,660	34,705	—
Illinois	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454	64,934	80,597	9,966
Indiana	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,340	6,929
Iowa	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,856	17,763	1,604
Kentucky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265
Louisiana	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647	
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	3,980	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030
Maryland	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,066	40,020	54
Massachusetts	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679	52,683	44,569	28,023
Michigan	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,859	41,842	7,237
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196	17,548	26,876	—
Missouri	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353	—
N. Hampshire	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695
New Jersey	58,324	*62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350
New York	353,804	*303,329	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329
North Carolina	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59
Ohio	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126	152,526	169,220	31,682
Oregon	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202	179,174	198,568	8,525
Rhode Island	12,244	*7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644
South Carolina	Electors	chosen	by Legi	slature						
Tennessee	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,178	58,898	57,018	—
Texas	—	—	47,548	*15,438	—	31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552	—
Vermont	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621
Virginia	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310	58,572	73,858	—
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	579	22,240	33,658	8,814
Total	1,857,610	1,365,976	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,803,029	874,625	1,386,144	1,600,513	156,149

Lincoln over Douglas, 491,634; Buchanan over Fremont, 460,865; Pierce over Scott, 214,369. * Fusion.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, *President of the United States*..... Salary $25,000
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *Vice President*..... " 6,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*..... Salary $8,000
SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
JOHN P. USHER, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Associate Justice*.
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. York, " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " "
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., " "
DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice*.
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd.
Austria	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.	$12,000	1861
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	1861
Chili	Santiago	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.	10,000	1861
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	12,000	1861
France	Paris	William L. Dayton, N. J.	17,500	1861
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Italy	Turin	George P. Marsh, Vt.	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Thomas Corwin, Ohio	12,000	1861
Peru	Lima	Christopher Robinson, R. I.	10,000	1861
Prussia	Berlin	Norman B. Judd, Ill.	12,000	1861
Russia	St. Petersburg	Simon Cameron, Pa.	12,000	1862
Spain	Madrid	Gustav Koerner, Ill.	12,000	1862

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confederation	Parana	Robert M. Palmer, Pa.	7,500	1861
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn.	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	David K. Cartter, Ohio	7,500	1861
Costa Rica	San Jose	Charles N. Riotte, Texas	7,500	1861
Denmark	Copenhagen	Bradford R. Wood, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Ecuador	Quito	Frederick Hassaurek, Ohio	7,500	1861
Guatemala	Guatemala	Elisha O. Crosby, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Honduras	Comayagua	H. G. Wells, Mich.	7,500	1861
Japan	Yedo	Robert H. Pruyn, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Netherlands	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine	7,500	1861
New Granada	Bogota	Allan A. Benton, Ky.	7,500	1861
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Thomas H. Clay, Ky.	7,500	1862
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	1861
Rome	Rome	Richard M. Blatchford, N. Y.	7,500	1862
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Jacob S. Haldeman, Pa.	7,500	1861
Switzerland	Berne	George G. Fogg, N. H.	7,500	1861
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caracas	Erastus D. Culver, N. Y.	7,500	1862

COMMISSIONERS.

Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	Thomas J. Dryer, Cal.	7,500	1861
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.	7,500	1861
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Benjamin F. Whidden, N. H.	7,500	1862

XXXVIIth CONGRESS.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

SENATE.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *President ex-officio.*

[Republicans (in Roman), 31; Democrats (in *Italics*), 8; Unionists (in SMALL CAPS), 10; Total, 90. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.
1863 *Milton S. Latham*, ...Sacramento.
1867 *James A. McDougall*, ...San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.
1863 James Dixon, ...Hartford.
1867 Lafayette S. Foster, ...Norwich.

DELAWARE.
1863 *James A. Bayard*, ...Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury*, ...Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.
1865 *William A. Richardson*, ...
1867 Lyman Trumbull, ...Alton.

INDIANA.
1863 *David Turpie*, ...Indianapolis.
1867 Henry S. Lane, ...Crawfordsville.

IOWA.
1865 James W. Grimes, ...Burlington.
1867 James Harlan, ...Mount Pleasant.

KANSAS.
1865 James H. Lane, ...Lawrence.
1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy, ...Atchison.

KENTUCKY.
1865 *Lazarus W. Powell*, ...Henderson.
1867 GARRET DAVIS, ...Paris.

MAINE.
1863 Lot M. Morrill, ...Augusta.
1863 William Pitt Fessenden, ...Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1863 Charles Sumner, ...Boston.
1865 Henry Wilson, ...Natick.

MARYLAND.
1863 ANTHONY KENNEDY, ...Ellicott's Mills.
1867 *James A. Pearce*, ...Chestertown.

MICHIGAN.
1863 Zachariah Chandler .....Detroit.
1865 Jacob M. Howard .....Detroit.

MINNESOTA.
1863 *Henry M. Rice*, ... St. Paul.
1865 Morton S. Wilkinson, ...Mankato.

MISSOURI.
1863 ROBERT WILSON .....St. Joseph.
1867 JOHN B. HENDERSON ....Louisiana.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1863 John P. Hale, ...Dover.
1867 Daniel Clark, ...Manchester.

NEW YORK.
1863 Preston King, ...Ogdensburg.
1867 Ira Harris, ...Albany.

NEW JERSEY.
1863 Richard S. Field, ...Princeton.
1865 John C. Ten Eyck, ...Mount Holly

OHIO.
1863 Benjamin F. Wade, ...Jefferson.
1867 John Sherman, ...Mansfield.

OREGON.
1865 BENJAMIN F. HARDING, ..
1867 *George W. Nesmith*, ...Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1863 David Wilmot, ...Towanda.
1867 Edgar Cowan, ...Greensburg.

RHODE ISLAND.
1863 SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, ...
1865 Henry B. Anthony, ...Providence.

TENNESSEE.
1863 ANDREW JOHNSON, ...Greenville.
1865 [Vacancy—seceded.]

VERMONT.
1863 Solomon Foot, ...Rutland.
1867 Jacob Collamer, ...Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.
1863 WAITMAN T. WILLEY, ...Morgantown.
1865 JAMES S. CARLILE, ...Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.
1863 James R. Doolittle, ...Racine.
1867 Timothy O. Howe, ...Green Bay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, *Speaker.*

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, *Clerk.*

[Republicans in Roman, 105; Democrats in *Italics*, 43; Unionists in SMALL CAPS, 30; Total, 178.]

CALIFORNIA.
1 Timothy G. Phelps, ...San Mateo.
2 Aaron A. Sargent, ...Nevada.
3 Frederick F. Low .....San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.
1 *Dwight Loomis*, ...Rockville.
2 *James E. English*, ...New Haven.
3 *Alfred A. Burnham*, ...Windham.
4 *George C. Woodruff*, ...Litchfield.

DELAWARE.
1 GEORGE P. FISHER, ...Dover.

ILLINOIS.
1 *Elihu B. Washburne*, ...Galena.
2 Isaac N. Arnold, ...Chicago.
3 *Owen Lovejoy*, ...Princeton.
4 *William Kellogg*, ...Canton.
5 *William A. Richardson*, ...Quincy.
6 *Anthony L. Knapp*, ...Jerseyville.
7 *James C. Robinson*, ...Marshall.
8 *Philip B. Fouke*, ...Belleville.
9 *William J. Allen*, ...Marion.

INDIANA.
1 *John Law*, ...Evansville.
2 *James A. Cravens*, ...Hardinsburg.
3 *William McKee Dunn*, ...Madison.
4 *William S. Holman*, ...Aurora.
5 George W. Julian, ...Centreville.
6 *Albert G. Porter*, ...Indianapolis.
7 *Daniel W. Voorhees*, ...Terre Haute
8 Albert S. White, ...Stockwell.

9 *Schuyler Colfax, ... South Bend.
10 William Mitchell, ... Kendallville.
11 John P. C. Shanks, ... Jay Court House.

IOWA.

1 James F. Wilson, ... Fairfield.
2 *William Vandever, ... Dubuque.

KANSAS.

1 Martin F. Conway, ... Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1 Samuel L. Casey, ... Caseyville.
2 George H. Yeaman, ... Hopkinsville.
3 Benny Grider, ... Bowling Green.
4 Aaron Harding, ... Greensburg.
5 Charles A. Wickliffe, ... Bardstown.
6 George W. Dunlap, ... Lancaster.
7 *Robert Mallory, ... La Grange.
8 John J. Crittenden, ... Frankfort.
9 William H. Wadsworth, ... Maysville.
10 John W. Menzies, ... Covington.

MAINE.

1 John N. Goodwin, ... South Berwick.
2 Charles W. Walton, ... Auburn.
3 Samuel C. Fessenden, ... Rockland.
4 Anson P. Morrill, ... Readfield.
5 John H. Rice, ... Foxcroft.
6 Frederick A. Pike, ... Calais.

MARYLAND.

1 John W. Crisfield, ... Princess Anne.
2 *Edwin H. Webster, ... Belair.
3 Cornelius L. L. Leary, ... Baltimore.
4 *Henry May, ... Baltimore.
5 Francis Thomas, ... Frankville.
6 Charles B. Calvert, ... Bladensburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 *Thomas D. Eliot, ... New Bedford.
2 *James Buffinton, ... Fall River.
3 Benjamin F. Thomas, ... Boston.
4 *Alexander H. Rice, ... Boston.
5 Samuel Hooper, ... Boston.
6 *John B. Alley, ... Lynn.
7 *Daniel W. Gooch, ... Melrose.
8 *Charles R. Train, ... Framingham.
9 Amasa Walker, ... Fitchburg.
10 *Charles Delano, ... Northampton.
11 *Henry L. Dawes, ... North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

1 Bradley F. Granger, ... Ann Arbor.
2 Fernando C. Beaman, ... Adrian.
3 *Francis W. Kellogg, ... Grand Rapids.
4 Rowland E. Trowbridge, ... Birmingham.

MINNESOTA.

1 *Cyrus Aldrich, ... Minneapolis.
2 *William Windom, ... Winona.

MISSOURI.

1 [Vacancy.]
2 James S. Rollins, ... Columbia.
3 William A. Hall, ... Huntsville.
4 *Elijah H. Norton, ... Platte City.
5 Thomas L. Price, ... Jefferson City.
6 *John S. Phelps, ... Springfield.
7 *John W. Noell, ... Perryville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 *Gilman Marston, ... Exeter.
2 Edward H. Rollins, ... Concord.
3 *Thomas M. Edwards, ... Keene.

NEW JERSEY.

1 *John T. Nixon, ... Bridgeton.
2 *John L. M. Stratton, ... Mount Holly.
3 William G. Steele, ... Somerville.
4 George T. Cobb, ... Morristown.
5 Nehemiah Perry, ... Newark.

NEW YORK.

1 Edward H. Smith, ... Smithtown.
2 Moses F. Odell, ... Brooklyn.
3 Benjamin Wood, ... New York.
4 James H. Kerrigan, ... New York.
5 William Wall, ... Brooklyn.
6 Frederick A. Conkling, ... New York.
7 Elijah Ward, ... New York.
8 Isaac C. Delaplaine, ... New York.
9 Edward Haight, ... Westchester.
10 *Charles H. Van Wyck, ... Bloomingburg.
11 John B. Steele, ... Kingston.
12 Stephen Baker, ... Poughkeepsie.
13 *Abraham B. Olin, ... Troy.
14 Erastus Corning, ... Albany.
15 *James B. McKean, ... Saratoga Springs.
16 William A. Wheeler, ... Malone.
17 Socrates N. Sherman, ... Ogdensburg.
18 Chauncey Vibbard, ... Schenectady.
19 Richard Franchot, ... Schenectady.
20 *Roscoe Conkling, ... Utica.
21 *R. Holland Duell, ... Cortland Village.
22 William E. Lansing, ... Chittenango.
23 Ambrose W. Clark, ... Watertown.
24 *Charles B. Sedgwick, ... Syracuse.
25 Theodore M. Pomeroy, ... Auburn.
26 Jacob P. Chamberlain, ... Seneca Falls.
27 Alexander S. Diven, ... Elmira.
28 Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Bath.
29 *Alfred Ely, ... Rochester.
30 *Augustus Frank, ... Warsaw.
31 Burt Van Horn, ... Newfane.
32 *Ebridge G. Spaulding, ... Buffalo.
33 *Reuben E. Fenton, ... Frewsburg.

OHIO.

1 *George H. Pendleton, ... Cincinnati.
2 *John A. Gurley, ... Cincinnati.
3 *Clement L. Vallandigham, ... Dayton.
4 *William Allen, ... Greenville.
5 *James M. Ashley, ... Toledo.
6 Chilton A. White, ... Georgetown.
7 Richard A. Harrison, ... London.
8 Samuel Shellabarger, ... Springfield.
9 Warren P. Noble, ... Tiffin.
10 *Carey A. Trimble, ... Chillicothe.
11 Valentine B. Horton, ... Pomeroy.
12 *Samuel S. Cox, ... Columbus.
13 Samuel T. Worcester, ... Norwalk.
14 *Harrison G. Blake, ... Medina.
15 George Nugen, ... Newcomerstown.
15 William P. Cutler, ... Constitution.
17 James R. Morris, ... Woodsfield.
18 *Sidney Edgerton, ... Tallmadge.
19 Albert G. Riddle, ... Cleveland.
20 *John Hutchins, ... Warren.
21 *John A. Bingham, ... Cadiz.

OREGON.

1 George K. Shiel, ... Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 William H. Lehman, ... Philadelphia.
2 Charles J. Biddle, ... Philadelphia.
3 *John P. Verree, ... Philadelphia.
4 William D. Kelley, ... Philadelphia.
5 William Morris Davis, ... Philadelphia.
6 *John Hickman, ... West Chester.
7 John D. Stiles, ... Allentown.
8 Sydenham E. Ancona, ... Reading.
9 *Thaddeus Stevens, ... Lancaster.
10 *John W. Killinger, ... Lebanon.
11 *James H. Campbell, ... Pottsville.
12 Hendrick B. Wright, ... Wilkesbarre.
13 Philip Johnson, ... Easton.
14 *Galusha A. Grow, ... Glenwood.
15 *James T. Hale, ... Bellefonte.
16 Joseph Bailey, ... Newport.
17 *Edward McPherson, ... Gettysburg.
18 *Samuel S. Blair, ... Hollidaysburg.
19 *John Covode, ... Lockport Station.
20 Jesse Lazear, ... Waynesburg.
21 *James K. Moorhead, ... Pittsburg.
22 *Robert McKnight, ... Pittsburg.
23 John W. Wallace ..... Newcastle.
24 John Patton, ... Carwensville.
25 *Elijah Babbitt, ... Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 William P. Sheffield, ... Newport.
2 George H. Browne, ... Providence.

TENNESSEE.
2 *Horace Maynard,.....Knoxville.
4 Andrew J. Clemmens,.....Lafayette.

VERMONT.
1 *Rudolphus P. Walton,.....Montpelier.
2 *Justin S. Morrill,.....Strafford.
3 Portus Baxter,.....Derby Line.

VIRGINIA.
10 William G. Brown,.....Kingwood.
11 Jacob B. Blair,.....Parkersburg.
12 Killian V. Whaley,.....Oceola.
13 Joseph E. Segar,.....Elizabeth City.

WISCONSIN.
1 *John F. Potter,.....East Troy.
2 Walter McIndoe,.....
3 A. Scott Sloan,.....Beaver Dam.

Delegates from Territories.

COLORADO.
Hiram P. Bennett,.....Denver City.

DAKOTA.
John R. S. Todd,.....Fort Randall.

NEBRASKA.
*Samuel G. Daily,.....Pena, Nemaha Co.

NEVADA.
John C. Cradlebaugh,.....Carson City.

NEW MEXICO.
John S. Watts,.....Santa Fé.

UTAH.
John M. Bernhisel,.....Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.
Wm. H. Wallace,.....Steilacoom.

* Members of the last House.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—AS FAR AS CHOSEN.

THE SENATE.

	Term.	Expire
CALIFORNIA.		
John Conness,		1869
James A. McDougall,		1867
CONNECTICUT.		
James Dixon,		1869
Lafayette S. Foster,		1867
DELAWARE.		
James A. Bayard,		1869
Willard Saulsbury,		1865
ILLINOIS.		
Wm. A. Richardson,		1869
Lyman Trumbull,		1867
INDIANA.		
Thomas A. Hendricks,		1869
Henry S. Lane,		1867
IOWA.		
James Harlan,		1867
James W. Grimes		1865
KANSAS.		
Samuel C. Pomeroy,		1867
James H. Lane,		1865
KENTUCKY.		
Garret Davis,		1867
Lazarus W. Powell,		1865
MAINE.		
Lot M. Morrill,		1869
Wm. Pitt Fessenden,		1865
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Charles Sumner,		1869
Henry Wilson,		1865
MARYLAND.		
Reverdy Johnson,		1869
Thomas H. Hicks,		1867
MICHIGAN.		
Zachariah Chandler,		1869
Jacob M. Howard,		1865
MINNESOTA.		
Alexander Ramsay,		1869
Morton S. Wilkinson,		1865
MISSOURI.		
———		186
———		186
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Daniel Clark,		1867
John P. Hale,		1865
NEW JERSEY.		
James W. Wall,		1869
John C. TenEyck,		1865
NEW YORK.		
Edwin D. Morgan,		1869
Ira Harris,		1867
OHIO.		
Benjamin F. Wade,		1869
John Sherman,		1867
OREGON.		
Benj. F. Harding,		1869
George W. Nesmith,		1867
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Charles R. Buckalew,		1869
Edgar Cowan,		1867
RHODE ISLAND.		
William Sprague,		1869
Henry B. Anthony,		1865
VERMONT.		
Solomon Foot,		1869
Jacob Collamer,		1867
VIRGINIA.		
Lemuel J. Bowden		1869
John S. Carlile,		1865
WISCONSIN.		
James R. Doolittle,		1869
Timothy O. Howe,		1867

Republicans in Roman, 39; Democrats in *Italic*, 9; Unionists in SMALL CAPS, 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DELAWARE.
1 *William Temple.*

ILLINOIS.
1. Isaac N. Arnold.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.
4. *Charles M. Harris.*
5. Owen Lovejoy.
6. Jesse O. Norton.
7. *John R. Eden.*
8. *John T. Stuart.*
9. *Lewis W. Ross.*
10. *Anthony L. Knapp.*
11. *J. C. Robinson.*
12. *Wm. R. Morrison.*
13. *Wm. J. Allen.*
14. (at large) *Jas. C. Allen.*

INDIANA.
1. *John Law.*
2. *James A. Cravens.*
3. *H. W. Harrington.*
4. *Wm. S. Holman.*
5. Geo. W. Julian.
6. Ebenezer Dumont.
7. *Dan'l W. Voorhees.*
8. Godlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. *Jos. K. Edgerton.*
11. *James F. McDowell.*

IOWA.
1. James F. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.
3. Wm. B. Allison.
4. J. B. Grinnell.
5. John A. Kasson.
6. A. W. Hubbard.

KANSAS.
1. A. Carter Wilder.

MAINE.
1. *Lorenzo D. M. Sweat.*
2. Sidney Perham.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John H. Rice.
5. Frederick A. Pike.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Thomas D. Eliot.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Alexander H. Rice.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. John B. Alley.
6. Daniel W. Gooch.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. John D. Baldwin.
9. Wm. B. Washburne.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1. Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Charles Upson.
3. J. W. Longyear.
4. Francis W. Kellogg.
5. *Augustus C. Baldwin.*
6. John F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.
1. William Windom.
2. Ignatius Donnelly.

MISSOURI.
1. Francis P. Blair, jr.
2. Henry T. Blow.
3. John W. Noell.
4. John W. McClurg.
5. L. H. Boyd.
6. *Austin A. King.*
7. Benjamin Loan.
8. *William A. Hall.*
9. James S. Rollins.

NEW JERSEY.
1. John F. Starr.
2. *George Middleton.*
3. *William G. Steele.*
4. *Andrew Rogers.*
5. *Nehemiah Perry.*

NEW YORK.
1. *Henry G. Stebbins.*
2. *Martin Kalbfleisch.*
3. *Moses F. Odell.*
4. *Benjamin Wood.*
5. *Fernando Wood.*
6. *Elijah Ward.*
7. *John W. Chanler.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Anson Herrick.*
10. *William Radford.*
11. *Charles H. Winfield.*
12. *Homer A. Nelson.*
13. *John B. Steele.*
14. *Erastus Corning.*
15. *John A. Griswold.*
16. Orlando Kellogg.
17. Calvin T. Hulburd.
18. James M. Marvin.
19. Samuel F. Miller.
20. Ambrose W. Clark.
21. *Francis Kernan.*
22. De Witt C. Littlejohn.
23. Thomas Davis.
24. Theo. M. Pomeroy.
25. Daniel Morris.
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
27. R. B. VanValkenburg.
28. Freeman Clarke.
29. Augustus Frank.
30. *John B. Ganson.*
31. Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.
1. *George H. Pendleton.*
2. *Alexander Long.*
3. Robert C. Schenck.

4..*J. F. McKinney.*
5..*Frank C. LeBlond.*
6..*Chilton A. White.*
7..*Samuel S. Cox.*
8..*William Johnson.*
9..*Warren P. Noble.*
10..James M. Ashley.
11..*Wells A. Hutchins.*
12..*William E. Fink.*
13..*John O'Neill.*
14..*George Bliss.*
15..*James R. Morris.*
16..*Joseph W. White.*
17..Ephraim R. Eckley.
18..Rufus P. Spaulding.
19..John A. Garfield.

OREGON.
1..J. R. McBride.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1..*Samuel J. Randall.*
2..Charles O'Neill.
3..Leonard Myers.
4..William D. Kelley.
5..M. Russell Thayer.
6..*John D. Stiles.*
7..John M. Broomall.
8..*Sydenham E. Ancona.*
9..Thaddeus Stevens.
10..*Myer Strouse.*
11..*Philip Johnson.*
12..*Charles Dennison.*
13..H. M. Tracy.
14..*William H. Miller.*
15..*Joseph Bailey.*
16..*A. E. Coffroth.*
17..*Arch. McAllister.*
18..*James T. Hale.*
19..Glearni W. Schofield.
20..Amos Myers.
21..*John L. Dawson.*
22..James K. Morehead
23..Thomas Williams.
24..*Jesse Lazear.*

WISCONSIN.
1..*James S. Brown.*
2..Rhamar C. Sloan.
3..Amasa Cobb.
4..*Charles A. Eldridge.*
5..*Ezra Wheeler.*
6..Walter McIndoe.

Republicans and Unionists in Roman, 80; Democrats in *Italic*, 71.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

President—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.
Vice President—ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.
Secretary of State—JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of La.
Secretary of War—JAMES A. SEDDON, of Va.
Sec. of Treasury—CHAS. G. MEMMINGER, of S. C
Sec. of Navy—STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Fla.
Attorney-General—THOMAS H. WATTS, of Ala.
Postmaster-General—JAMES H. REAGAN, of Tex

FIRST REGULAR CONGRESS.—SENATE.

Congress meets at Richmond, on the 2d Monday in January, 1863.

A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, *President.* R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, *President pro tem.*

ALABAMA.	*Term Exp.*
Clement C. Clay,....	1864
William L. Yancey,..	1863

ARKANSAS.	
Robert W. Johnson,	1864
Charles B. Mitchell,.	1863

FLORIDA.	
James M. Baker,....	1864
Augus'e E. Maxwell,	1863

GEORGIA.	
Benjamin H. Hill,..	1864
Herschel V. Johnson,	1863

KENTUCKY.	*Term Exp*
Henry C. Burnett,..	1864
William E. Simms,..	1863

LOUISIANA.	
Thos. J. Semmes, ...	1864
Edward Sparrow,...	1863

MISSISSIPPI.	
Albert G. Brown,...	1864
James Phelan, ...	1863

MISSOURI.	*Term Exp*
John B. Clark, ...	1864
Rob't S. T. Peyton,..	1863

NORTH CAROLINA.	
George Davis, ...	1864
William T. Dortch,.	1863

SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Rob't W. Barnwell,.	1864
James L. Orr,.....	1863

TENNESSEE.	*Term Ex*
Landon C. Haynes, .	186
Gustavus A. Henry,.	186

TEXAS.	
Wm. S. Oldham,....	186
Lewis T. Wigfall,...	186

VIRGINIA.	
Rob't M. T. Hunter,.	186
Allen T. Caperton ..	186

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, *Speaker.*

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J. Foster.
2 William R. Smith.
3 John F. Ralls.
4 Jabez L. McCurry.
5 Francis S. Lyon.
6 William P. Chilton.
7 David Clopton.
8 James L. Pugh.
9 Edward L. Dargan.

ARKANSAS.
1 Felly I. Batson.
2 Grand D. Royston.
3 A. H. Garland.
4 Thomas B. Henley.

FLORIDA.
1 James B. Dawkins.
2 Robert B. Hilton.

GEORGIA.
1 Julian Hartridge.
2 C. J. Munnerlyn.
3 Hines Holt.
4 Augustus H. Kenan.
5 David W. Lewis.
6 William W. Clark.
7 Robert P. Trippe.
8 Lucius J. Gartrell.
9 Hardy Strickland.
10 Augustus R. Wright.

KENTUCKY.
1 Alfred Boyd.
2 John W. Crockett.
3 H. E. Read.
4 George W. Ewing.
5 James S. Christman.
6 T. L. Burnett.
7 H. W. Bruce.
8 S. S. Scott.
9 E. M. Bruce.
10 J. W. Moore.
11 R. J. Breckinridge.
12 John M. Elliott.

LOUISIANA.
1 Charles J. Villers.
2 Charles M. Conrad.
3 Duncan F. Kenner.
4 Lucien J. DuFre.
5 John F. Lewis.
6 John Perkins, jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 J. W. Clapp.
2 Reuben Davis.
3 Israel Welsh.
4 H. C. Chambers.
5 O. R. Singleton.
6 R. Barksdale.
7 John J. McRae.

MISSOURI.
1 W. M. Cooke.
2 Thomas A. Harris.
3 A. H. Conrow.
4 Casper W. Bell.
5 George G. Vest.
6 T. W. Freeman.
7 John Hyer.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 Wm. H. N. Smith.
2 Robert R. Bridgers.
3 Owen R. Keenan.
4 T. D. M. Dowell.
5 Thomas S. Ashe.
6 A. H. Arlington.
7 Robert Lander.
8 William Lander.
9 Burgess S. Gaither.
10 A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 John McQueen.
2 W. Porcher Miles.
3 L. M. Ayer.
4 Milledge L. Bonham.
5 James Farrow.
6 W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.
1 Joseph T. Heiskell.
2 William G. Swan.
3 W. B. Tebbs.
4 R. L. Gardenshire.
5 Henry S. Foote.
6 Meredith P. Gentry.
7 George W. Jones.
8 Thomas Menzese.
9 J. D. C. Atkins.
10 John V. Wright.
11 David M. Currin.

TEXAS.
1 John A. Wilcox.
2 O. C. Herbert.
3 Peter W. Gray.
4 B. F. Sexton.
5 M. D. Graham.
6 W. B. Vaughn.

VIRGINIA.
1 M. R. H. Garnett.
2 John R. Chambliss.
3 James Lyons.
4 Roger A. Pryor.
5 Thomas S. Bocock.
6 John Goode, jr.
7 J. P. Hencombe.
8 D. C. De Jarnette.
9 William Smith.
10 A. R. Boteler.
11 John B. Baldwin.
12 Waller R. Staples.
13 Walter Preston.
14 —— ——
15 Robert Johnston.
16 Charles W. Russell.

STATISTICS FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1860.

Approximate Products of Industry year ending June 1, 1860.

States & Territories.	No. of Factories.	Amount Capital.	Fuel and Raw Mater'l.	Hands Employed. Males.	Females.	Value Annual Prod.	Flour and Meal. Value 1860.	Value 1850.
Maine	3,653..	$22,000,000..	$20,861,452..	25,000	14,710..	$36,075,498..	$946,366	$1,876,883
New Hampshire..	2,653..	25,900,000..	24,400,000..	19,200	16,900..	45,500,000..	1,127,016	1,436,951
Vermont	1,501..	9,500,000..	8,110,000..	8,940	1,860..	16,000,000..	719,231	1,589,898
Massachusetts....	7,766..	133,000,000..	141,000,000..	148,800	68,300..	266,000,000..	2,475,563	4,196,710
Rhode Island	1,160..	23,300,000..	23,400,000..	21,200	12,000..	47,500,000..	90,651	515,699
Connecticut	2,923..	45,720,000..	40,140,000..	44,160	21,620..	83,000,000..	961,577	1,719,294
Total N. Eng. Sts.	19,514	259,420,000	257,911,452	267,300	135,390..	494,075,498	6,320,486	11,155,445
New York	22,236..	175,449,206..	209,869,880..	174,059	47,422..	379,623,569..	33,037,121	35,064,908
Pennsylvania	21,100..	139,000,000..	145,800,000..	155,141	33,000..	285,800,000..	34,115,575	26,572,361
New Jersey.....	4,060..	40,000,000..	42,600,000..	114,660	13,060..	81,000,000..	4,056,761	6,399,610
Delaware	564..	5,360,000..	5,375,000..	5,333	860..	9,920,000..	1,214,017	1,844,919
Maryland	2,260..	51,800,000..	21,900,000..	20,300	20,100..	42,576,000..	5,499,265	8,020,123
District Columbia.	424..	2,650,000..	2,801,000..	2,556	557..	5,512,000..	510,440	1,184,493
Total Mid'le Sts.	52,364	464,259,206	427,875,880	502,548	119,829	804,131,569	68,433,179	79,086,411
Ohio.....	16,710..	68,000,000..	70,000,000..	69,800	11,400..	126,000,000..	14,372,270	27,129,405
Indiana.....	6,120..	18,875,000..	27,360,000..	30,600	710..	49,250,000..	5,564,091	11,292,995
Michigan.....	2,550..	24,000,000..	19,000,000..	23,990	1,260..	39,200,000..	4,093,661	8,663,268
Illinois.....	4,100..	27,700,000..	33,800,000..	23,500	870..	56,750,000..	5,781,453	18,104,804
Wisconsin.....	3,120..	16,580,000..	17,250,000..	16,320	770..	28,500,000..	3,536,398	8,161,153
Minnesota.....	565..	2,400,000..	2,060,000..	2,215	15..	5,600,000..	500	1,310,000
Iowa	1,790..	7,500,000..	8,500,000..	6,475	102..	14,900,000..	2,019,448	6,950,949
Missouri	2,800..	20,500,000..	24,000,000..	20,150	1,300..	48,500,000..	5,124,008	8,997,288
Kentucky	5,160..	20,000,000..	21,380,000..	20,580	1,460..	30,330,000..	2,183,228	6,034,745
Kansas.....	299..	1,063,000..	669,209..	1,719	.....	2,800,000..	.....	284,251
Nebraska.....	107..	271,475..	238,225..	331	8..	581,942..	.....	110,391
Total West'n Sts.	54,301	196,889,475	224,257,434	204,530	17,795	390,411,942	43,673,992	96,038,794
Virginia.....	4,890..	26,640,000..	20,880,000..	23,050	3,540..	51,300,000..	9,408,892	15,212,060
North Carolina ...	2,780..	9,310,000..	9,860,000..	11,760	2,130..	14,450,000..	1,447,211	3,186,251
South Carolina	1,050..	5,610,000..	5,520,000..	6,000	800..	6,800,000..	1,151,126	876,250
Georgia	1,724..	11,160,000..	10,000,000..	9,910	2,120..	13,700,000..	1,262,437	3,223,720
Florida.....	130..	6,675,000..	965,000..	2,310	170..	2,700,000..	28,575	255,026
Alabama	1,117..	8,260,000..	4,400,000..	6,620	1,140..	9,400,000..	260,241	807,502
Louisiana	1,710..	7,110,000..	7,380,000..	7,610	80..	15,500,000..	93,959	11,694
Texas	910..	3,850,000..	2,770,000..	3,360	110..	6,250,000..	50,540	2,179,610
Mississippi	560..	3,740,000..	2,460,000..	4,540	150..	6,000,000..	461,258	541,994
Arkansas	375..	1,040,000..	900,000..	1,630	35..	2,150,000..	118,575	458,999
Tennessee	2,420..	17,370,000..	9,365,000..	11,960	1,135..	17,100,000..	1,601,141	3,830,301
Total South'n Sts.	18,026	100,665,000	82,609,000	96,640	11,470	145,350,000	16,561,817	30,767,457
Utah	153..	412,199..	398,886..	846	9..	823,000..	253,000	357,635
California.....	3,505..	23,653,695..	16,556,626..	23,303	463..	59,600,000..	754,122	4,338,809
Oregon	800..	1,298,000..	1,453,000..	996	10..	3,138,000..	861,140	1,074,823
Washington	82..	1,296,700..	805,000..	896	4..	1,405,000..	.....	73,800
New Mexico.....	36..	2,081,900..	432,000..	949.	30..	1,165,000..	.....	274,190
Total Pacific Sts.	4,096	28,766,319	19,846,164	26,983	516	66,081,000	1,868,332	6,068,963
Aggre'te U. Sts.	128,300	1,050,000,000	1,012,000,000	1,100,000	285,000	1,900,000,000	135,897,806	223,144,869

Iron, Coal, Lumber, Leather, etc., in 1850 and 1860.

	1850.	1860. Inc. pr. ct.
Value of Agricultural Implements.		
New England States	$1,963,436	$3,756,713.. 65.8
Middle States.....	2,471,206	5,495,569..122.2
Western States....	1,923,927	7,955,545..313.7
Southern States....	784,452	1,583,453..101.7
Total.....	$6,843,611	$17,787,809 160.1
Value of Pig Iron...	$13,491,898	$19,487,790.. 44.4
Bar and Rolled Iron.	$15,938,786	$22,248,796.. 39.5
Value of Steam Engines and Machinery.		
New England States	$6,784,809	$10,227,289.. 16.4
Middle States	14,755,224	22,910,072.. 55.2
Western States.....	3,625,317	8,233,876..127.1
Southern States.....	833,284	4,060,808..387.5
Pacific States.....	.....	1,686,510 .....
Total	$27,998,334	$47,118,550 62.3
Value of Iron Founding Products.		
New England States	$3,943,784	$3,996,779.. 1.3
Middle States.....	10,734,816	16,874,551.. 57.2
Western States.....	5,539,967	5,170,994... 4.0
Southern States....	1,897,930	2,504,362.. 32.3
Total.....	$30,111,517	$38,546,686 42.0

	1850.	1860. Inc. pr. ct.
Value of Coal Mined.	$7 173 750	$19 365 765..169.9
Value of Sawed and Planed Lumber.		
New England States	$9,918,745	$12,069,896 21.5
Middle States.....	22,839,900	26,456,006 15.8
Western States.....	14,577,350	33,274,793 128.2
Southern States....	8,846,476	17,941,163 102.8
Pacific States.....	2,349,605	6,171,431 162.7
Total U. States	$58,531,976	$95,913,286 63.9
Value of Leather produced.		
New England States	$9,867,452	$16,333,871 66.6
Middle States.....	19,065,491	36,344,548 90.7
Western States....	5,281,351	5,966,457 13.9
Pacific States.....	.....	351,460 ....
Southern States....	3,577,579	4,074,406 13.8
Total.....	$57,791,873	$63,070,751 64.9
Soap, Candles, N. Eng.	$1,995,678	$3,831,734 91.8
Middle States.....	5,944,954	7,896,976 33.3
Western States.....	1,836,909	5,677,157 209.0
Southern States....	894,775	1,721,913 24.0
California.....	.....	204,000 ....
Others estimated...	25,515	200,000 683.7
Total.....	$10,198,730	$19,530,543 85.0

Quantity and Value of Miscellaneous Manufactures in 1860.

Statistics of Clothing: *Increase over 1850, $21,934,173, or 49 per cent.*

	Factories.	Capital.	Raw Material.	Males.	Females.	Cost of Labor.	Prod. 1850.	Prod. 1860.
New England	515..	$2,525,330..	$6,878,904..	2,784	3,736..	$4,519,084..	$12,355,065	$11,470,401
Middle States	1,943..	16,477,649..	25,020,976..	27,023	36,929..	9,410,873..	26,548,505	44,917,345
Ohio	436..	3,021,221..	4,339,654..	6,345	6,843..	2,264,353..	2,765,232	8,615,329
Total	2,799	$21,954,700	$36,239,564	36,155	52,515	$15,994,009	$43,678,802	$65,002,975

Statistics of Cotton Manufacture: *Increase over 1850, $49,636,259, or 76 per cent.*

New England	472..	$71,107,325..	$36,951,265..	29,773	51,699..	$16,969,840..	$43,785,980	$80,301,535
Middle States	291..	13,357,219..	13,623,016..	10,749	15,143..	4,659,984..	14,729,933	26,272,111
Southern States	145..	9,303,921..	4,906,954..	4,161	6,117..	1,471,413..	5,665,263	7,172,298
Western States	19..	765,000..	511,500..	632	676..	238,925..	1,269,403	1,391,987
Total	915	$99,551,465	$55,994,735..	45,315	73,635	$23,340,163	$65,501,587	$115,137,926

Statistics of Woolen Manufacture: *Increase over 1850, $23,584,199, or 52 per cent.*

New England	453..	$19,990,000..	$24,198,493..	13,856	10,203..	$5,742,301..	$25,244,838	$38,509,080
Middle States	743..	11,563,258..	12,766,402..	11,557	8,969..	4,247,244..	14,968,081	24,100,488
Southern States	227..	1,317,980..	1,317,602..	1,155	415..	255,676..	1,106,811	2,303,308
Western States	479..	2,519,239..	2,000,803..	2,115	500..	632,856..	3,940,054	3,718,092
Pacific States	2..	170,000..	77,300..	67	33..	49,800..	.....	235,000
Total	1,906	$35,520,527	$40,360,800	28,750	20,120	$10,927,877	$45,281,764	$68,865,963

Manufactures of Boots and Shoes: *Increase over 1850, $36,192,864, or 68 per cent.*

New England	2,554..	$12,922,403..	$29,079,813..	56,039	24,978..	$19,981,848..	$29,947,295	$54,767,077
Middle States	5,289..	7,096,686..	9,501,841..	27,134	5,224..	7,512,404..	16,776,247	22,553,291
Western States	2,963..	3,141,910..	3,942,823..	10,596	631..	3,239,376..	5,141,520	9,465,205
Southern States	998..	890,054..	1,097,461..	2,513	307..	805,928..	1,491,944	2,729,327
Total	11,804	$24,050,953	$43,621,438	96,287	31,140	$31,540,556	$53,357,006	$89,549,900

India Rubber Goods: *Increase over 1850, $2,728,815, or 91 per cent.*

N. H., N. Y., N. J. and Pa.	31..	$3,851,500..	$3,760,911..	1,838	1,068..	$601,800..	$3,001,085	$5,729,900

Furniture made in 1860: *Increase over 1850, $6,469,895, or 40 per cent.*

New England	435..	$2,873,175..	$1,694,826..	4,738	1,306..	.....	$3,531,662	$4,959,776
Middle States	1,269..	5,909,987..	3,630,696..	10,227	430..	.....	8,735,754	11,086,689
Western States	1,082..	3,971,910..	1,563,737..	6,993	154..	.....	3,980,988	6,674,539
Total with D. Col.	2,736	$12,344,072	$6,878,643	21,953	1,890	.....	$16,251,409	$22,701,804

Sewing Machines:

Capital Invested	$1,290,250
Value, raw material	597,331
Persons employed	2,196
Cost of Labor	$1,063,286
No. of Machines	116,330
Value of Machines	$5,605,345

Value of certain Metals:

Nickel	$26,176
Zinc	72,500
Lead	977,251
Copper	3,216,516

Spirituous Liquors:

No. of Distilleries	1,186
Gallons, Whiskey	80,433,089
" Brandy, Gin, etc.	3,397,419
" N. E. Rum	4,153,480
Total gallons	88,003,988
Value of product	$34,203,176

Jewelry, Silver Ware, etc.:

Gold assayed and refined	$1,120,070
Value of Watches	353,400
" Gold-leaf and Foil	479,672
" Silverware	2,894,105
" Silverplated and Britannia	2,742,520
" Jewelry and Watch Cases	10,964,803
Total value	19,554,580

Malt Liquors:

No. of Breweries	970
Barrels produced	3,239,545
Value of product	$13,001,135

Musical Instruments, N. E., N. Y. and Pa.:

No. of Factories	187
Capital	$4,001,400
Raw Material	1,940,231
No. of hands	3,871
Annual product	$3,791,807

Product of Fisheries, 1860:

Value of Whale Fishery	$7,821,586
" Codfish and Mackerel	4,185,808
" Shad, etc	321,052
" White fish	464,479
" Salmon	51,500
" Oysters	389,170
Total value	$13,234,023
Massachusetts alone	9,300,442

Quantity and Value of Salt:

	Bushels.	Value.
New York	7,521,835	$1,389,511
Virginia	2,065,513	478,084
Ohio	1,744,340	276,579
Mass., Pa., Ky., Tex., Cal.	858,868	220,229
	12,190,953	2,365,303

Comparative Statement of Banking for 1850 and 1860.

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1860	1,642....	$421,880,095....	$691,495,550....	$83,564,893....	$207,103,477....	$205,908,129
1850	872....	227,459,077.....	412,607,653.....	48,671,138.....	155,012,851.....	127,587,655
Increase	770	$194,421,018	$278,887,897	$34,893,200	$ 52,090,626	$128,284,474
N. Y. State in 1860	308....	111,441,230.....	200,851,332.....	29,221,545.....	29,988,806.....	104,076,273

Productions of Agriculture for 1850 and 1860.

States.	Acres of Land Improved. 1850.	1860.	Acres of Land Unimpr'd. 1850.	1860.	Cash Value of Farms. 1850.	1860.	Val. of Farming Implem'ts 1850.	1860.
California	32,454	2,430,882..	3,861,531	6,533,858..	$3,874,041	$46,571,994..	$103,483	$2,443,297
Connec't..	1,768,178	1,830,808..	615,701	673,457..	72,726,422	90,830,005..	1,892,541	2,339,481
Illinois...	5,039,545	13,251,473..	6,997,867	7,993,557..	96,133,290	432,531,072..	6,405,561	18,276,160
Indiana..	5,046,543	8,161,717..	7,746,879	8,154,059..	136,385,173	344,902,776..	6,704,444	10,420,826
Iowa.....	824,682	3,780,253..	1,911,382	5,649,136..	16,657,567	118,741,405..	1,172,869	5,190,042
Kansas...	....	372,835..........	....	1,284,626..........	....	11,394,184..........	....	675,336
Maine....	2,039,596	2,677,216..	2,515,797	3,023,539..	54,861,748	78,690,725..	2,284,557	3,298,327
Massac'tts	2,133,436	2,155,512..	1,222,576	1,183,212..	109,076,347	123,255,948..	3,209,584	3,894,998
Michigan.	1,929,110	3,419,861..	2,454,780	3,511,581..	51,872,446	163,279,087..	2,891,371	5,855,642
Minnesota	5,035	554,397..	23,846	2,222,734..	161,948	19,070,737..	15,981	1,044,009
N. Hamp.	2,251,488	2,367,039..	1,140,926	1,377,591..	55,245,997	69,689,761..	2,314,125	2,682,412
N. Jersey	1,767,991	1,944,445..	984,955	1,039,086..	120,237,511	180,250,338..	4,425,503	5,746,567
N. York..	12,408,964	14,376,397..	6,710,120	6,616,553..	554,546,642	803,343,593..	22,084,926	29,166,695
Ohio......	9,851,493	12,665,587..	8,146,000	8,075,551..	358,758,603	606,564,171..	12,750,585	16,790,226
Oregon...	132,857	895,375..	299,951	5,316,817..	2,849,170	14,765,355..	183,423	949,103
Pennsyl..	8,623,619	10,463,306..	6,294,728	6,548,847..	407,876,099	662,050,707..	14,722,541	22,442,842
R. Island.	356,487	329,884..	197,451	189,814..	17,070,802	19,385,573..	497,201	587,241
Vermont..	2,601,409	2,758,443..	1,524,413	1,402,396..	63,367,227	91,511,673..	2,739,282	3,554,728
Wisconsin	1,045,499	3,746,036..	1,931,159	4,153,134..	28,528,563	131,117,082..	1,641,568	5,758,847
Territori's	[illegible]	456,868..	166,073	2,079,695..	3,696,181	12,458,286..	202,468	902,431
Tot. Free	58,067,187	88,638,334..	54,746,135	77,029,243.	2,153,925,777	4,080,404,472..	86,242,313	142,018,080
Alabama.	4,435,614	6,462,987..	7,702,067	12,687,913..	64,323,224	172,176,168..	5,125,663	7,287,[illegible]
Arkansas	781,530	1,933,036..	1,816,684	7,609,938..	15,265,245	91,673,403..	1,601,296	[illegible],024,114
Delaware	580,862	637,065..	375,282	367,230..	18,880,031	31,426,357..	510,279	817,[illegible]
Florida...	349,049	676,464..	1,246,240	2,273,008..	6,323,109	16,371,684..	658,795	888,[illegible]
Georgia..	6,378,479	8,062,758..	16,442,900	18,587,732..	95,753,445	157,072,803..	5,894,150	6,844,[illegible]
Kentucky	5,968,270	7,644,217..	10,981,478	11,519,059..	155,021,262	291,496,955..	5,169,037	7,474,[illegible]
Louisiana	1,590,025	2,734,901..	3,399,018	6,765,879..	75,814,398	215,565,421..	11,576,938	20,391,[illegible]
Maryland	2,797,905	3,002,269..	1,836,445	1,833,306..	87,178,545	145,973,677..	2,463,443	4,010,[illegible]
Mississip'i	3,444,358	5,150,008..	7,046,061	11,703,556..	54,738,634	185,856,914..	5,762,927	8,664,[illegible]
Missouri..	2,938,425	6,246,871..	6,794,245	13,737,938..	63,225,543	230,632,126..	3,981,525	8,711,[illegible]
N. Carol..	5,453,975	6,517,284..	15,543,008	17,245,685..	67,891,766	143,301,065..	3,931,532	6,878,[illegible]
S. Carol..	4,072,651	4,572,060..	12,145,049	11,623,860..	82,431,684	139,652,508..	4,136,354	6,151,[illegible]
Tenness'e	5,175,173	6,897,974..	13,808,849	13,457,960..	97,851,212	272,555,054..	5,360,210	8,371,[illegible]
Texas.....	643,976	2,649,207..	10,852,363	20,486,990..	16,550,008	104,007,689..	2,151,704	6,114,[illegible]
Virginia..	10,360,135	11,435,954..	15,792,176	19,578,946..	216,401,543	371,696,211..	7,021,772	9,381,[illegible]
Tot. Slave	54,970,827	74,623,065.	125,781,865	169,479,000.	1,117,649,649	2,570,468,035..	65,345,625	105,008,[illegible]
Aggreg'te	113,032,614	163,261,389.	180,528,000	246,508,243.	3,271,575,426	6,650,872,507.	151,587,638	247,027,[illegible]

States.	No. of Horses. 1850.	1860.	No. of Asses and Mules. 1850.	1860.	No. of Milch Cows. 1850.	1860.	No. of Working Oxen. 1850.	1860.
California.	21,719	160,395....	1,666	13,744....	4,280	193,859....	4,780	31,[illegible]
Connectic't	26,879	33,276....	49	83....	85,461	98,877....	46,988	47,[illegible]
Illinois....	267,653	575,161....	10,573	38,881....	294,671	532,731....	76,156	90,973
Indiana....	314,299	409,504....	6,599	18,627....	284,554	491,033....	40,221	95,[illegible]
Iowa......	38,536	174,957....	754	5,713....	45,704	188,546....	21,892	56,[illegible]
Kansas....	....	18,[illegible]....	....	1,430....	....	26,726....	....	20,[illegible]
Maine.....	41,721	60,638....	55	104....	133,556	147,315....	83,893	79,[illegible]
Massac'tts.	42,216	47,786....	84	108....	130,099	144,492....	46,611	38,[illegible]
Michigan..	58,506	154,158....	70	[illegible]....	99,676	200,635....	55,350	65,[illegible]
Minnesota.	860	17,123....	14	[illegible]....	607	40,386....	655	27,[illegible]74
N. Hamp..	34,233	41,101....	19	10....	94,277	94,880....	59,027	51,[illegible]
N. Jersey.	63,955	79,707....	4,089	6,[illegible]....	118,736	138,818....	12,070	10,[illegible]
N. York...	447,014	503,725....	963	1,553....	931,324	1,123,634....	[illegible]	121,[illegible]
Ohio	463,397	[illegible]....	3,423	6,917....	544,499	696,309....	[illegible]	61,[illegible]
Oregon ...	8,046	36,000....	420	[illegible]....	9,427	53,072....	8,114	7,[illegible]
Pennsyl'na	350,398	437,654....	2,259	8,632....	530,224	673,547....	61,527	60,371
R. Island..	6,168	7,121....	1	10....	18,698	19,700....	8,139	7,[illegible]
Vermont..	61,057	67,260....	218	86....	146,128	171,698....	48,577	42,[illegible]
Wisconsin.	30,179	116,192....	156	1,019....	64,339	193,996....	42,801	93,[illegible]
Territories	8,332	26,516....	9,086	13,020....	16,309	65,597....	17,627	51,[illegible]
Tot. Free	2,[illegible],168	3,559,584....	40,398	118,191....	3,552,650	5,300,861....	878,718	1,063,[illegible]
Alabama..	128,001	127,206....	59,895	108,701....	227,791	234,045....	66,961	92,[illegible]
Arkansas..	60,197	101,249....	11,559	44,158....	93,151	158,873....	34,239	70,[illegible]
Delaware.	13,852	16,562....	791	2,294....	19,248	22,595....	9,797	9,[illegible]
Florida ...	10,848	13,424....	5,002	10,909....	72,876	92,704....	5,794	7,[illegible]
Georgia...	151,331	130,771....	7,379	101,069....	334,223	[illegible]....	73,286	74,[illegible]
Kentucky.	315,682	355,704....	65,609	117,626....	247,475	269,215....	62,274	108,[illegible]
Louisiana.	89,514	79,068....	44,849	92,259....	105,576	130,672....	54,968	61,[illegible]
Maryland..	75,684	93,406....	5,644	9,829....	86,856	99,463....	34,135	34,[illegible]
Mississippi	115,460	117,134....	54,547	112,488....	214,231	207,134....	83,485	104,[illegible]
Missouri ..	225,319	361,874....	41,667	80,941....	230,169	345,243....	112,168	166,[illegible]
N.Carolina	148,693	150,661....	25,259	51,388....	221,799	228,623....	37,309	48,[illegible]
S. Carolina	97,171	81,125....	37,483	56,456....	193,244	[illegible]....	20,507	22,[illegible]
Tennessee.	270,636	289,548....	75,303	119,221....	250,456	247,105....	86,255	104,[illegible]
Texas.....	76,760	[illegible],621....	12,463	63,000....	217,811	[illegible]....	51,285	172,[illegible]
Virginia...	272,403	[illegible]....	21,483	41,014....	317,[illegible]	[illegible]....	89,513	97,[illegible]
Tot. Slave	2,052,[illegible]	[illegible]....	[illegible]	1,011,[illegible]....	2,[illegible]	3,428,611....	821,976	1,176,[illegible]
Aggregate.	4,336,719	6,115,[illegible]....	559,331	1,129,553....	6,385,184	8,728,862....	1,700,694	2,240,075

Productions of Agriculture for 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

States.	No. of Sheep. 1850.	No. of Sheep. 1860.	No. of Swine. 1850.	No. of Swine. 1860.	No. of other Cattle. 1850.	No. of other Cattle. 1860.	Value of Live Stock. 1850.	Value of Live Stock. 1860.
California	17,574	1,075,718	2,776	453,523	253,599	952,048	$3,351,058	$36,601,1
Connecticut	174,181	117,107	76,472	75,120	80,226	95,091	7,497,490	11,311,0
Illinois	894,043	775,230	1,915,907	2,279,722	541,209	881,877	24,219,238	73,434,6
Indiana	1,122,493	2,157,375	2,263,776	2,498,528	389,891	582,990	22,478,555	50,116,9
Iowa	149,960	258,228	323,247	921,161	69,025	291,145	3,689,275	21,776,7
Kansas		15,702		128,309		41,000		3,305,5
Maine	451,577	452,472	54,598	54,783	125,890	149,827	9,705,726	15,437,5
Massachusetts	188,651	114,829	81,119	73,948	83,284	97,201	9,647,710	12,737,7
Michigan	746,435	1,465,477	205,487	574,664	119,471	267,683	8,005,734	23,220,0
Minnesota	80	13,123	734	101,252	740	51,043	12,859	3,655,3
New Hampsh'e	384,756	310,534	63,347	51,935	134,606	118,075	8,871,001	10,924,6
New Jersey	160,488	135,228	250,370	236,089	80,455	83,909	10,679,291	16,134,6
New York	3,458,241	2,617,855	1,018,252	910,178	767,406	727,857	73,570,499	108,856,2
Ohio	3,942,929	3,063,887	1,964,770	2,178,625	749,067	901,781	44,121,741	80,433,7
Oregon	15,382	75,936	20,235	79,660	24,188	93,001	1,878,189	6,272,8
Pennsylvania	1,822,357	1,631,540	1,040,366	1,031,295	562,195	635,575	41,000,053	69,672,7
Rhode Island	44,295	32,624	19,509	17,478	9,375	11,548	1,033,637	2,042,0
Vermont	1,014,122	721,993	66,296	49,433	154,143	149,359	12,643,223	15,284,3
Wisconsin	124,896	332,454	159,276	333,957	76,293	225,210	4,807,595	17,507,3
Territories	380,683	886,328	9,863	67,456	12,697	72,075	2,113,240	8,627,8
Total Free	15,038,144	16,253,640	9,516,898	11,904,085	4,216,760	6,484,275	290,456,929	583,155,4
Alabama	371,880	369,061	1,904,540	1,736,959	433,263	452,643	21,690,112	43,061,8
Arkansas	91,256	202,674	836,727	1,155,379	165,320	318,355	6,647,969	22,040,2
Delaware	27,503	18,857	56,261	47,848	24,156	25,596	1,849,281	3,144,7
Florida	23,311	29,958	209,453	274,314	182,415	284,736	2,880,058	5,480,7
Georgia	560,435	512,618	2,168,617	2,036,116	690,019	631,707	25,728,416	38,372,7
Kentucky	1,102,091	938,990	2,891,163	2,330,595	442,763	457,845	29,661,436	61,868,2
Louisiana	110,333	180,855	597,301	642,855	414,798	329,855	11,152,275	24,751,8
Maryland	177,902	155,765	352,911	387,756	98,595	119,254	7,997,634	14,667,8
Mississippi	304,929	337,754	1,582,734	1,534,097	436,254	415,559	19,403,662	40,245,0
Missouri	762,511	937,445	1,702,625	2,354,425	449,173	657,153	19,887,580	53,693,6
North Carolina	695,249	546,749	1,812,813	1,883,214	434,402	416,676	17,717,647	31,130,8
South Carolina	285,551	233,509	1,065,503	965,779	563,935	520,209	15,060,015	23,934,4
Tennessee	811,591	773,317	3,304,800	2,343,948	414,051	408,574	29,978,016	61,257,3
Texas	100,530	783,618	692,022	1,368,378	661,018	2,733,267	10,412,927	52,392,9
Virginia	1,310,004	1,042,946	1,829,843	1,589,519	669,137	615,696	33,656,659	47,794,2
Total Slave	6,635,076	7,064,116	20,807,313	20,652,182	6,079,309	8,187,125	283,723,687	524,336,7
Aggregate	21,723,220	23,317,756	30,354,213	32,555,267	10,293,069	14,671,400	544,179,616	1,107,493,2

States.	Wheat—Bushels. 1850.	Wheat—Bushels. 1860.	Rye—Bushels. 1850.	Rye—Bushels. 1860.	Indian Corn—Bushels. 1850.	Indian Corn—Bushels. 1860.	Oats—Bushels. 1850.	Oats—Bushels. 1860.
California	17,228	5,946,619			31,844	12,256	524,857	257,6
Connecticut	41,769	52,401	600,398	618,702	1,932,045	2,059,835	1,258,736	1,522,3
Illinois	9,414,575	24,159,500	85,354	261,322	57,646,994	115,296,779	10,087,341	15,336,0
Indiana	6,214,459	16,219,120	78,792	400,226	52,964,963	69,641,591	5,655,014	5,025,7
Iowa	1,580,591	8,435,295	19,916	176,055	8,656,790	41,116,994	1,524,345	5,579,6
Kansas		168,527		5,929		5,678,834		30,7
Maine	286,299	233,877	102,916	123,290	1,780,056	1,546,071	2,181,627	2,295,9
Massachusetts	81,231	119,783	481,021	393,095	2,345,490	2,157,063	1,165,146	1,180,0
Michigan	4,925,889	8,313,185	105,871	494,197	5,641,420	12,152,110	2,866,086	4,073,0
Minnesota	1,401	2,195,812	125	134,259	16,726	2,987,570	30,663	2,302,0
New Hampsh'e	186,686	238,966	183,117	123,245	1,873,670	1,414,623	973,931	1,329,2
New Jersey	1,601,190	1,763,123	1,255,578	1,459,497	8,759,704	9,723,336	3,378,088	4,539,1
New York	15,121,496	8,681,100	4,148,182	4,798,905	17,858,400	20,061,048	26,552,314	26,178,1
Ohio	14,487,261	14,532,570	425,918	666,146	59,078,696	70,637,140	13,472,743	15,479,1
Oregon	211,943	822,408	106	2,714	2,918	74,566	61,214	900,2
Pennsylvania	15,367,691	13,045,231	4,805,169	5,474,792	19,896,214	28,196,821	21,538,156	27,397,1
Rhode Island	49	1,131	26,409	28,259	589,201	458,912	215,232	234,4
Vermont	535,935	431,127	176,533	130,976	2,082,596	1,463,020	2,307,784	3,511,6
Wisconsin	4,286,131	15,812,625	81,258	898,534	1,968,979	7,565,290	3,414,972	11,059,2
Territories	321,368	1,007,354	5,719	11,240	440,540	2,757,179	19,059	465,5
Total Free	72,962,416	121,177,669	12,580,975	16,908,619	242,978,833	395,513,644	96,701,306	139,330,1
Alabama	294,044	1,222,487	17,261	73,942	23,754,048	32,761,194	2,965,696	716,4
Arkansas	190,899	955,298	8,047	77,869	8,893,939	17,758,565	656,153	502,8
Delaware	482,511	912,941	8,066	27,209	3,145,542	3,292,337	604,518	1,046,9
Florida	1,037	2,806	1,152	21,314	1,996,809	2,824,538	66,088	46,7
Georgia	1,068,854	2,544,915	53,750	115,532	30,080,099	30,776,293	3,820,044	1,231,8
Kentucky	2,142,822	7,394,811	415,073	1,055,262	58,672,591	64,043,633	8,201,311	4,617,0
Louisiana	417	29,283	475	12,789	10,266,373	16,205,856	89,087	66,8
Maryland	4,424,699	6,103,480	226,014	518,901	10,749,858	13,444,922	2,242,151	3,959,2
Mississippi	157,980	579,452	9,606	41,260	22,446,552	29,543,735	1,503,286	121,0
Missouri	2,921,622	4,227,586	44,268	293,262	36,214,537	72,892,157	5,278,079	3,680,8
North Carolina	2,130,102	4,745,706	229,563	436,856	27,941,063	30,078,564	4,052,078	2,757,8
South Carolina	1,068,277	1,288,631	43,790	89,091	16,271,454	15,065,606	2,322,156	936,9
Tennessee	1,619,268	5,409,963	89,137	265,344	52,276,223	50,748,266	7,703,098	2,9
Texas	41,728	1,464,273	3,108	95,012	6,028,876	16,521,593	199,017	963,8
Virginia	11,213,616	10,129,180	458,930	944,024	35,254,319	38,360,704	10,179,164	10,134,8
Total Slave	27,892,436	50,005,712	1,608,180	4,067,667	349,022,271	434,938,093	49,882,973	33,224,5
Aggregate	100,855,944	171,183,381	14,189,813	20,976,286	592,071,104	830,451,707	146,584,179	172,554,6

Productions of Agriculture for 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

States.	Wool—Pounds. 1850.	1860.	Peas and Beans—Bush'ls 1850.	1860.	Irish Potatoes—Bushels. 1850.	1860.	Sweet Potatoes—Bush'ls 1850.	1860.
California	5,520	2,681,922	2,292	184,962	9,292	1,647,293	1,000	158,001
Connecticut	497,454	335,986	19,990	25,564	2,689,725	1,833,148	80	2,710
Illinois	2,150,113	2,477,563	82,814	112,624	2,514,861	5,799,964	157,433	341,443
Indiana	2,610,287	2,466,364	35,773	77,701	2,083,337	3,873,139	201,711	284,304
Iowa	373,896	653,036	4,775	45,570	276,120	2,700,515	6,243	50,938
Kansas	.....	22,592	.....	10,167	.....	283,968	.....	9,221
Maine	1,364,034	1,495,063	205,541	246,918	3,426,040	6,374,617	.....	1,435
Massachusetts	585,136	377,267	43,709	45,346	3,585,384	3,201,901	.....	616
Michigan	2,043,283	4,062,858	74,254	182,126	2,359,897	5,264,733	1,177	36,285
Minnesota	85	22,740	10,062	18,802	21,145	2,027,945	200	781
N. Hampshire	1,108,476	1,160,212	70,856	79,455	4,304,919	4,137,543	.....	161
New Jersey	375,396	349,250	14,174	27,675	3,207,236	4,171,690	508,015	1,034,332
New York	10,071,301	9,454,473	741,546	1,609,334	15,398,368	26,447,389	5,629	7,523
Ohio	10,196,371	10,648,161	60,168	105,219	5,057,769	8,732,873	187,991	297,908
Oregon	29,686	208,943	6,566	34,616	91,326	311,700	.....	335
Pennsylvania	4,481,570	4,752,523	85,231	123,094	5,980,732	11,687,468	52,172	103,190
Rhode Island	129,692	90,699	6,846	7,699	651,029	542,909	.....	946
Vermont	3,400,717	2,975,544	104,649	68,912	4,951,014	5,147,908	.....	623
Wisconsin	253,963	1,021,915	20,557	99,804	1,402,077	3,848,906	879	2,345
Territories	42,648	579,015	23,731	88,267	72,263	648,062	3,557	4,552
Total Free	39,719,630	45,824,027	1,582,674	3,195,124	58,092,534	98,603,261	1,126,087	2,338,149
Alabama	657,118	681,404	892,701	1,403,609	246,001	397,566	5,475,204	5,420,987
Arkansas	182,595	410,285	285,738	439,412	193,832	418,000	788,149	1,462,714
Delaware	57,768	50,201	4,120	7,438	240,542	377,931	65,443	142,213
Florida	23,247	58,594	135,359	364,738	7,828	18,549	757,226	1,213,493
Georgia	990,019	946,229	1,142,011	1,765,214	227,379	816,552	6,986,428	6,508,541
Kentucky	2,297,433	2,325,124	202,574	288,349	1,492,487	1,756,532	998,179	1,057,558
Louisiana	109,897	296,187	161,732	430,410	95,632	332,725	1,428,453	2,070,901
Maryland	477,438	491,511	12,816	34,407	764,939	1,264,429	208,993	23,744
Mississippi	559,619	637,729	1,072,757	1,986,558	261,482	401,804	4,741,795	4,348,491
Missouri	1,627,164	2,069,778	46,017	107,999	939,006	1,990,850	335,505	335,102
North Carolina	970,738	883,473	1,584,252	1,932,204	620,318	830,565	5,093,709	6,140,039
South Carolina	487,233	427,102	1,026,900	1,728,074	136,494	226,735	4,337,469	4,115,698
Tennessee	1,364,378	1,400,508	369,321	550,913	1,067,844	1,174,647	2,777,716	2,614,558
Texas	131,917	1,497,748	179,350	359,560	94,645	168,937	1,332,158	1,853,306
Virginia	2,860,765	2,509,443	521,579	815,004	1,316,933	2,292,118	1,813,634	1,960,808
Total Slave	12,797,329	14,687,316	7,637,227	11,992,889	7,705,362	11,967,940	37,142,051	39,268,153
Agg'te U. S.	52,516,959	60,511,343	9,219,901	15,188,013	65,797,896	110,571,201	38,268,148	41,606,302

States.	Wine—Gallons. 1850.	1860.	Value Product'ns Market 1850.	Gardens. 1860.	Butter—Pounds. 1850.	1860.	Cheese—Pounds. 1850.	1860.
California	58,055	494,516	$ 75,275	$ 1,074,143	705	3,338,590	150	1,564,857
Connecticut	4,269	46,783	196,874	337,025	6,498,119	7,620,912	5,363,277	3,898,411
Illinois	2,997	47,003	127,494	418,195	12,526,543	28,337,516	1,278,225	1,595,368
Indiana	14,055	88,275	72,864	288,070	12,881,535	17,934,767	624,564	569,574
Iowa	420	3,706	8,848	141,549	2,171,188	11,526,002	209,840	901,220
Kansas	.....	241	.....	36,363	.....	1,012,975	.....	28,053
Maine	724	3,165	122,387	194,006	9,243,811	11,687,781	2,434,454	1,799,802
Massachusetts	4,688	20,915	600,030	1,397,623	8,071,370	8,297,936	7,088,142	5,294,090
Michigan	1,654	13,733	14,738	145,058	7,065,878	14,650,384	1,011,492	2,009,064
Minnesota	.....	394	150	94,681	1,100	2,961,591	.....	198,904
N. Hampshire	344	9,401	56,810	76,256	6,977,056	6,956,764	3,196,563	2,232,092
New Jersey	1,811	21,083	475,242	1,542,155	9,487,210	10,714,447	365,756	182,172
New York	9,172	61,404	912,047	3,381,596	79,766,094	105,097,279	49,741,413	48,548,288
Ohio	48,207	562,640	214,004	890,313	34,449,379	50,495,745	20,819,542	23,758,738
Oregon	.....	2,603	90,241	86,335	211,464	1,012,339	36,980	82,456
Pennsylvania	25,590	38,623	688,714	1,384,970	39,878,418	58,653,511	2,505,034	2,508,556
Rhode Island	1,013	507	98,298	146,661	995,670	1,014,856	316,508	177,252
Vermont	659	2,923	18,853	24,792	12,137,980	15,681,834	8,720,834	8,077,689
Wisconsin	113	9,511	32,142	207,153	3,633,750	13,651,053	400,283	1,104,459
Territories	3,226	9,189	97,769	240,142	98,292	837,202	38,346	86,483
Total Free	176,997	1,436,705	3,902,770	12,077,076	246,095,562	369,483,484	104,151,403	104,617,578
Alabama	220	19,130	84,821	135,181	4,008,811	6,125,708	31,412	9,607
Arkansas	35	1,005	17,150	38,004	1,854,239	4,062,481	30,088	16,952
Delaware	145	683	12,714	37,797	1,055,308	1,430,502	8,187	6,979
Florida	10	1,661	8,721	18,213	371,498	404,470	18,015	3,784
Georgia	796	27,646	76,500	201,916	4,640,559	5,439,765	46,976	15,587
Kentucky	8,093	179,349	303,120	458,246	9,947,523	11,716,609	213,954	190,400
Louisiana	15	5,030	148,329	300,742	683,069	1,440,943	1,957	5,494
Maryland	1,431	3,222	200,869	530,221	3,806,160	5,265,295	8,975	8,342
Mississippi	407	10,106	46,250	124,608	4,346,234	5,111,185	21,191	3,419
Missouri	10,563	27,827	99,454	346,405	7,834,359	12,704,837	203,572	259,633
North Carolina	11,058	54,064	39,462	75,663	4,146,290	4,735,495	95,921	51,119
South Carolina	5,880	24,964	47,286	187,348	2,981,850	3,177,934	4,970	1,543
Tennessee	92	13,562	97,183	274,163	8,139,585	10,000,823	177,681	126,794
Texas	99	13,946	12,554	55,943	2,344,900	5,948,611	95,299	277,512
Virginia	5,408	40,508	183,047	589,411	11,089,359	13,461,712	436,292	280,792
Total Slave	44,252	432,303	1,377,260	3,463,951	67,249,744	91,026,370	1,384,490	1,257,557
Agg'te U. S.	221,249	1,869,008	5,280,030	15,541,027	313,345,306	460,509,854	105,535,893	105,875,135

Productions of Agriculture for 1850 and 1860—Continued.

States.	Hops—Pounds. 1850.	1860.	Flax—Pounds. 1850.	1860.	Flaxseed—Bushels. 1850.	1860.	Silk Cocoons. Lbs. 1850.	1860.	Maple Sugar—Pounds. 1850.	1860.
California	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	554	989	17,326	1,187	703	109	226	15	50,796	44,289
Illinois	2,551	7,129	108,063	82,636	10,787	11,302	67	636	248,904	131,731
Indiana	92,796	75,055	854,469	73,112	36,886	155,159	267	959	2,921,122	1,515,594
Iowa	2,243	1,797	62,660	36,868	1,959	6,180	246	217	78,407	248,951
Kansas	.....	120	.....	15	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1,548
Maine	49,120	102,957	17,051	2,907	580	459	269	73	93,542	306,742
Massachusetts	121,826	111,301	1,162	165	72	7	7	.....	706,825	1,006,078
Michigan	10,695	61,704	7,128	3,269	519	223	105	1,043	2,439,794	2,966,018
Minnesota	.....	149	.....	1,968	.....	75	.....	.....	2,960	270,947
N. Hampshire	257,174	130,438	7,668	1,547	189	31	191	1	1,268,883	2,265,012
New Jersey	2,158	3,723	152,966	62,651	16,625	2,241	23	.....	2,197	3,455
New York	2,866,280	9,655,542	940,577	1,514,476	57,965	56,986	1,774	229	10,357,457	10,516,456
Ohio	65,731	22,344	446,932	.....	189,850	250,766	1,553	2,186	4,666,200	3,332,943
Oregon	8	157	540	50	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	22,026	41,576	330,307	310,050	41,726	24,209	385	165	2,536,825	2,768,965
Rhode Island	277	50	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Vermont	288,623	631,641	20,823	5,107	939	251	268	.....	6,348,257	5,619,959
Wisconsin	15,990	126,887	65,393	21,644	1,191	4,256	.....	15	610,976	1,564,406
Territories	68	179	850	4,236	5	147	.....	1	.....	316
Total Free	3,463,949	10,982,475	3,049,468	2,049,866	358,926	513,574	5,466	5,961	32,164,763	37,186,381
Alabama	276	1,099	3,921	109	69	68	167	.....	643	543
Arkansas	157	164	12,291	3,233	331	541	38	1	2,230	3,097
Delaware	248	414	11,174	3,112	904	2,136	.....	9	.....	.....
Florida	14	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	241	199	5,587	3,303	622	96	313	72	50	991
Kentucky	4,309	5,899	2,100,116	738,234	75,801	26,881	1,261	340	437,405	330,941
Louisiana	125	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	255	.....
Maryland	1,570	2,943	35,696	14,481	2,446	1,570	59	8	47,740	63,261
Mississippi	478	221	665	.....	26	10	2	.....	.....	99
Missouri	4,130	2,255	627,160	109,837	13,606	4,656	186	127	178,910	142,450
North Caroli'a	9,246	1,767	585,796	216,490	38,196	20,008	229	338	27,952	30,845
South Caroli'a	26	122	353	344	55	313	123	20	200	205
Tennessee	1,052	2,329	368,131	161,740	18,904	9,611	1,923	50	158,557	117,359
Texas	7	122	1,048	.....	26	.....	22	26	.....	69
Virginia	11,506	10,615	1,000,450	457,330	83,318	30,673	617	225	1,227,668	937,643
Total Slave	33,760	27,537	4,760,308	1,733,213	303,384	96,563	5,375	1,211	2,099,667	1,677,503
Aggregate	3,497,029	11,010,012	7,809,676	3,783,079	662,312	611,927	10,843	6,562	34,265,430	38,863,884

States.	Tobacco—Pounds. 1850.	1860.	Barley—Bushels. 1850.	1860.	Buckwheat—Bushels. 1850.	1860.	Value Orchard Prod'ts 1850.	1860.
California	1,000	3,150	9,712	4,307,775	.....	35,486	$17,709	$607,459
Connecticut	1,257,624	6,000,133	19,099	20,813	229,227	209,107	175,118	508,848
Illinois	541,394	7,014,230	110,795	1,175,651	184,504	845,069	446,049	1,115,356
Indiana	1,044,620	7,246,132	45,483	296,574	149,740	367,797	224,940	1,215,142
Iowa	6,041	312,919	25,093	454,116	52,516	216,524	5,434	131,234
Kansas	.....	16,978	.....	4,128	.....	39,799	.....	724
Maine	1,563	151,731	802,109	104,533	339,520	342,865	501,767
Massachusetts	138,346	3,233,198	112,395	134,891	106,895	123,202	463,995	925,519
Michigan	1,245	120,621	75,249	306,914	472,917	600,435	132,050	1,137,678
Minnesota	.....	38,510	1,216	125,130	515	27,677	.....	298
N. Hampshire	50	21,221	70,256	121,108	65,255	89,996	248,563	557,934
New Jersey	310	149,485	6,492	24,915	878,934	877,386	607,268	429,402
New York	83,189	5,764,562	3,585,059	4,186,667	3,183,955	5,136,306	1,761,950	3,726,380
Ohio	10,454,449	25,828,972	354,358	1,601,062	638,060	2,327,005	695,921	1,858,673
Oregon	325	215	.....	26,463	.....	2,685	1,271	474,984
Pennsylvania	912,651	3,181,586	165,664	530,716	2,193,692	5,572,096	723,389	1,479,958
Rhode Island	.....	705	13,875	40,993	1,245	3,573	63,994	83,691
Vermont	.....	12,153	42,150	75,282	209,819	215,821	315,255	198,427
Wisconsin	1,268	57,595	209,692	678,992	79,578	67,622	4,823	76,096
Territories	16,337	26,020	1,879	21,515	810	13,853	23,074	63,016
Total Free	14,768,749	55,760,048	5,005,108	14,934,639	8,561,565	16,698,888	6,257,259	15,120,096
Alabama	164,990	221,284	3,968	14,708	348	1,334	15,408	213,333
Arkansas	218,936	999,757	177	3,079	175	488	40,141	56,250
Delaware	.....	9,699	56	5,646	8,615	16,355	46,574	114,225
Florida	998,614	756,015	.....	15	55	.....	1,280	21,716
Georgia	423,924	919,316	11,801	14,622	250	2,023	92,776	176,048
Kentucky	55,501,196	108,103,433	96,543	270,695	16,097	15,229	106,250	604,851
Louisiana	26,878	40,610	.....	144	9	100	22,559	110,922
Maryland	21,407,497	28,410,955	745	17,350	105,671	212,338	164,051	252,196
Mississippi	49,960	127,756	223	1,596	1,121	1,740	50,406	259,388
Missouri	17,113,784	25,096,196	9,631	228,502	23,641	132,293	514,711	810,971
North Carolina	11,984,764	32,383,250	2,725	8,448	16,704	35,234	34,348	643,681
South Carolina	74,255	104,419	4,583	11,490	238	602	35,108	213,969
Tennessee	20,142,962	38,931,377	2,737	23,489	19,427	14,421	52,394	314,269
Texas	66,997	98,016	4,776	38,905	59	1,612	12,505	46,800
Virginia	56,803,327	123,967,787	25,457	68,759	214,896	477,808	177,137	800,654
Total Slave	184,983,906	370,630,723	161,907	700,490	405,347	966,096	1,366,927	4,639,296
Aggregate	199,752,655	429,390,771	5,167,015	15,635,119	8,966,912	17,664,914	7,723,186	19,759,392

Productions of Agriculture for 1850 and 1860—Continued.

States.	Hay—Tons. 1850.	Hay—Tons. 1860.	Clover Seed—Bush'ls. 1850.	Clover Seed—Bush'ls. 1860.	Grass Seed—Bushels. 1850.	Grass Seed—Bushels. 1860.	Sorg'm Molass. 1860. galls.	Maple Molass. 1860. galls.
California	2,038	306,741	......	4	......	162	100 galls.	......
Connecticut	516,131	562,425	13,841	13,671	16,628	13,024	595	2,277
Illinois	601,952	1,584,265	5,427	16,687	14,380	202,806	797,096	21,423
Indiana	403,230	685,322	18,320	45,321	11,951	31,865	881,777	292,908
Iowa	89,055	797,260	342	1,564	2,096	69,432	1,993,474	97,751
Kansas	......	50,812	......	98	......	2,633	79,482	2
Maine	755,889	975,716	9,097	48,851	9,214	6,307	......	......
Massachusetts	651,807	666,331	1,002	1,296	5,085	4,852	......	......
Michigan	404,934	756,908	16,989	49,480	9,285	6,555	246,509	334,681
Minnesota	2,019	274,952	......	156	......	2,314	14,974	21,830
New Hampshire	598,854	642,741	829	11,992	8,071	5,573	......	......
New Jersey	435,950	508,729	28,280	39,208	63,051	85,410	380	3,069
New York	3,728,797	3,564,786	59,222	108,858	96,493	81,622	265	131,841
Ohio	1,443,142	1,662,518	103,197	216,645	57,310	63,475	797,416	392,932
Oregon	373	26,441	4	307	22	3,793	419	......
Pennsylvania	1,842,970	2,245,420	125,030	274,953	53,913	57,204	9,605	127,455
Rhode Island	74,418	82,725	1,328	1,221	3,708	4,229	......	5
Vermont	866,153	919,066	760	2,444	14,936	11,420	......	......
Wisconsin	275,662	858,799	483	3,848	5,003	26,383	19,253	83,068
Territories	7,034	55,622	5	161	......	518	58,968	295
Total Free	12,709,456	17,371,574	411,156	834,149	363,146	620,580	4,776,108	1,474,480
Alabama	32,685	55,219	138	187	547	653	67,172	......
Arkansas	3,976	3,276	90	69	436	3,110	......	115,573
Delaware	30,159	36,973	2,525	3,595	1,403	1,165	862	......
Florida	2,510	7,594	......	......	2	......	......	......
Georgia	23,449	46,448	132	635	428	1,914	103,490	20
Kentucky	113,747	152,434	3,230	2,308	21,481	62,563	355,861	139,036
Louisiana	25,752	46,209	2	......	97	701	......	66,470
Maryland	157,956	191,744	15,217	28,811	2,561	3,196	308	2,404
Mississippi	12,504	32,885	84	217	533	1,175	6,207	......
Missouri	116,925	401,070	619	2,216	4,346	54,713	776,101	18,289
North Carolina	145,653	181,365	576	332	1,275	3,008	263,475	17,759
South Carolina	20,925	87,568	376	28	30	88	51,041	......
Tennessee	74,091	146,027	5,096	3,062	9,118	41,582	685,598	6,784
Texas	8,354	11,349	10	449	......	2,976	115,062	3,409
Virginia	369,098	445,939	29,727	36,961	23,428	58,098	221,017	100,139
Total Slave	1,137,784	1,867,454	57,322	94,831	63,665	230,806	2,458,917	470,144
Aggregate	13,838,642	19,129,128	468,978	929,010	416,831	900,386	7,235,025	1,944,594

States.	Beeswax and Honey. Pounds. 1850.	Beeswax and Honey. Pounds. 1860.	Value Home-made Manufactures. 1850.	Value Home-made Manufactures. 1860.	Value Animals Slaughter'd. 1850.	Value Animals Slaughter'd. 1860.	Sq'r Miles. 1860.	Population. 1860.
California	......	2,949	$7,000	$205,874	$107,173	$3,562,887	188,982	379,994
Connecticut	93,304	67,101	192,252	48,954	2,202,266	3,181,992	4,674	460,147
Illinois	869,444	1,390,154	1,155,902	983,815	4,972,286	15,159,343	55,405	1,711,951
Indiana	935,329	1,221,959	1,631,039	847,251	6,567,935	9,592,322	33,809	1,350,428
Iowa	321,711	962,582	221,292	814,016	821,164	4,403,463	55,045	674,948
Kansas	......	15,409	......	15,871	......	547,450	......	107,206
Maine	189,618	325,464	513,599	490,787	1,646,773	2,780,179	30,000	628,279
Massachusetts	59,508	62,414	205,333	245,886	2,500,924	2,915,045	7,800	1,231,066
Michigan	359,232	770,872	340,947	143,181	1,328,327	4,080,720	56,243	749,113
Minnesota	80	34,923	......	8,097	2,840	732,418	83,531	173,855
N. Hampshire	117,140	130,078	393,455	261,013	1,522,873	3,787,500	9,280	326,073
New Jersey	156,694	194,055	112,781	27,588	2,638,552	4,120,276	8,320	672,035
New York	1,755,830	2,460,770	1,280,333	717,865	13,573,883	15,841,403	46,000	3,880,735
Ohio	804,275	1,441,707	1,712,196	600,081	7,439,243	14,293,972	39,964	2,339,502
Oregon	......	961	......	45,914	164,530	640,196	95,274	52,465
Pennsylvania	839,509	1,454,698	749,132	544,732	8,219,848	13,399,378	46,000	2,906,115
Rhode Island	6,347	5,801	26,495	7,894	667,486	713,725	1,306	174,620
Vermont	249,422	212,905	267,710	63,295	1,861,336	2,549,001	9,056	315,098
Wisconsin	131,005	215,193	43,624	128,423	920,178	3,368,710	53,924	775,881
Territories	563	16,024	9,500	131,761	159,148	839,508	......	295,275
Total Free	6,889,010	11,003,950	8,862,590	5,831,488	57,316,765	106,509,578	826,623	19,130,595
Alabama	897,021	1,342,091	1,934,120	1,920,175	4,823,485	10,325,022	50,722	964,201
Arkansas	192,338	853,545	638,217	928,481	1,163,313	3,895,399	52,198	435,450
Delaware	41,248	68,130	38,121	17,591	373,665	573,075	2,120	112,216
Florida	18,971	1,174,423	75,582	62,243	514,685	1,201,441	59,268	140,425
Georgia	732,514	1,015,420	1,838,968	1,431,413	6,339,762	10,908,204	58,000	1,057,286
Kentucky	1,158,019	1,837,032	2,459,128	2,095,578	6,462,598	11,640,740	37,680	1,155,684
Louisiana	96,701	95,518	139,232	503,124	1,458,990	2,083,736	46,431	708,002
Maryland	74,808	200,314	111,828	67,003	1,954,800	2,821,510	9,356	687,049
Mississippi	397,460	636,308	1,164,020	1,318,426	3,636,582	7,528,007	47,156	791,305
Missouri	1,328,972	1,665,173	1,674,705	1,984,262	3,367,106	9,844,449	67,380	1,182,012
North Carolina	512,289	2,226,464	2,086,522	2,045,372	5,767,866	10,414,546	45,000	992,622
South Carolina	216,281	566,556	909,525	815,117	3,502,637	6,072,822	24,500	703,708
Tennessee	1,036,572	1,598,966	3,137,790	3,166,195	6,401,765	12,345,696	45,600	1,109,801
Texas	389,525	677,293	266,984	596,169	1,116,137	5,218,987	237,321	604,215
Virginia	880,767	1,525,672	2,156,312	1,575,585	7,502,986	11,488,441	61,352	1,596,318
Total Slave	7,964,780	15,382,905	18,631,054	18,526,734	54,386,377	106,362,075	844,084	12,240,294
Aggregate	14,853,790	26,386,855	27,493,644	24,358,222	111,703,142	212,871,653	1,670,707	31,370,888

Crops peculiar to the Southern States.

Slave States.	Rice. 1850. Pounds.	Rice. 1860. Pounds.	Ginned Cotton. 1850. Bls 400lb	Ginned Cotton. 1860. Bls 400lb	Cane Sugar. 1850. Hds. 1000lb	Cane Sugar. 1860. Hds. 1000lb	Cane Molasses. 1850. Gallons.	Cane Molasses. 1860. Gallons.
Alabama	2,312,252	499,559	564,429	997,978	87	108	83,428	81,69
Arkansas	63,179	215	65,344	367,436	....	....	18	....
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	76
Florida	1,075,090	223,209	45,131	63,322	2,750	1,761	352,893	436,89
Georgia	38,950,691	52,507,652	499,091	701,840	846	1,167	216,245	546,77
Kentucky	5,688	24,407	758	4,092	10	....	30,079	....
Louisiana	4,425,349	6,455,027	178,737	722,218	226,001	297,816	10,931,177	14,535,15
Maryland	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,430	4
Mississippi	2,719,856	657,298	484,292	1,195,699	8	244	18,318	3,44
Missouri	700	9,767	....	100	....	....	5,682	22,36
North Carolina	5,465,868	7,593,976	50,545	145,514	....	88	704	12,49
South Carolina	159,930,613	119,100,528	300,901	353,413	77	198	15,904	15,14
Tennessee	258,854	30,546	194,532	227,450	3	....	7,223	294,32
Texas	88,203	25,670	58,072	405,109	7,351	590	441,918	388,96
Virginia	17,154	8,225	3,947	12,727	....	....	40,322	5
Total	215,313,497	187,136,034	2,445,779	5,196,808	237,133	301,922	12,145,145	16,337,01
Free States	....	4,139	14	1,239	....	283	*555,846	6
Aggregate	215,313,497	187,140,173	2,445,793	5,198,077	237,133	302,205	12,700,991	16,337,08

* Includes maple and sorghum molasses.

Newspapers and Periodicals in 1860.—Daily, Weekly and Yearly No. of Copies, with average No. to each inhabitant.

States.	Political.	Religious.	Literary.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Circulation Daily.	Circulation Weekly.	Copies Annually.	Copies pr. Yr. to each inhabit't
Maine	48	6	7	9	70	8,141	95,510	8,333,278	12.
New Hampshire	17	1	2	......	20	not rec'd.	19,709	1,024,480	8.
Vermont	26	4	1	......	31	780	44,665	2,579,080	8.
Massachusetts	112	31	51	28	222	169,699	775,889	102,009,760	83.
Rhode Island	18	......	6	2	26	10,300	36,990	5,289,280	30.
Connecticut	45	3	5	2	55	19,109	68,495	9,555,672	20.
Total N. E.	266	45	72	41	424	207,891	1,042,951	128,782,470	40.
New York	363	56	62	58	542	467,340	2,600,925	320,930,884	88.
New Jersey	79	2	7	2	90	18,510	131,506	12,801,412	19.
Pennsylvania	277	43	25	22	367	233,550	700,951	116,094,480	39.
Delaware	13	......	1	......	14	....	12,850	1,010,776	9.
Maryland	57	......	......	......	57	83,200	62,896	20,721,472	30.
District Columbia	13	......	......	......	13	32,910	26,000	10,881,100	145.
Total Middle	804	101	96	82	1,083	835,510	3,535,149	482,440,124	57.
Ohio	266	37	24	23	340	84,560	806,810	71,767,742	30.
Michigan	109	4	3	2	118	14,150	92,648	11,606,596	15.
Indiana	172	6	5	3	186	8,851	134,600	10,090,310	7.
Illinois	269	11	8	8	286	38,100	282,997	27,464,764	16.
Wisconsin	149	1	2	3	155	14,125	111,400	10,798,670	13.
Minnesota	47	1	......	1	49	2,524	30,080	2,344,090	13.
Iowa	119	1	1	9	130	7,700	76,945	6,589,360	9.
Missouri	141	11	9	12	173	44,550	277,397	29,741,464	11.
Kansas	24	......	......	3	27	1,650	20,270	1,565,540	14.
Total West	1,276	72	52	64	1,464	216,240	1,832,067	171,968,446	18.
Virginia	117	13	3	6	139	44,400	189,360	26,772,568	16.
North Carolina	60	6	7	1	74	3,560	65,612	4,862,572	4.
South Carolina	33	3	5	4	45	1,600	41,070	3,654,840	5.
Georgia	75	4	22	4	105	18,650	127,322	13,415,444	12.
Florida	20	......	2	......	22	....	11,600	1,081,600	7.
Alabama	80	2	4	1	96	8,820	74,289	7,175,444	7.
Louisiana	68	2	2	9	81	41,000	77,300	16,948,000	24.
Texas	71	4	12	2	89	5,360	90,615	7,855,808	13.
Mississippi	70	1	1	1	73	15,370	65,867	9,099,784	11.
Arkansas	34	2	1	......	37	....	38,812	2,122,224	4.
Tennessee	66	10	5	2	83	11,300	101,859	10,053,152	9.
Kentucky	65	5	4	3	77	19,500	123,947	13,504,044	11.
Total South	768	52	68	33	921	169,550	1,008,138	116,545,480	11.
California	96	6	10	9	121	58,444	131,249	26,111,788	84.
Oregon	13	1	......	2	16	800	14,829	1,074,640	20.
Territories	19	......	......	3	22	....	17,550	1,028,600	4.
Total Pacific	128	7	10	14	159	59,244	163,619	28,215,028	49.
Grand Total	3,242	277	298	263	4,051	1,478,435	7,581,930	927,951,548	29.

Real Estate and Personal Property 1850 *and* 1860, *and increase per cent.*

States & Territor's.	Real Estate & Personal Prop'ty. 1850.	1860.	Increase.	Increase pr. cent.
California	$22,161,872	$237,874,613	$186,712,741	837.96
Connecticut	155,707,980	444,274,114	288,566,134	185.32
Illinois	156,265,006	871,860,282	715,595,276	457.93
Indiana	202,650,264	628,835,371	426,185,107	160.96
Iowa	23,714,638	247,338,265	223,623,627	942.97
Kansas	.....	31,327,895	.....	.....
Maine	122,777,571	190,241,600	67,464,029	54.92
Massachusetts	573,342,286	815,237,433	241,895,147	42.19
Michigan	59,787,255	257,163,983	197,376,728	330.13
Minnesota	Not returned.	52,294,413	.....	.....
New Hampshire	103,652,835	156,510,860	52,858,025	50.80
New Jersey*	200,000,000	467,918,324	267,918,324	133.95
New York	1,080,309,216	1,845,338,517	765,029,301	70.63
Ohio	604,726,120	1,193,898,422	589,172,302	158.54
Oregon	5,063,474	28,950,637	23,887,163	471.85
Pennsylvania	722,486,120	1,416,501,818	694,015,698	96.05
Rhode Island	80,508,794	135,337,588	54,828,794	68.10
Vermont	92,306,049	122,477,170	30,272,121	32.85
Wisconsin	42,056,595	273,671,663	231,615,073	550.73
Total Free State	**4,147,415,075**	**9,284,893,973**	**5,053,765,890**	**121.85**
Alabama	238,204,382	495,237,073	267,052,746	117.01
Arkansas	29,841,626	219,256,475	179,415,448	450.33
Delaware	21,062,546	45,242,181	24,179,625	119.54
Florida	22,862,370	73,101,500	50,239,230	219.74
Georgia	335,425,714	645,895,237	310,469,523	92.56
Kentucky	301,628,456	638,043,111	336,414,656	120.81
Louisiana	255,995,764	600,118,568	344,119,804	157.51
Maryland	210,217,364	376,919,944	167,702,580	71.98
Mississippi	225,951,130	607,324,911	378,373,781	165.26
Missouri	157,247,707	450,214,398	293,966,691	205.18
North Carolina	229,800,472	368,739,399	138,938,927	58.17
South Carolina	268,257,494	544,196,754	275,881,060	90.15
Tennessee	201,245,686	492,902,893	291,657,206	145.42
Texas	52,740,473	386,200,614	312,460,141	592.44
Virginia	450,701,052	790,249,681	362,548,599	84.17
Total Slave States	**2,968,185,735**	**6,792,585,743**	**3,824,400,017**	**128.77**
District of Columbia	14,018,874	41,084,945	27,066,071	193.06
Neoraska Territory	.....	9,131,066	.....	.....
New Mexico Terri'y	5,174,471	20,813,768	15,639,298	302.24
Utah Territory	956,063	5,566,118	4,610,055	467.50
Washington Terri'y	.....	5,601,465	.....	.....
Aggregate U. S.	**7,135,780,228**	**16,159,616,068**	**8,925,481,011**	**126.45**

* Partly estimated.

Hemp.

	1850. Tons.	1860. Tons.
Kentucky	11,757	38,424
Missouri	14,926	19,926
New York	4	25,921
Pennsylvania	44	4,966
North Carolina	20	3,016
Tennessee	995	982
Arkansas	15	929
Maryland	88	272
New Jersey	.....	220
Wisconsin	.....	205
Other States	196	230
Total	34,841	104,420

IMMIGRATION.—From Sept. 30, 1819, to Dec. 31, 1860, there arrived in this country 5,062,414 passengers of foreign birth, of whom 2,977,602 were males, 2,055,836 females, 29,376 sex not recorded. Of these more than 20 per cent. were between 20 and 25 years of age, and 50 per cent. between 15 and 30. The leading countries of supply are: Great Britain, 2,780,874 (of these about 2,000,000 from Ireland); Germany, 1,626,044; France, 208,068; British America, 17,142; Prussia, 60,433; China, 41,443 (these nearly all in California); Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 41,669; West Indies, 40,487; Switzerland, 27,733; Holland, 21,579; Mexico, 17,766; Spain, 16,348; Italy, 11,302; Iceland, 10. Of occupations of immigrants, there were 872,517 laborers, 764,837 farmers, 407,522 mechanics, 231,852 merchants, 49,494 servants, 39,967 miners, 29,484 sailors, etc., and 2,978,599 whose occupations were not stated.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The oft-asserted insecurity of slave property is shown to be untrue by these returns. In 1850, before the Fugitive Slave Law was in operation, there were 1,011 fugitives, or 1 in 3,165 slaves; in 1860, only 803, or 1 in 4,919. In the border states in 1850, there escaped nearly 600 out of 910,000; in the same states in 1860, less than 500 out of 1,000,000.

INDIANS HOLDING SLAVES.—The Choctaws have 2,297 negro slaves, among 385 owners; the Cherokees, 2,504, by 884 owners; Creeks, 1,651, by 267 owners; Chickasaws, 917, to 118 owners. One Choctaw owns 227 negroes. The Seminoles have no slaves.

SEXES.—The following figures show the excess by per centage of males and females in the free white population of the States and Territories. Among slaves, the sexes are very nearly equal:

Males in Excess—Free States.—Excess per cent. of Free White Males over Females: California, 144.38; Illinois, 11.62; Indiana, 7.12; Iowa, 10.83; Kansas, 25.58; Maine, 1.96; Michigan, 11.40; Minnesota, 17.98; Ohio, 3.50; Oregon, 51.87; Pennsylvania, 0.46; Vermont, 1.56; Wisconsin, 10.50. *Territories.*—Colorado, 1971.27; Dakota, 60.77; Nebraska, 38.99; Nevada, 759.43; New Mexico, 11.39; Utah, 1.15; Washington, 148.05. *Slave States.*—Arkansas, 12.32; Delaware, 2.89; Florida, 11.76; Georgia, 3.64; Kentucky, 6.51; Louisiana, 13.00; Mississippi, 11.12; Missouri, 12.54; South Carolina, 0.70; Tennessee, 4.66; Texas, 18.86; Virginia, 2.

Females in Excess—Free States.—Connecticut, 3.06; Massachusetts, 6.24; New Hampshire, 4.04; New Jersey, 0.38; New York, 0.57; Rhode Island 7.36; District of Columbia, 5.39. *Slave States.*—Maryland, 0.85; North Carolina, 0.82.

For the whole country, the excess of free white males over free white females is 5.59 per cent. Of the free colored population of the whole country, there is a female excess of 3.54 per cent; of the entire slave population, the male excess is only 59 hundredths of one per cent. Of Indians, the male excess is 12.71 per cent.

DEAF AND DUMB.—There are 15,077 deaf and dumb; of whom 14,299 are free and 808 slaves. In 1850, there were 22 schools for instructing these unfortunates, with an attendance of 2,000.

BLIND.—Whole No. in 1860, 12,638—11,128 free, 1,510 slave; one blind person to 2,470 of population. They had 23 schools, with 1,126 pupils.

INSANE.—In 1860, 23,593 free and 406 slaves—total, 23,999. From 1851 to 1860, there were 18 new institutions for the insane put in operation.

IDIOTIC.—Whole No. 17,285 free, 1,579 slave—total, 18,865; one idiotic in 1,666 population.

MANUMISSION.—In 1860, there were 3,018 slaves manumitted, more than twice as many as in 1850. Maryland set free 1,017; Louisiana, 517; Virginia, 277; North Carolina, 268; Mississippi, 182; Kentucky, 176; Tennessee, 174; Georgia, 160; Alabama, 101; South Carolina, 12, etc.

COST OF TAKING THE CENSUS OF 1860.—There were 64 marshalls and 4,417 assistants, to whom $1,045,206.75 was paid. About 200 clerks were engaged in the census bureau.

Railroads of the United States.

States.	Mileage. 1850.	Mileage. 1860.	Cost of Construction, Etc. 1850.	Cost of Construction, Etc. 1860.
Maine....	245.59	472.17..	$6,999,894	$16,576,336
N. Hamp're	465.32	656.59..	14,774,133	23,268,659
Vermont.	276.57	556.75..	10,800,901	25,336,215
Massach's	1,035.74	1,272.96..	47,886,905	58,982,388
R. Island.	68.00	107.92..	2,802,594	4,318,827
Connecti't	413.26	603.00..	13,989,774	21,984,100
N.E.Sts	2,507.48	3,669.39	97,254,201	148,366,514
N. York..	1,403.10	2,701.84..	65,456,123	131,320,542
N. Jersey	205.93	559.90..	9,348,495	28,967,033
Pennsyl'a	822.34	2,542.49..	41,683,054	143,471,710
Delaware	39.19	136.09..	2,281,690	4,351,789
Maryland	253.40	380.30..	11,580,808	21,387,157
Mid'l Sts	2,723.96	6,321.22	130,350,170	329,528,231
Virginia..	515.15	1,771.16..	12,585,312	64,958,807
N. Caroli'a	248.50	889.42..	8,281,623	16,709,783
S. Caroli'a	289.00	987.97..	7,625,981	22,335,257
Georgia...	643.72	1,404.22..	13,272,540	29,057,713
Florida....	21.00	401.50..	210.000	8,628,000
S. Al'ntic	1,717.37	5,454.27	36,875,456	141,739,629
Alabama.	132.50	743.16..	1,946,209	17,591,153
Mississip'i	75.00	872.30..	2,020.000	24,100,009
Louisiana	79.50	334.75..	1,320,000	12,020,204
Texas....	.....	306.00..	.....	11,232,345
Gulf Sts.	287.00	2,256.21	5,286,209	64,943,746

States.	Mileage. 1850.	Mileage. 1860.	Cost of Construction, Et 1850.	Cost of Construction, Et 1860.
Arkansas.	.....	38.50..	$.....	$1,155,0
Tennessee	.....	1,197.92..	.....	29,587,7
Kentucky	78.21	569.93..	1,830,541	19,068,4
Int'r South	78.21	1,806.35..	1,830,541	49,761,1
Ohio.....	575.27	2,989.45.	10,684,400	111,896,3
Indiana..	236.00	2,125.90..	5,320,533	70,296,1
Michigan.	342.00	799.30..	8,945,749	31,012,2
Illinois...	110 50	2,867.90..	1,440,607	104,944,5
Wisconsin	20.00	923.61..	512,383	33,555,0
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	679.77..	.....	19,494,6
Missouri..	.....	817.45..	.....	42,343,5
Kansas...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Int'r N'th	1,275.77	11,212.38	25,063,571	413,541,3
California.	.....	70.05..	.....	3,500,0
Oregon....	.....	3.80..	.....	80.0
Pacific Sts	.....	73.85..	.....	3,580,0
N.E.Stat's	2,507.48	3,669.39	97,254,201	148,366,5
Mid'l Al'c	2,723.96	6,321.22	130,350,170	329,528,2
Sth'n Al'c	1,717.37	5,454.27	36,875,456	141,739,3
Gulf States	287.00	2,256.21	5,286,209	64,943,7
Int'r South	78.21	1,806.35..	1,830,541	49,761,1
Int'r N'th	1,275.77	11,212.38	25,063,571	413,541,3
Pacific Sts.	.....	73.85..	.....	3,580,0
Tot. U.S.	8,589.79	30,793.67	296,660,148	1,151,560,8

Miles of Railroads brought into use in each year, from 1851 to 1860, inclusive.

States.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total
N.Eng'd States	305.06.	172.43.	179.88.	97.25.	227.42.	96.88.	22.00.	16.50.	57.49.	8.00.	1,162
Mid. Al'nte Sts	768.56.	554.16.	217.13.	453.97.	263.80..	350.57.	241.65.	184.40.	318.72.	147.50.	3,497.
S. Atlantic Sts.	577.79.	699.24.	327.37.	304.86.	187.89.	454.69.	420.33.	316.64.	396.26.	272.96.	3,736.
Gulf States....	.....	49.70.	63.22.	256.38.	99.24.	331.96.	245.80.	189.15.	283.02.	350.76.	1,969.
Inte'r Sts,So'th	128.22.	73.11.	178.81.	112.80.	136 80.	101.16.	265.45.	271.51.	154.00.	304 25.	1,726.
Inte'r Sts,N'th	558.81.	921.54	1,229.05.	400.92.	929.51	2,094.47	1,269.90.	696.36.	830.75.	696.70.	9,857.
Pacific States..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00.	14.00.	.....	.....	.....	51 55.	73.
Total U. S...	2,438.44	2,469.98	2,196.46	1,726.18	1,852.66	3,353.73	2,465.06	1,664.54	2,016.24	1,821.79	22,004.

Organization of the United States Army, August, 1862.

The Regular Army.

Major-Generals	5
Brigadier-Generals	13
Colonels	97
Lieut.-Colonels	79
Majors	243
Aids-de-Camp	33
Captains	677
Adjutants	30
Regiment'l Quartermasters	30
Regiment'l Commissaries	6
Battalion Adjutants	27
Bat'l'n Quarma'tr & Com's.	27
First Lieutenants	648
Second Lieutenants	500
Supernumery 2d Lieuts	72
Military Storekeepers	33
Hospital Chaplains	100
Medical Cadets	70
Sergeant-Majors	21
Quartermaster-Sergeants	21
Commissary-Sergeants	7
Leaders of Bands	9
Chief Musicians	40
Saddlers' Sergeants	6
Chief Trumpeters	6
Chief Farriers	6
Ordnance Sergeants	93
Hospital Stewards	201
Regm'l Hospital Stewards	13
Battalion Sergeant-Majors	27
Bat'l'n Quart'rmast-Serg'ts	27
Bat'l'n Commis'ry-Serg'ts	27
Bat'l'n Hospital Stewards	27
First Sergeants	648
Comp'y Quar'mstr-Serg'ts	84
Comp'y Comm'sry-Serg'ts	72
Sergeants	1790
Corporals	3090
Musicians	1296
Farriers & Blacksmiths	144
Artificers	415
Saddlers	72
Wagoners	84
Teamsters	144
Privates	31,479
Ordnance, enlisted men	905
Total Commissioned	2,388
Total Enlisted	40,626
Aggregate	43,014

The Volunteer Army.

Major-Generals	40
Brigadier-Generals	200
Asst. Adj.-Gen's (maj'rs)	40
Asst. Adj.-Gen's (capt's)	200
Asst. Quar'mstrs (capt's)	250
Com's Subsist'ce (capt's)	250
Surgeons	1,132
Assistant Surgeons	2,060
Chaplains	930
Additional Paymasters.	500
Colonels	1,080
Lieut.-Colonels	1,000
Majors	1,280
Captains	10,280
Aides-de-Camp	620
Adjutants	1,000
Regm't'l Quartermasters	1,000
Regimn'l Commissaries	7
First Lieutenants	10,28
Second Lieutenants	10,28
Supernum'ry 2d Lieuts.	84
Sergeant-Majors	1,00
Quartermas'r-Sergeants	1,00
Commissary-Sergeants.	1,00
Saddlers'-Sergeants	7
Chief Trumpeters	7
Chief Farriers	7
Regi'l Hospi'l-Stewards	1,67
First Sergeants	10,28
Comp'y Quarmr-Serg'ts	1,68
Comp'y Coma'ry-Serg'ts	84
Sergeants	43,64
Corporals	85,60
Musicians	18,88
Farriers & Blacksmiths.	1,68
Saddlers	84
Artificers	1,68
Wagoners	10,28
Teamsters	1,68
Privates	875,20
Total Commissioned	39,92
Total rank and file	1,052,48
Aggregate	1,092,40
Add Regular Army	43,01
Grand Aggregate	1,135,41

There is *one* Lieut.-General WINFIELD SCOTT, but he is not i active service. Maj.-Gen. HA LECK is now Commander-in-Chie (November, 1862).

Organization of the U. S. Army—Continued. *Pay of the Army.*

Rank and Classification of Officers.	Pay.	Subsistence, 30 cts. each ration.		Servants.			Forage.	
	Per M'nth	Rations per day	Monthly value.	No'rs allwd.	Monthly value.	Total monthly pay.	In war.	In peace.
Lieutenant-General	$270 00..	40.	$360 00..	4.	$60 00.	$720 00.	$60 00..	...
Aides-de-Camp and Milit'ry Sec'ry to Lt.-Gen'l, each	80 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	45 00..	170 00..	2 00..	32 00
Major-General	220 00..	15..	135 00..	4..	90 00..	445 00..	7 00..	5 00
Senior Aide-de-Camp to General-in-Chief	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Aide-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieut.	24 00..	...	.....	...	.....	24 00..	2 00..	2 00
Brigadier-General	124 00..	12..	108 00..	3..	67 50..	299 50..	5 00..	4 00
Aide-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieut.	20 00..	...	.....	...	.....	11 00..	2 00..	2 00
Adjutant-General—Brigadier-General	124 00..	12..	108 00..	3..	67 50..	299 50..	5 00..	4 00
Adjutant-General—Colonel	110 00..	6..	54 00..	2..	47 00..	211 00..	5 00..	2 00
Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Colonel	95 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	47 00..	187 00..	4 00..	2 00
Assistant Adjutant-General—Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	40 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Judge-Advocate-General—Colonel	110 00..	6..	54 00..	2..	47 00..	211 00..	5 00..	2 00
Judge-Advocate—Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163.00..	4 00..	2 00
Do. (div.)	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	4 00
Inspector-General—Colonel	110 00..	6..	54 00..	2..	47 00..	211 00..	5 00..	2 00
Assistant Inspector-General—Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Signal Officer—Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Quartermaster-General—Brig.-General	124 00..	12..	108 00..	3..	67 50..	299 50..	5 00..	4 00
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Colonel	110 00..	6..	54 00..	2..	47 00..	211 00..	5 00..	2 00
Deputy Quartermaster-General—Lieut.-Colonel	95 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	47 00..	187 00..	4 00..	2 00
Quartermaster—Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain	70 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	25 50..	129 50..	3 00..	2 00
Commissary-General of Subsistence—Colonel	110 00..	6..	54 00..	1..	47 00..	211 00..	5 00..	2 00
Assistant Commiss'ry-Gen'l of Subsistence—Lt.-Col.	95 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	47 00..	187 00..	4 00..	2 00
Commissary of Subsistence—Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Commissary of Subsistence—Captain	70 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	25 50..	129 50..	3 00..	2 00
Assist't Comm'y Subsist'e, in addition to pay, etc, of Lt.	20 00..	...	.....	...	.....	11 00..	.....	...
Surgeon-General—Brigadier-General	124 00..	12..	108 00..	3..	67 50..	299 50..	5 00..	4 00
Surgeons of ten years' service	80 00..	8..	72 00..	2..	47 00..	199 00..	4 00..	2 00
Surgeons of less than ten years' service	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Assistant Surgeons of ten years' service	70 00..	8..	72 00..	1..	23 50..	165 50..	3 00..	2 00
Assistant Surgeons of five years' service	70 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	129 50..	3 00..	2 00
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service	53 33..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	112 83..	2 00..	2 00
Paymaster-General, $3,740 per annum	.....	...	.....	...	.....	288 33..	.....	...
Deputy Paymaster-General	95 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	47 00..	187 00..	4 00..	2 00
Paymaster	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Engineers and Ordnance Department.								
Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier-General	124 00..	12..	108 00..	3..	67 80..	299 50..	5 00..	4 00
Colonel	110 00..	6..	54 00..	2..	47 00..	211 00..	5 00..	2 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	95 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	47 00..	187 00..	4 00..	2 00
Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Captain	70 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	129 50..	3 00..	2 00
First Lieutenant	53 33..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	112 83..	2 00..	2 00
Second Lieutenant	53 33..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	112 83..	2 00..	2 00
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53 33..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	112 83..	2 00..	2 00
Sergeants	24 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	24 00..	.....	...
Corporals	20 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	20 00..	.....	...
Privates—1st Class	17 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	17 00..	.....	...
" 2d Class	13 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	13 00..	.....	...
Cavalry and Light Artillery.								
Colonel	110 00..	6..	54 00..	2..	47 00..	211 00..	5 00	2 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	95 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	47 00..	187 00..	4 00..	2 00
Major	80 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	47 00..	163 00..	4 00..	2 00
Captain	70 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 00..	129 50..	3 00..	2 00
First Lieutenant	53 33..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	112 83..	2 00..	2 00
Second Lieutenant	53 33..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	112 83..	2 00..	2 00
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53 33..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	112 83..	2 00..	2 00
Adjutant / Regt'l Quarterm'ster } in addition to pay of Lieut.	10 00..	...	.....	...	.....	10 00 .	.....	...
Sergeants—1st	20 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	20 00..	.....	...
" other	17 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	17 00..	.....	...
Corporals	14.00..	1..	.....	...	.....	14 00..	.....	...
Privates	13 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	13 00..	.....	...
Artillery and Infantry.								
Colonel	95 00..	6..	54 00..	2..	45 00..	124 00..	4 00..	2 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	80 00..	5..	45 00..	2..	45 00..	170 00..	3 00..	2 00
Major	70 00..	4..	36 00..	2..	45 00..	151 00..	3 00..	2 00
Captain	60 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	22 50..	118 50..	.....	...
First Lieutenant	50 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	22 50..	108 50..	.....	...
Second Lieutenant	45 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	22 50..	103 50..	.....	...
Brevet Second Lieutenant	45 00..	4..	36 00..	1..	23 50..	103 50..	.....	...
Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc. of Lieutenant	10 00..	...	.....	...	.....	10 00..	2 00..	2 00
Regim'l Quarterm'r, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieut.	10 00..	...	.....	...	.....	10 00..	2 00..	2 00
Chaplains	100 00..	2..	18 00..	...	.....	118 00..	1 00..	1 00

Organization of the U. S. Army—Continued. *Pay of the Army.*

Rank and Classification of Officers.	Pay. Per M'nth	Subsistence. 20 cts. each Ration. Per day	Rations Monthly value.	Servants. Svn allwd.	Monthly value.	Total monthly pay.	Forage. In war.	In peace.
Sergeants—1st	20 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	20 00..	.....	...
" other	17 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	17 00..	.....	...
Corporals	13 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	13 09..	.....	...
Privates	13 00..	1..	.....	...	.....	13 00..	.....	...

1. The officer in command of a company is allowed $10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms, and accoutrements.

2. Subaltern officers, employed on the *General Staff* and receiving increased pay therefor, are not entitled to the additional or fourth ration.

3. Every commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General receives one additional ration per diem for every five years of service.

4. Forage is commuted only when it cannot be furnished by the government in kind, and then at $8 per month for each horse actually kept by the officer.

5. In computing the monthly commutation value of subsistence in the table, thirty days are reckoned to the month.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—160 acres of land; $75 at close of war; $25 advance bounty; $4 extra bounty for recruits enlisted in regiments in service prior to July 2, 1862.

FIVE YEARS' ALLOWANCE.—7 caps, *or* 5 regulation and 5 fatigue hats; 2 pompons, 2 eagles and rings, 5 covers, 8 coats, 13 pairs trousers, 15 flannel shirts, 11 pairs flannel drawers, 20 pairs bootees, 20 pairs stockings, 2 leather stocks, 1 great coat, 2 stable frocks for mounted men, 5 fatigue overalls for engineers and ordnance, 2 blankets.

The Navy of the United States.

When the vessels now (Dec., 1863) under construction are completed, the Navy will consist of

SAILING VESSELS.

Description.	Number.	Guns.	Tons.
Ships-of-the-line	6..	504..	16,094
Frigates	6..	300..	10,237
Sloops-of-war	16..	289..	14,305
Brigs	4..	20..	999
Ships, including store and receiving vessels	23..	189..	13,067
Schooners	29..	66..	5,831
Barks	18..	92..	5,422
Yachts	2..	2..	200
Total	104	1,415	74,175

STEAM VESSELS.

Screw Frigates	5..	228..	18,272
Screw Sloops, first class	6..	133..	11,935
Screw Sloops, second class	21..	167..	23,992
Screw Gunboats (new)	37..	108..	14,033
Iron-clad vessels	54..	251..	59,808
Side-wheel Frigates	4..	49..	8,003
Side-wheel Gunboats (new)	39..	296..	36,367
Side-wh'l Gunb's (old Navy)	5..	11..	2,190
Screw Steamers (purchased)	53..	215..	23,490
Side-wheel Steam's(purch'd)	63..	250..	38,617
Screw Steamers (old Navy)	6..	27..	2,990
Gunboats, transports, etc., transferred from other Departments	40 .	108..	26,544
Total	323	1,853	265,861

RECAPITULATION.

Sailing vessels	104..	1,415..	74,175
Steam vessels	323..	1,853..	265,861
Total	427	3,268	340,036

Pay of the Navy.

Grade.	*At Sea.* Per an.	*Shore d'y.* Per an.	*Wait'g. Ret'd.* Per an.	Per an.
Rear Admirals	$5000..	$4000..	$3000..	$2000
Commodores	4000..	3200..	2400..	1800
Captains	3500..	2800..	2100..	1600
Commanders	2800..	2240..	1680..	1400
Lieut.-Commanders	2343..	1875..	1500..	1300
Lieutenants	1875..	1500..	1200..	1000
Masters	1500..	1200..	960..	800
Ensigns	1200..	960..	768..	600
Midshipmen	500..	500..	500..	500
Fleet Surgeons	3300..	3300..	3300..	3300
Surgeons	2200..	2000..	1600..	1000
" 2d five years	2400..	2200..	1800..	1100
" 3d " "	2600..	2400..	1900..	1100
" 4th " "	2800..	2600..	2100..	1100

Grade.	*At Sea.* Per an.	*Shore d'y.* Per an.	*Wait'g. Ret'd.* Per an.	Per an.
Surg'ns 20 yrs. & more	3000..	2800..	2300..	1100
Passed Assis't Surg's	1500..	1400..	1100..	850
Assistant Surgeons	1250..	1050..	800..	650
Paymasters	3000..	1800..	1400..	1000
" 2d five years	2400..	2100..	1600..	1100
" 3d " "	2600..	2400..	1800..	1100
" 4th " "	2900..	2600..	2000..	1100
" 20 yrs. & over	3100..	2800..	2250..	1100
Assistant Paymasters	1300..	1000..	800..	....
" after 5 years	1500..	1200..	1000..	....
Chaplains	1875..	1500..	1200..	1000
Profes'r Mathematics	1800..	1800..	960..	....
Boatswains, Gun'ers, Carpent'rs, Sailmak's	1000..	800..	600..	....
" 2d three y'rs	1150..	900..	700..	....
" 3d " "	1250..	1000..	800..	....
" 4th " "	1350..	1100..	900..	....
" 12 yrs. & over	1450..	1200..	1000..	....
Chief Engineers	1800..	1200..	1200..	....
" " 2d five yrs.	2200..	1300..	1300..	....
" " 3d " "	2450..	1400..	1400..	....
" " 15 & over	2600..	.....	1500..	....
1st Assist't Engineers	1250..	.....	800..	....
2d " "	1000..	.....	750..	....
3d " "	750..	.....	600..	....
Navy Agents	.....	.....	3000..	....
Engineer in Chief	.....	.....	3000..	....
Naval Constructors	.....	.....	2600..	....
Clerks Navy Yards, from	.....	1200 to	1500..	....
2d " " "	.....	.....	960..	....
Clerks to Paymasters, from	.....	800 to	700..	....
Sec'y to Squadron Commander	.....	.....	1500..	....

	Pay per Month.
Yeomen, according to rate of ship	$24 @ $45
Armorers, " " "	20 @ 30
Mates, Master's, Boatswn's, Gunner's, etc.	20 @ 40
Master-at-Arms	25
Corp'ls, Quarter Gun'rs, Officers' Stew'ds	20
Coxswains and Quartermasters	24
Captain of Forecastle	24
" Top, Afterguard, Hold	20
Coopers, Painters, Master of the Band	20
Stewards, according to number of men	30 @ 40
Cooks, officers' and ship's	20 @ 24
Musicians	12 @ 15
Nurses	14
Seamen	18
Ordinary Seamen	14
Landsmen	12
Boys	8 @ 9
Firemen, 1st and 2d class	25 @ 30
Coal heavers	18

NOTE.—Officers at sea or attached to a sea-going vessel, are allowed one ration per day. No rations allowed to those on the retired list.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS OF THE XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

CHAP. CXCV.—*The Punishment of Treason, Confiscation, and Amnesty Act.*—Every person committing treason shall suffer death, and his slaves be made free; or, at discretion of the court, imprisoned not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and his slaves be made free; the fine to be collected out of any property except slaves. For inciting or aiding rebellion, or giving aid to the existing rebellion, not more than ten years imprisonment, or not more than $10,000 fine, and the liberation of slaves—or by both of these punishments. All persons guilty under this act are disqualified from holding office. The act does not affect persons guilty of treason before its passage, but they may be convicted under it. The President is directed to seize the property of all the rebel civil and military officers, of their congressmen, official representatives, governors, legislators, of any who have held office under the United States and who hereafter hold office in the so-called Confederate States, and of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State, or municipal in its name or character. The President is also to seize the property of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void. Section sixth provides for the sixty days' notice given by the President's proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862. At the end of that time, the property of all rebels who had not returned to allegiance was liable to seizure and confiscation, and all sales and transfers after that date (September 24th) are void. Property seized under this act is to be proceeded against in the United States courts in the districts where the property is or where it may be brought. Section ninth enacts that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves. No slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto. The President is also authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare. The President is authorized to make provision for the settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by this act, as may be willing to emigrate. The President is authorized, at any time, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

THE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published; I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PROCLAMATION.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby PROCLAIM and DECLARE that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress, to

again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States and people if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CHAP. LIV.—*Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.*—"All persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and from and after the passage of this act [April 16, 1862] neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist in said District. The other sections provide a Commission to hear the facts, in order to remunerate loyal owners for slaves thus liberated. The entire sum to be apportioned must not exceed $300 per slave. $1,000,000 was appropriated. No allowance made for slaves brought into the District after the passage of the act. The Commissioners were to report in full in nine months. Witnesses are not to be excluded on account of color. Provision was made against the kidnapping or secret removal of slaves from the District; all who were freed, had free papers from the Government. To encourag

the freed men to emigrate, $100,000 was appropriated, to enable the President to send them to Hayti, Liberia, or other countries beyond the United States. (A supplemental act provided that slaves from any State, hired out or employed in the District after April 16, 1862, should be free.)

CHAP. CXI.—*An Act to secure Freedom to all Persons within the Territories of the United States.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*—That from and after the passage of this act there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

CHAP. XL.—*Prohibits the Army from Catching Slaves.*—Enacting a new Article of War, declaring that "all officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

CHAP. XCVI.—*Representatives to Hayti and Liberia.*—The President is authorized to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, each of whom shall be accredited as Commissioner and Consul-General, and have the salary provided for such officers elsewhere.

CHAP. CXCVII.—*Disposal of Africans taken from Slave Ships.*—The President is authorized to contract with some government in the West Indies or other tropical country, to receive for not more than five years at one time, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of United States armed vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, and with comfortable clothing and shelter, and to employ them, at wages, under such regulations as shall be agreed upon.

CHAP. CXX.—*The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Act.*—Nearly 200 eminent capitalists and five special commissioners are incorporated as the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to "locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph, with the appurtenances, from a point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River, in the Territory of Nebraska, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory." The capital stock is 100,000 shares of $1,000 each, not more than 200 shares to be held by one person. The corporators named constitute a Board of Commissioners, and 25 are a quorum for business, on organizing by electing President, Secretary and Treasurer and opening books of subscription; when 2,000 shares are subscribed for, and $10 per share paid, a time shall be named for the first meeting of subscribers, and advertised for 30 days; at that meeting, 13 directors are to be elected by the stockholders (who can vote in person or by proxy), and when so elected, the directors assume all authority, the powers of the first Commissioners ceasing. The President of the United States appoints two additional directors on the part of the Government, these two not to be stockholders; every elected director must own five shares or more—all to hold office for three years. The directors shall elect President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary. The stockholders are to make by-laws and rules; the directors appoint engineers, agents and subordinates; a majority of the directors make a quorum; annual meetings of stockholders are to be held.—2. Right of way over public lands and power to take materials for 200 feet on each side of the road is granted, with right of land for depots, switches, etc.; Indian titles interfering, to be extinguished as soon as may be.—3. There is granted to the company every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad, on the line thereof, and within the limits of ten miles on each side, not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a preemption or homestead claim may not have attached, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed: *Provided*, That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation of this act; but where the same shall contain timber, the timber thereon is granted to said company.. And all such lands, so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company.—4. When 40 miles of road and telegraph shall have been completed, patents shall issue conveying the right and title to said lands to said company, on each side of the road as far as the same is completed, to the amount aforesaid; and patents shall in like manner issue as each forty miles of said railroad and telegraph line are completed.—5. When 40 miles are finished, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue to said company bonds of the United States of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, bearing six per cent. interest (payable semi-annually), which interest may be paid in United States treasury notes or any other money or currency which the United States have or shall declare lawful money and a legal tender, to the amount of sixteen bonds per mile for each section of forty miles; and to secure the repayment to the United States, all such bonds constitute a first mortgage in favor of the United States.—6. These bonds are granted on condition that the company pay their bonds at maturity, keep the road and telegraph in repair, transport mails, troops, war material and public stores when required, at fair compensation, which shall be no more than paid by private parties—

Government to have preference of accommodation.—7. The company shall file their assent to the act within one year, and complete the road before July 1st, 1874; the general route shall be fixed within two years, and then all lands within fifteen miles of the route shall be withdrawn from preëmption, private entry and sale.—8, 9. The Leavenworth and Western Railroad Company of Kansas are authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas, to connect with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, to one hundredth meridian of longitude, upon the same terms and conditions as provided for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and to meet and connect with the same at the meridian aforesaid; and said railroad through Kansas shall be so located, that the several roads from Missouri and Iowa, authorized to connect with the same, can make connection within the limits prescribed in this act, provided the same can be done without deviating from the general direction of the whole line to the Pacific coast. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California are authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Pacific coast, at or near San Francisco, or the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, to the eastern boundary of California, upon the same terms and conditions, to meet and connect with the main railroad and telegraph line on the eastern boundary of California.—10. The Kansas Company shall complete 100 miles of road in two years, and 100 miles a year thereafter; the California Company fifty miles in two years, and fifty miles a year thereafter; and after either or both companies have finished their own roads, they may unite on equal terms in the construction of the main line. The same is permitted to the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, so far as to assist the Kansas Company to construct the Leavenworth branch. If the main company complete their road to the California line before the California part is done, they may keep on in that State till they meet the other road; and in like manner the Californians may continue to build eastward in Nevada if they first reach the line.—11. For 150 miles in the Rocky Mountains and 150 miles in the Sierra Nevada, the Government aid (bonds) shall be treble the amount for other sections, and may issue on the completion of each twenty miles; between the two points, that is through Utah and Nevada, the aid shall be double, issuing upon each twenty miles.—12. The track is to be of uniform width or guage, to be determined by the President of the United States; grades and curves not to exceed the maximum on the Baltimore and Ohio road; the main road and all branches to be operated as one continuous line.—13. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Company may extend their road *via* Atchison, to unite with the road through Kansas; and the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company may construct their road from Leavenworth to unite with the road through Kansas.—14. The Union Company is required to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States, upon the most direct and practicable route, so as to form a connection with the lines of said company at some point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude aforesaid, upon the same terms and conditions as for the construction of the railroad and telegraph first mentioned; and they shall complete one hundred miles in two years after filing their assent, and at the rate of one hundred miles per year thereafter. And whenever there shall be a line of railroad completed through Minnesota or Iowa to Sioux City, then the Pacific Railroad Company is required to construct a railroad and telegraph from Sioux City upon the most direct and practicable route to connect with the branch railroad herein mentioned, or with the Pacific Railroad, said point to be fixed by the President of the United States, on the same terms and conditions at the rate of one hundred miles per year.—15. Any other railroad company shall have the right to connect their road with the road and branches provided for by this act, at such places and upon such just and equitable terms as the President of the United States may prescribe.—16. All the companies named in this act, or any two or more of them, may consolidate into one.—17. If they fail to comply with agreements, Congress may do the work and apply the revenues of the roads to the repayment of the expense. If there is not a continuous railroad ready for use from the Missouri to the Sacramento by July 1, 1876, everything is forfeited to the United States. Of the bonds to be issued for the main line, 15 per cent. shall be reserved until all is finished; for the branches, 25 per cent. is so reserved.—18. When net earnings shall exceed 10 per cent. upon the cost of the railroad and telegraph, Congress may reduce the rates of fare, if they are unreasonable.—Sec. 19 provides for agreement with the Pacific and Overland Telegraph Companies to extend their wires along the road.—Sec. 20, and last, prescribes the form of annual report to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act to secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a preëmption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to preëmption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed:

Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry; or, if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death; shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preëmption rights: *And provided further*, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a preëmption right prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: *Provided, further*, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, or for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorised by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act, from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years,

and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting preemption rights.

CHAP. CXXX.—*Lands for Colleges.*—Public lands (not mineral), not exceeding 30,000 for each senator and representative in Congress, are apportioned to the several States; the proceeds of the sale of such lands shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent.; and the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. The conditions annexed are: 1. If the fund invested becomes diminished, the State shall make up the deficiency, the interest going to the support of colleges, save only ten per cent., which may go to purchase experimental farms. 2. No portion of the fund to go for buildings. 3. A State claiming the benefit of this act shall establish a college within five years; if not, the grant ceases, and the State refunds sale money and title. 4. Annual reports of progress to be made. 5, 6. No State in rebellion can enjoy this act. 7. No State shall enjoy the act unless it accept by vote of its legislature within two years.

CHAP. CLXX.—*Single Congressional Districts.*—Provides that members of Congress shall be elected in single districts of contiguous territory. A special provision excepted California for one election, and allowed Illinois to choose one member at large. Another act (March 4, 1863) increased the whole number of members of the House of Representatives to 241, assigning one each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, and Rhode Island.

CHAP. CLXXX.—*Anti-Bribery Law.*—Any member of Congress or officer of government who shall directly or indirectly receive or agree to receive any consideration for giving, procuring or aiding to procure any contract, office or place, are indictable for misdemeanor, and may be fined $10,000 and imprisoned two years. Contracts, etc., so tainted are void at the option of the President; the offending congressman or officer is disqualified from holding office afterward. Persons giving or offering bribes are subject to the same punishment, but are not politically disqualified. [Action suspended by a subsequent act until 1st Monday in January, 1863.]

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—*Hours and Wages in Navy Yards.*—The hours of labor and the rate of wages of the employés in the navy yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the commandants of the navy yards, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy.

CHAP. LXXII.—*Department of Agriculture.*—Establishes at the seat of government a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants. The chief officer is a Commissioner of Agriculture, whose duty is to acquire and preserve in his department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office), by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means; to collect new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report in writing. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. And said Commissioner may send and receive through the mails, free of charge, all communications and other matter pertaining to the business of his Department, not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*Reducing Expense of Survey and Sale of Public Lands.*—The commissioner of the Land Office is to fix the price of surveying per mile, and patents are not to issue until the cost of survey and platting is paid to the United States. Utah and Colorado were made one district, and Nevada was put with California; the President was authorized to discontinue land offices; salaries of registers and receivers were fixed at $500 per year with present fees and commissions paid by claimants, and an additional fee of $5 to $10 for donation lands. The right of preemption was extended to California.

CHAP. XCIII.—*To prevent and punish Frauds by Officers making Contracts for the Government.*—The Secretaries of War, Navy and the Interior, shall cause every contract made by them on behalf of the Government or by officers under them, to be reduced to writing, and signed by the contracting parties, a copy of which shall be filed by the officer making and signing the said contract in the "Returns Office" of the Department of the Interior, within thirty days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by persons to obtain the same, as also a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals. The officer shall also swear as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the copy of contract hereto an-

nexed is an exact copy of a contract made by me personally with ———; that I made the same fairly without any benefit or advantage to myself, or allowing any such benefit or advantage corruptly to the said ———, or any other person; and that the papers accompanying include all those relating to the said contract, as required by the statute in such case made and provided." False swearing to be punished as perjury.

CHAP. CXXVI.—*To punish Polygamy.*—Every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. This section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been annulled or pronounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court on the ground of the nullity of the marriage contract. The second section annuls and disapproves such laws of Utah as support and countenance bigamy.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*Oath of Office.*—Every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God." False swearing is punishable as perjury.

CHAP. LIX.—*Mint in Colorado.*—Establishes a branch of the United States Mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, for coining gold only, and to be a depositary for public money, to be under the direction of the Director to the Mint at Philadelphia.

CHAP. III.—*Courts-martial.*—In time of war, the commander of a division or separate brigade may appoint general courts-martial, and confirm, execute, pardon, and mitigate their sentences, as allowed and restrained in the 65th and 89th articles of war; but sentences of such courts extending to loss of life or dismission of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the general commanding the army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs.

CHAP. IV.—*Allotment Certificates.*—Authorizes the President to appoint commissioners from each State to procure certified allotments of volunteers from such State, those allotments being payable in drafts at New York to the order of whomsoever they are made.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

1. To promote efficiency in the Navy by retiring officers 45 years on the register, or 62 years old; restoring others to the active list, and granting "medals of honor."

8. To return dead letters to the writers, save where the contents are clearly worthless; all valuable letters to be charged treble and all others double postage.

15. Authorizing the President to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines when public safety requires it.

17. Striking from the pension rolls all in arms against the Union.

23. Purchasing cotton and tobacco seed for general distribution.

27. Prohibiting the Coolie trade in American vessels. (Vessels forfeited, and owners fined.)

88. Providing for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia.

140. To carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for suppressing the slave trade. Certain judges and arbitrators to be appointed on the part of the United States; one at New York; one at Sierra Leone; and one at the Cape of Good Hope.

148. Establishes National Arsenals at Columbus, O., Indianapolis and Rock Island.

178. Adds to Nevada all the territory between longitude 38° and 39°, and latitude 42° and the northern line of New Mexico.

188. Felony, three years in prison, and $1,000 fine for passing postage stamps that have been used and cancelled.

201. A general law for calling out militia, amending the Act of 1795. As this business is done mostly under State laws, the Act here noticed is practically inoperative.

205. Requires the commanders of American vessels sailing to foreign ports and persons prosecuting claims, to take the oath of allegiance.

NOTE.—A great proportion of the Laws of this session, besides the usual matters of local consequence, were revenue acts, extra appropriations, regulations for the army and navy, etc., which have had wide publicity, and are or should be well understood. Our synopsis is confined to laws of permanent interest.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

No. 25. That whenever military operations may require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field or de-

partment, the President may assign the command of the forces in such field or department without regard to seniority of rank.

No. 26. That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

No. 27. A premium of two dollars shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier for each accepted recruit for the regular army he may bring to the rendezvous. And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

No. 52. A medal of honor to be prepared for the President to distribute to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action or other soldier-like qualities.

No. 53. Requires the advertising in a daily paper at Washington, once in each week, of contracts solicited or proposed in each of the Departments.

No. 68. Explanations of the Confiscation Act. It shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof; nor to include any member of a State legislature, or judge of any State court, who has not in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

THE COST OF WAR.

Actual and estimated Expenditures for three years of War.

Expenses.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
War Department	$394,368,407 36	$747,359,328 98	$738,829,146 80	$1,880,557,383 14
Navy Department	42,674,569 09	82,177,510 77	68,257,255 01	193,109,335 47
Civil List	21,408,491 16	52,811,543 23	25,081,510 08	79,301,544 47
Pensions and Indians	5,102,965 50	5,982,906 43	10,346,577 01	19,432,468 94
Interest on Debt	13,190,324 45	25,014,533 07	33,513,860 50	71,718,717 02
On Loans and Debt	96,096,922 09	95,212,456 14	19,384,804 16	210,694,182 39
Balance undrawn	13,043,546 81	.....	200,000,000 00	413,043,546 81
Total Expenses	$583,885,247 06	*$786,558,777 62	$1,095,413,183 56	$2,467,857,206 24

Actual and estimated Receipts.

Receipts.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total.
Customs	$49,056,397 62	$66,041,736 59	$70,000,000 00	$187,098,134 21
Public Lands	152,208 77	83,724 16	25,000 00	265,927 93
Direct Tax	1,796,331 73	11,620,717 99	.....	13,416,049 72
Internal Revenue	.....	86,456,308 73	150,000,000 00	236,456,308 73
Balances on hand	2,237,065 80	13,043,546 81	250,000,000 00	265,300,612 61
Miscellaneous	931,737 64	2,244,316 32	3,000,000 00	6,176,108 96
From Loans	529,692,460 50	606,083,432 08	622,388,183 56	1,760,144,076 08
Total Receipts	$583,885,247 06	$786,558,777 62	$1,095,413,183 56	$2,467,857,206 24

* An estimated surplus of $900,000,000 not included in this total.

Schedule of Pensions in Army and Navy.

In the Army.	Per month.
Lieutenant-Colonel and higher	$30 00
Major	25 00
Captain	20 00
1st Lieutenant	17 00
2d "	15 00
Non-Commiss. Officers, Music and Privates.	8 00
In the Naval Service.	
Captain, Commander, Surgeon, Paymaster and Chief Engineer, ranking with Commander, Lieut. Com'g and Master Com'g.	30 00
Lieutenant, Surgeon, Paymaster and Chief Engineer, ranking with Lieutenant, and Passed Assistant Surgeon	25 00
Prof. Mathematics, Master, Assist. Surgeon, Assist. Paymaster and Chaplain	20 00
First Assist. Engineers and Pilots	15 00
Passed Midshipman, Midshipman, Captain's and Paymaster's Clerk, 2d and 3d Assist. Engineers, Master's Mate, and all Warrant Officers	10 00
Petty Officers and others	8 00

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW.—In case of death, the widow, or children under 16 years of age, have the same pensions, during the widow's life, or in case of children, till they are 16 years old. In case of no widow or children, a mother depending upon deceased for support has the pension; but a woman cannot receive pension for husband and son both. An orphan sister or sisters under 16 may have the pension, where there is neither wife, child, nor mother, pension to cease when the sister is 16 years old; but such orphans can have but one pension at a time. No pension can be paid to disloyal persons. Pensions commence on the day of discharge, if application be filed within a year; if not within a year, to begin at the date of filing such application. The fees of pension agents and attorneys for making out all necessary papers for a claim and forwarding them to the Pension Office, shall not exceed five dollars; where extra testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, not more than one dollar and fifty cents for each affidavit; no charge for surgeons' affidavits. For demanding or taking greater compensation, prosecuting a claim for a percentage, or withholding anything due to a claimant, the agent is subject to fine and imprisonment. The Commissioner of Pensions, on application made to him in person or by letter by any claimants or applicants for pension, bounty, or other allowance required by law to be adjusted and paid by the Pension Office, *shall furnish such claimants*, free of all expense or charge to them, all such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim; and in case such claim is prosecuted by an agent or attorney of such claimant or applicant, on the issue of a certificate of pension or the granting of a bounty or allowance, the Commissioner of Pensions shall forthwith notify the applicant or claimant that such certificate has been issued or allowance made, and the amount thereof.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OR TAX BILL.

"AN Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," creates the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue with a salary of $4,000 per annum, who is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with preparing all the instructions, regulations, directions, forms, blanks, etc., pertaining to the assessment and collection of the duties provided for by this act. The President is directed to divide the States and Territories into convenient collection districts, not exceeding in number, in any State, the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled in Congress. Each district is to have one Collector and one Assessor, to be appointed by the President and Senate. Each Assessor to divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts and appoint an Assistant Assessor for each subdivision. The Assessor receives $3 per day for certain services and $5 for certain other services, and $1 per hundred names of parties assessed. The Assistant Assessors receive $3 per day and $1 per hundred names of parties assessed. The Collector receives 4 per cent. on the first $100,000 collected, and 2 per cent. on the excess of $100,000 dollars; but his gross commissions shall not exceed $10,000, out of which he must pay such Deputies as he may require for his assistance and all other expenses except stationery and advertising. The processes for assessing and collecting the taxes are summary, but too extensive and minute for insertion in this work. The design of the act is evidently to tax, in one way or another, all kinds of trades, business, and occupations. In the first place, the act provides as follows for

Licenses.

Apothecaries	$10 00
Auctioneers	50 00
Bankers	100 00
Brewers	50 00
Do. who make less than 500 bbls. per annum	25 00
Billiard-rooms (public), for each table	5 00
Bowling-alleys, for each alley	5 00
Brokers, in money, stocks, etc	50 00
Do. Commercial (who buy and sell for others)	50 00
Do. Land warrant	25 00
Do. Cattle	10 00
Circuses	50 00
Claim Agents	10 00
Coal Oil Distillers	50 00
Confectioners	10 00
Dentists	10 00
Distillers of spirituous liquors	50 00
Do. do. making less than 200 bbls. per an.	25 00
Do. of apples and peaches, making less than 150 bbls. per an	12 50
Do. do making more than 150 bbls. per an.	50 00
Eating Houses	10 00
Public exhibitions not otherwise provided for	10 00
Horsedealers	10 00
Hotels, 1st class, renting for $10,000 and upward	200 00
Do. 2d " " $5,000 & less than 10,000	100 00
Do. 3d " " 2,500 " 5,000	75 00
Do. 4th " " 1,000 " 2,500	50 00
Do. 5th " " 500 " 1,000	25 00
Do. 6th " " 200 " 500	15 00
Do. 7th " " 100 " 200	10 00
Do. 8th class, renting less than $100	5 00
Steamers and vessels carrying passengers	25 00
Jugglers	20 00
Lawyers	10 00
Livery stable keepers	10 00
Manufacturers	10 00
Patent agents	10 00
Pawnbrokers	50 00
Peddlers travelling with more than two horses	20 00
Do. " " two horses	15 00
Do. " " one horse	10 00
Do. " on foot	5 00
Do. of jewelry	25 00
Do. who sell dry goods at wholesale	50 00
Photographers, when rec'ts do not exceed $500 p. an.	10 00
Do. " " are over $500 & un. 1,000	15 00
Do. " " " 1,000	25 00
Physicians	$10 00
Rectifiers, for every 500 bbls	25 00
Retail dealers	10 00
Do. do. in liquors	20 00
Soapmakers	10 00
Surgeons	10 00
Tallow chandlers	10 00
Theatres	100 00
Tobacconists	10 00
Wholesale dealers	20 00
Wholesale liquor dealers	100 00

Retail dealers, except liquor dealers, are not required to take out a license when their gross receipts do not exceed $1,000 per annum, and manufacturers are not required to take license when their annual products do not exceed $1,000 per annum. Wholesale dealers, except liquor dealers, may sell at retail under a wholesale license.

Specific Duties.

	$ c. m.
Ale, Beer, Lager Beer and Porter, per bbl. of 31 gls.	1 00 0
Barytes, sulphate of, per 100 lbs	10 0
Benzine or Benzole, per gal	10 0
Billiard tables for private use, each	10 00 0
Calves, slaughtered, per head	5 0
Cards, playing, worth not more than 15cts. per pk.	1 0
Do. do. over 15 and not over 25 "	2 0
Do. do. " 25 " 30 "	3 0
Do. do. " 30 " 36 "	4 0
Do. do. " 36 cts	5 0
Carriages, 1 horse, worth with harness $75 or over	1 00 0
Do. 2 horses, worth 75 and not over 200	2 00 0
Do. " " 200 " 600	5 00 0
Do. " " over 600	10 00 0
Canals, ground, and all imitations thereof, per lb	1 0
Cattle, slaughtered, each	20 0
Cement, liquid, made wholly or in pt of gum, per gl	25 0
Chocolate, prepared, per lb	1 0
Cigars, worth not over $5 per m., per m	1 50 0
Do. " over 5 and not over 10	2 00 0
Do. " " 10 " 20	3 50 0
Do. " " 20	5 50 0
Clock movements, to run one day each	5 0
Do. do. " more than one day each	10 0
Cloves, ground, and all imitations thereof, per lb.	1 0
Coal, all mineral, except pea and dust coal, per ton	3 5
Cocoa, prepared, per lb	1 0
Coffee, ground, and all imitations thereof, per lb.	1 0
Confectionery, made wholly or in pt of sugar "	1 0
Cotton, per lb	5
Deerskins, dressed or smoked, per lb	2 0
Gas, illuminating, when product does not exceed 500,000 per month, per 1000 cubic feet	5 0
Gas, when above 500,000 and not exceed. 5,000,000	10 0
Do. " " 5,000,000	15 0
Gelatine, in solid state, per lb	5
Ginger, ground, and all imitations thereof, per lb.	1 0
Glue, in liquid form, per gall	25 0
Do. in solid state, per lb	5
Gunpowder, worth not over 15 cts. per lb	5
Do. " 15 cts. and not over 30 per lb.	1 0
Do. " more than 30 cts. per lb	5 0
Hogs, slaughtered (over six months old), each	10 0
Iron, railroad, advanced beyond slabs, blooms or loops, and not beyond bars or rods; band, hoop and sheet, not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, and plate not less than one-eighth inch in thickness, per ton	1 50 0
Do. railroad, rerolled, per ton	15 0
Do. band, hoop or sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, and plate less than one-eighth inch thick, per ton	2 00 0
Do. cast, used for bridges, buildings and other permanent structures, per ton	1 00 0
Do. cast, stoves and hollow ware, per ton	1 00 0
Lead, white, per 100 lbs	25 0
Leather, hemlock and oak tanned, per lb	1 0
Do. damaged, harness and rough, made from hides imported east of Cape of Good Hope, offal, per lb	5
Do. enamelled and patent, per square foot	5
Do. " skirting " "	1 5
Do. harness, rough sole, and all other hemlock tanned, per lb	7
Do. oil dressed, per lb	2 0
Do. patent japanned split (dasher leather), per square foot	4

Leather, tanned calf skins, each	$0 6 0
Do. upper, finished or curried, except calf skins, made from leather tanned in the interest of parties furnishing or carrying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, per lb.	1 0
Legacies, to parent or child, brother or sister, for each and every $100	75 0
Do. to nephew or niece, per $100	1 50 0
Do. to uncle, aunt, or cousin, per $100	3 00 0
Do. to gt uncle or aunt, or 2d cousin, pr $100	4 00 0
Do. more remote relationship, per $100	5 00 0
Mustard, ground, per lb.	1 0
Nails, cut, and spikes, per ton	2 00 0
Naptha, per gallon	10 0
Oil, lard, and all animal oils, except whale, linseed and all vegetable, per gallon	2 0
Oils, illuminating, refined, distilled from coal, peat, petroleum or rock, or other bituminous substances, per gallon	10 0
Oils, distilled exclusively from coal, per gallon	8 0
Oxide of zinc, per 100 lbs.	25 0
Passports, to travel in foreign countries, each	3 00 0
Patent medicines, or proprietary medicines, for each box, bottle or parcel, the retail price of which does not exceed 25 cents.	1 0
Do. exceeding 25cts. and not exceeding 50cts.	2 0
Do. " 50 " " 75cts.	3 0
Do. " 75 " " $1	4 0
Do. for every additional 50cts. or fraction thereof	2 0
Pepper and pimenta, ground, and imitations, p. lb.	1 0
Perfumery and cosmetics, same as patent or proprietary medicines.	
Plate, gold, kept for use, per oz. Troy	50 0
Do. silver, " above 40 oz., per oz.	3 0
Saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, per lb.	5
Salt, per 100 lbs.	4 0
Screws of wood, per lb.	1 5
Sheep, slaughtered, per head	5 0
Snuff, manufactured of tobacco, per lb.	90 0
Soap, Castile, etc., valued not above 3½ cts. per lb.	1
Do. above " "	5
Soap, cream and fancy, per lb.	2 0
Spirits, distilled, per gallon	20 0
Starch, corn and wheat, per lb. 1½ mills.	
Do. potatoe, per lb.	1
Do. made of rice or any other materials.	4
Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than a quarter of an inch thick, valued at 7 cents per lb. or less, per ton	4 00 0
Do. valued at above 7 cts. and not above 11 cts. per lb., per ton	8 00 0
Do. valued at above 11 cts. per lb., per ton	10 00 0
Sugar, refined, or made from molasses or melado, per lb.	2
Do. brown, Muscovado, or clarified, produced directly from sugar cane, per lb.	2 0
Tobacco, chewing, worth not more than 30 cts. pr lb	10 0
Do. do. worth more than 30 cts. per lb.	15 0
Tobacco, smoking, prepared with stems in, per lb	5 0
Do. do. made exclusively of stems	2 0
Wines made from grapes, per gallon	5 0
Yacht, worth over $800 and under 1000	10 00 0
Do. each additional $1000 in value	10 00 0
Zinc, oxide of, per 100 lbs.	25 0

Stamp Duties

Are imposed by this act as follows:

Agreement or contract not otherwise provided for	$0 5
Check or draft at sight exceeding $20	0 2
Bill of exchange (inland), draft or promissory note not payable at sight for $20 and not exceed. 100.	0 5
Do. exceeding $100 and not exceeding $200	0 10
Do. " 200 " " 350	0 15
Do. " 350 " " 500	0 20
Do. " 500 " " 750	0 30
Do. " 750 " " 1000	0 40
Do. " 1000 " " 1500	0 60
Do. " 1500 " " 2500	1 00
Do. " 2500 " " 5000	1 50
Do. for every $2500 or frac. thereof ex. 5000	1 00
Bills of exchange (foreign), when drawn singly, same rates as inland; when drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set for $150	0 3
Do. above $150 and not above 250	0 5
Do. " 250 " " 500	0 10
Do. " 500 " " 1000	0 15
Do. " 1000 " " 1500	0 20
Do. " 1500 " " 2250	0 30
Bills of ex. abv $2250 and not above 3000	$0 35
Do. " 3000 " " 5000	0 70
Do. " 5000 " " 7500	1 05
Do. for every additional $2500, or part thereof	0 35
Bill of lading	0 10
Express Companies' receipts when freight is not above 25 cents	0 1
Do. when freight is over 25 cts. and not over $1	0 2
Do. when one or more packages sent to same person and freight exceeds $1	0 5
Bond of indemnity	0 50
Do. not otherwise provided for	0 25
Certificate of stock in any corporation	0 25
Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memo. showing an interest in property amounting to $10 and not exceeding 50	0 10
Do. exceeding $50	0 25
Certificate of damages	0 25
Certificate of deposit not exceeding $100	0 2
Do. do. exceeding 100	0 5
Certificate of any other description	0 10
Charter party contract, where tonnage of vessel does not exceed 300 tons	3 00
Do. exceeding 300 tons and not above 600 tons	5 00
Do. " 600 tons	10 00
Contract—broker's memo. of sale	0 10
Conveyance—deed or instrument conveying realty when value exceeds $100 and not above 500	0 50
Do. above 500 " " 1000	1 00
Do. " 1000 " " 2500	2 00
Do. " 2500 " " 5000	5 00
Do. " 5000 " " 10000	10 00
Do. " 10000 " " 20000	20 00
Do. for every additional 10,000 or part thereof	20 00
Dispatch, telegraphic, when first 10 words do not exceed 20 cents	0 1
Do. when first 10 words exceed 20 cents	0 2
Entry of goods at Custom House val. not above $100	0 25
Do. above $100 and not above 500	0 50
Do. " 500	1 00
Entry for withdrawal from bonded warehouse	0 50
Insurance (life) policy not exceeding $1000	0 25
Do. exceeding $1000 and not above 5000	0 50
Do. " 5000	1 00
Insurance (marine, inland, and fire), each policy	0 25
Lease of any land or tenement not exceeding 3 yrs.	0 50
Do. do. do. exceeding 3 yrs.	1 00
Manifest for Custom House entry or clearance for a foreign port, when tonnage is not above 300 tns.	1 00
Do. above 300 tons and not above 600 tons	2 00
Do. above 600 tons	5 00
Mortgage on real or personal prop'ty for $500 or less	0 50
Do. exceeding $500 and not above 1000	1 00
Do. " 1000 " " 2500	2 00
Do. " 2500 " " 5000	5 00
Do. " 5000 " " 10000	10 00
Do. " 10000 " " 20000	15 00
Do. for every additional 10,000 or part thereof	10 00
Passage ticket to foreign port, fare less than $30	0 50
Do. do. do. exceeding 30	1 00
Power of attorney for sale of stock, bonds or scrip	0 25
Do. do. or proxy to vote in any incorporated company	0 10
Do. do. to receive and collect rent	0 25
Do. do. to sell, or lease, or real real estate and for purposes not otherwise provided for	1 00
Probate of will or letters of administration where the estate does not exceed $2500	0 50
Do. exceeding $2500 and not above 5000	1 00
Do. " 5000 " " 20000	2 00
Do. " 20000 " " 50000	5 00
Do. " 50000 " " 100000	10 00
Do. " 100000 " " 150000	20 00
Do. for every additional $50,000 or part thereof	10 00
Protest of note, bill of exchange, etc.	0 25
Writ by which suit is commenced in any court of record	0 50

Ad Valorem Duties.

Advertisements, on gross receipts for	3 per cent.
Auction sales, one-tenth of	1 "
Binders' boards	3 "
Bridges, on gross receipts for tolls	3 "
Calf skins, American patent	5 "
Candles	3 "
Cloths, and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics before being dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner	3 "

Diamonds, emeralds and other jewelry	3 pr cent.
Dividends of banks, trust companies, savings institutions and insurance companies	3 "
Ferry boats, on gross receipts	1½ "
Furs, when made up or manufactured	3 "
Goat skins, carried, manufactured, or finished	4 "
Hog and horse skins, tanned and dressed	4 "
Hose, conducting, of all kinds	3 "
Insurance companies, upon gross receipts for premiums and assessments	1 "
Interest on railroad bonds	3 "
Kid and morocco skins	4 "
Manufactures of bone, brass, bristles, cotton, copper, flax, glass, gold, gutta percha, hemp, horn, India rubber, iron, ivory, jute, lead, leather, paper, pottery ware, silk, silver, steel, tin, willow, wood, wool, worsted, zinc, and all manufactures of other materials not in this act otherwise provided for.	3 "
Paints and painters' colors	5 "
Paper of all descriptions	3 "
Parasols and umbrellas	5 "
Pasteboard	3 "
Pickles	5 "
Pins	5 "
Preserved fruits and meats in air-tight packag's	5 "
Do. fish and shell-fish	5 "
Railroads, on gross rec'ts for carrying passengers	3 "
Do. horse " " "	1½ "
Sheepskins	4 "
Steamboats, on gross rec'ts for carry'g passengers	3 "
Varnish	5 "

Income Tax.

Income when exceeding $800 per an. and not exceeding $10,000	3 "
Do. when exceeding $10,000 per annum	5 "
Do. when derived from property in the U.S. owned by any citizen residing abroad	5 "
Do. from interest on securities of the U.S.	1½ "

The first income tax is to be assessed in May, 1863, being the income for the year commencing January 1, 1862, and ending January 1, 1863.

Collection of Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.

Chap. XCVIII. enacts that in States and Territories where taxes cannot be peaceably collected, the said taxes shall be levied according to the assessed valuation next previous to January 1861, and a penalty equal to 50 per cent. of the tax shall be added. The President to designate by July 1, 1863, what sections were in rebellion. [His proclamation declares such to be the fact in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except thirty-nine West Virginia counties.] By this proclamation the taxes and penalty became a lien upon the lands assessed. Owners may pay within 60 days after Commissioners have fixed the amount, and by such payment discharge the lien. When taxes are not so paid, title reverts at once to the United States without reclamation. President and Senate appoint three Tax Commissioners for each State—salary $3,000 a year—give $50,000 bond for security—receive no pay until actually discharging duty. These Commissioners are to advertise and sell land for non-payment of tax—advertisement to be for four weeks, local notices to be posted; lands not sold for full tax, penalty, costs, etc., to be bid in for the United States; buyers to pay in gold and silver or legal paper of the Government; certificate of purchase will be evidence of title. Loyal owners, however, may redeem on taking oath of allegiance and paying tax, penalty, costs, and 15 per cent. interest from July 1, 1863. In case of absence, infancy, or mental disability, guardians may redeem property. Special provision is made for those who prove loyal conduct from the passage of this act, and that they were unable to pay the tax; such persons have a year of time. Appeals may be made to United States District Courts. Commissioners may lease to loyal men lands accruing to the Government, and regulate the manner of occupation, so as to insure employment and support for residents on the land. Or, instead of leasing, they may divide and sell such lands; and if a soldier or sailor of the Union buys, he may pay one quarter only, and have three years to pay the rest. Such lands may also be preempted by heads of families not owning other lands. The proceeds of sales go to the United States treasury; one-fourth then to go to the Governor of such State, after the insurrection is put down and a loyal State government is established, to reimburse loyal citizens, or for such purpose as the State may direct; another fourth shall be paid to such State to aid in colonizing free negroes. The remainder of the act specifies particularly the form of books, returns, etc.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF OF 1862.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Absynth	75 cts. ₱ gal.
Alabaia	35 ₱ ct.
Alabaster	30 "
Ale in bottles	30 cts. ₱ gal.
Ale otherwise	20 " "
Alum	60 cts. ₱ 100 lbs.
Anchors	$2 " "
Anchovies	30 ₱ ct.
Animals	free.
Antimony	10 ₱ ct.
Anvils	$2.25 ₱ 100 lbs.
Aquafortis	10 ₱ ct.
Argol	6 cts. ₱ lb.
Arms, fire and side	35 ₱ ct.
Artificial feath'rs & flow'rs	40 "
Axes, adzes	35 "
Axletrees	2½ cts. ₱ lb.
Bacon and hams	2 " "
Bagging	2¼ @ 3 " "
Bags, carpet, woollen and leather	35 ₱ ct.
Balmoral skirts	18 cts. ₱ lb. & 30 "
Bark, Peruvian	20 ₱ ct.
Barley	15 cts. ₱ bush.
Bay rum	60 cts. ₱ gal.
Beeswax	20 ₱ ct.
Bells and fixtures	35 "
Binding	35 "
Black lead	$10 ₱ ton.
Blacking	30 ₱ ct.
Blankets, value 28 cts. ₱ lb. 6 cts. ₱ lb. and 15	"
Blankets, 28 to 40 cts. ₱ lb. 6 cts. ₱ lb. and 30	"
Blankets, above 40 cts. ₱ lb. 12 cts. ₱ lb. and 25	"
Bleaching powd's. 30 cts. ₱ 100 lb.	
Bonnets	40 ₱ ct.
Bone, manufactures of	35 "
Boots, india rubber	40 "
Books, magazines, newsp.	20 "
Brandy, first proof	$1.50 ₱ gal.
Brass, bar, pig, old	15 ₱ ct.
Brass, plate, wire, etc.	35 "
Brick, fire and other	20 "
Brimstone	$3 @ $6 ₱ ton.
Britannia ware	35 ₱ ct.
Brooms	35 "
Brushes	35 "
Bunting	35 "
Buttons (silk 40 per ct.)	35 "
Butter	4 cts. ₱ lb.
Butts and hinges	2 " "
Cabinet ware	35 ₱ ct.
Candles, tallow	2½ cts. ₱ lb.
Candles, sperm and wax	8 "
Candles, stearine and adamantine	5 cts. "
Carbonate of soda	1 ct. ₱ lb.
Carpets, ov. $1.25 p. yd.	55c. ₱ sq. y.
Do. under $1.25	" 45 " "
Do. Bruss. & tap. Br.	33 " "
Do. treble, ingrain and worsted	28 " "
Do. drugg't, felt, print.	20 " "
Do. hemp or jute	6 " "
Do. not specified	35 ₱ ct.
Carriages and parts of	35 "
Cedar, manufactures of	35 "
Chains	1¾ @ 3 cts. ₱ lb.
Do. un. No. 9 wire gauge	35 ₱ ct.
Chain cables	$2 ₱ 100 lbs.
Cheese	4 cts. ₱ lb.
Chicory	2 " "
Chinaware	35 @ 40 ₱ ct.
Chloride of lime	30 cts. ₱ 100 lbs.
Chocolate	7 cts. ₱ lb.
Clocks and parts	35 ₱ ct.
Cloths, wool'n	18 cts. ₱ lb. & 30 "
Do. over $1 per sq. yard	18 cts. ₱ lb. & 35 ₱ ct.
Do. hair and grass	30 "
Clothing, woollen, ready made	18 cts. ₱ lb. & 30 "
Do. not wool, r'dy made	35 "
Coal, bituminous	$1.10 ₱ ton.
Coal, all other	60 cts. "

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Cocoa, 3 cts. ℔ lb. shells..2 cts. ℔ lb.	
Cocoa, prepared.....9 " "	
Coffee .....5 " "	
Coffee, substitutes for ..3 " "	
Codfish.....50 cts. ℔ 100 lbs.	
Cologne water.....50 ℔ ct.	
Colors, water.....35 "	
Combs.....35 "	
Confectionery, colored..10 cts. ℔ lb.	
Confectionery, not col..6 " "	
Copper, pigs, bars.....2 " "	
Do. old.....1½ " "	
Do. braziers, in shells...30 ℔ ct.	
Do. manufactures of....55 "	
Do. sheathing .....3 cts. ℔ lb.	
Do. rods, bolts, nails....30 ℔ ct.	
Copper ore.....5 " "	
Copperas .....50 cts. ℔ 100 lbs.	
Copper, sulphate of.....20 ℔ ct.	
Coral, manufactured.....30 "	
Cordage, tarred .....2½ cts. ℔ lb.	
Do. untar'd, Manilla2½ " "	
Do. substan's us'd for .$15 ℔ ton.	
Cordials.....75 cts. ℔ gal.	
Corn fans.....35 ℔ ct.	
Corn, Indian.....10 cts. ℔ bush.	
Corn meal .....10 ℔ ct.	
Cotton.....½ ct. ℔ lb.	
Do. linen, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tambour-ed in the loom or otherwise by machinery or with the needle, or other process not otherwise provided .....35 ℔ ct.	
Cotton, linen, etc., mixed materials, manufac'res of, not otherwise provided for..35 ℔ ct.	
Cotton, all manufactures of, not bleached, color'd, stained, painted or printed, and *not over* 100 *threads* to s. in., counting the warp and fill'g and exceeding 5 oz. to sq. yard.....1-¼ cts. ℔ sq. yd.	
Cotton, do., bleached.1¾ " "	
Cotton, do., bleachd, colored, stained, etc..10℔ ct. & 2½c. "	
Cotton, do., not bleached, colored, etc., on finer & lighter goods, *not over* 140 *threads* to sq. in., etc .....2½ cts. ℔ "	
Cotton do., bleached ...5 cts "	
Do. do., bleached, colored, stained, etc..10 ℔ ct. & 3½c. "	
Cotton, do., not bleached, etc., *over* 140 *threads*, and *not over* 200 *threads* to sq. in., etc.....3½ cts. "	
Cotton, do., bleached..4½ cts. "	
Do. do., bleached, colored, stained, etc.10℔ ct. & 4½ cts. "	
Cotton, do., not bleached, etc., *over* 200 *threads* to s. in. 5cts. "	
Cotton, bleached .....5½ cts. "	
Do. color'd..10℔ ct. & 5½ cts. "	
Cotton goods not included in the above, plain woven, over 16 cts. ℔ sq. yd. (see§10).	
Cotton goods, composed of cotton bleach'd, unbleach'd, printed, and painted, or dyed, not otherwise provided for.....35 ℔ ct.	
Cotton shirts & drawers, wove or made on frames, composed wholly of cotton..30 "	
Cotton thread .....40 "	
Cottonades, ginghams, etc., not over 16 cts. per sq. yd., 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 30 "	
Crapes, silk .....40 "	
Crash, 30 cts. and under per sq. yd.....30 "	

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Crash over 30 cts. ℔ s. yd..35 ℔ ct.	
Crayons, pencils.....35 "	
Cream of Tartar .....10 cts. ℔ lb.	
Currants .....5 cts. ℔ lb.	
Dandelion root.....3 cts. ℔ lb.	
Dates.....2 cts. "	
Damasks, 30 cts. and under, per sq. yd.....30 ℔ ct.	
Do. over 30 cts. ℔ sq. yd.35 "	
Delaines, muslin, cashmere, and barege, wholly or in pt. of worsted, & on all goods of similar description, not over 40 cts. per sq. yd. 25 ℔ ct. and 2 cts. ℔ sq. yd.	
Delaines, colored, etc., not over 40cts. per sq. yd. 30 ℔ ct., and 2 cts. ℔ sq. yd.	
Dentifrice .....50 ℔ ct.	
Diamonds, not set .....5 "	
Diamonds, set.....25 "	
Dice, ivory or bone .....35 "	
Dolls of every descripdion.35 "	
Downs, of all kinds .....30 "	
Drawings .....20 "	
Drawers, Guernseys, wool or worsted .....35 "	
Drawers, silk, wove .....40 "	
Drawers, cotton, wove...30 "	
Drills and ducks, 30 cts. and under, per sq. yd .....30 "	
Drills above 30cts. ℔ s. yd..35 "	
Dutch & bronze metal, leaf.10 ℔ ct.	
Duck, Holland, English, Russia, half duck, and all other sail-duck.....30 "	
Dye woods, extracts and decoctions of .....10 "	
Earthenware, stone, or crockery ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped or cream-coil'd, com'n brown and stoneware..35 ℔ ct.	
Do. not ornamented, above the capacity of 10 galls..20 "	
Ebony, manufactures of..35 "	
Embroideries.....35 ℔ ct.	
Encaustic tiles.....35 ℔ ct.	
Engravings or plates, bound or unbound .....20 "	
Envelopes, paper .....35 "	
Essences, toilet .....50 "	
Fancy or perfum. shav. soaps, 2 cts. ℔ lb. & 50 ℔ ct.	
Feathers & flowers, artifi..40 "	
Feathers& downs for beds.30 "	
Felts or hat bodies of wool.25 ℔ ct.	
Felting or blankets for paper or printing machines..30 "	
Figs.....5 cts. ℔ lb.	
Filberts.....2 " "	
Files, rasps, or floats, all kinds .....35 ℔ ct. & 2 " "	
Fish, preserved in oil.....35 ℔ ct.	
Flannels valued at 3 cts. or less per sq. yd. .....30 "	
Do. above 30 cts. ℔ s. yd.35 "	
Do. colored, printed, or plaided, and composed in part of silk .....40 "	
Flax, unmanufactured..$15 ℔ ton.	
Flaxseed..16 cts. ℔ bush. of 52 lbs.	
Floor cloths, oiled, stamped, painted, or printed, 50 cts. or less ℔ sq. yd .....25 ℔ ct.	
Floor cloths, all others...35 "	
Fluid, burning .....50 cts. ℔ gal.	
Forge hammers.....2½ cts. ℔ lb.	
Frames for umbrellas ....35 ℔ ct.	
Fringes, wool.18 cts. ℔ lb. & 30 "	
Fringes, silk.....40 "	
Fruits preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, not otherwise provided for..35 ℔ ct.	
Fruits in their own juice..20 "	
Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided..10 "	
Furniture, coach & harness, brass, copper, iron, steel..55 "	
Furniture, calico or chintz.35 "	
Do. cabinet & household.35 "	
Furs, undres'd, on the skin10 "	
Furs, dressed.....15 "	
Fur, hats or caps of .....35 "	
Fur, hatters', dressed or undressed ....20 "	
Fur, manufactures of ....35 "	
Garden seeds.....30 "	
German silver.....35 "	
Gimps, cotton .....35 "	
Gin (first proof).....$1 ℔ gal.	
Ginger root .....5 cts. ℔ lb.	
Ginger, ground .....8 " "	
Ginger, preserved.....40 ℔ ct.	
Ginseng .....20 "	
Glass, rough plate, fluted or rolled, not exceed. 10x15 in. 75 cts. ℔ 100 sq. ft.	
Glass, above and not exceed. 16x24.....$1 ℔ 100 "	
Glass, do. not ex 24x30..$1.50 "	
Glass, all above.....$2 "	
Glass, cast polished pl'te, *silvered*, not over 10x15 in. ℔ sq. ft. 3 cts.	
Glass, above and not over 16x24 in.....℔ sq. ft. 5c.	
Glass, do. not ov. 24x30. " 8c.	
Glass, do. " 24x60. " 25c.	
Glass, all above ..... " 50c.	
Glass, cast polished plate, *silvered or look'g-glass pl'te* not over 10x15 in. ℔ sq. ft..4 cts.	
Glass, above, and not over 16x24 in .....℔ sq. ft. 6c.	
Glass, do. not ab.24x30. " 10c.	
Glass, do. " 24x60. " 35c.	
Glass, all above..... " 60c.	
Glass, cut, engraved, colored, painted, printed, stained, or gilded.....35 ℔ ct.	
Glass, plain, mold'd, or pres'd not cut, engrv'd, or painted 30 "	
Glass, porcelain and Bohemian .....35 "	
Gloves, of skins or leather 40 "	
Glue .....20 "	
Goats' skins, raw.....10 "	
Goats' skins, tanned .....25 "	
Gold, manufac'rs of, or of which gold is chief value, not provided for .....35 ℔ ct.	
Gold leaf, per package of 500 leaves .....$1.50.	
Grain and granulated tin. 20 ℔ ct.	
Grass bags .....25 "	
Grass cloth .....30 "	
Grass flats, braids or plaits 50 "	
Grass hats or bonnets ....40 "	
Grass, Sisal .....$15 ℔ ton.	
Grass, Sisal, Jute, all manufac's of, not provided 25 ℔ ct.	
Grindstones .....20 "	
Grindstones, unwrought .10 "	
Gunny bags .....25 "	
Guano..... free.	
Guns .....35 ℔ ct.	
Gunpowder, less than 20 cts. per lb. ..... 6cts ℔ lb.	
Do. 20 cts. pr lb. and over 20 ℔ ct. and 6 cts ℔ lb.	
Gutta percha, unmanfac'd 10 ℔ ct.	
Do. manufactures of .30 "	
Hair, uncleaned, unmanufactured, for weaving... free.	

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Hair, made up head-dresses 40	₰ ct
Hair, manufactur's of, not otherwise provided for. 35	"
Hair cloth, hair seatings ..30	"
Hair, curled, moss, seaweed, for beds 20	"
Hair, cleaned, unmanufactured, not provided for. 10	"
Hair, human, raw 20	"
Hair, cleaned, unmanfac'd 30	"
Hames, wood, ...35	"
Hams and bacon .....2 cts.	₰ lb.
Handkerch'fs, linen, value 30 cts. or under, pr sq. yd 30	₰ ct.
Handkerchiefs valce over 30 cts. per sq. yd. 35	"
Handkerchiefs, silk 40	"
Hangings, paper 35	"
Hardware, silver or brass plated, or covered, not otherwise provided 35	"
Harness and furniture....35	"
Hats, bonnets, hoods, of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, hair, whalebone, not provided 40	"
Hemp, unmanufactur'd $40	₰ ton.
Hemp, Manilla, and other hemps of India $25	"
Hemp, manufactures of, not provided for 25	₰ ct.
Herrings, pickled, salted $1	₰ bbl.
Hides, raw 10	₰ ct.
Hides, tanned 25	₰ ct.
Hoes 35	₰ ct.
Hollands, brown, value of 30 cts. or under, pr sq. yd. 30	"
Do. brown, over 30 cts. per sq. yd. 35	"
Hollow ware, glazed or tinned .....3 cts.	₰ lb.
Do. and vessels of cast iron, not provided .1½ cts.	₰ lb.
Hops 5	" "
Horn, manufactures of ...55	₰ ct
Horns and horn tips.....10	"
India-rubber and silk, manufact's of, or with other materials 50	"
Do. raw or unmanufe'd 10	"
Do. suspnd's, braces, web'g 35	"
Iron, manuf's of, or of which iron is of chief value, not otherwise provided for...35	"
Iron, bar, rolled, or hamm'd, comprising flats not less 1 inch or more than 7in. wide nor less than ¼ in. or more than 2 in. thek ; rounds, not less than ⅜ in. nor more 4 in. diameter ; squares not less than ½ in nor more than 4 in. square, valued over $50 per ton.....$18	₰ ton.
Iron, do., not over $50 pr in$17	"
Iron, bar, flats, less ¼ in. ; rounds less ⅜ inch, etc. $20	"
Iron, all rolled and ham'd, not provided for.....$25	"
Iron for railroads $13½	"
Iron, boiler or other plate $25	"
Iron tire for locomotives, or any parts thereof .2½ cts.	₰ lb.
Iron, in pigs $6	₰ ton
Iron vessels cast, not otherwise provided.....1 ct.	₰ lb.
Iron pipes, cast..75 cts.	₰ 100 lbs.
Iron castings, not provided 30	₰ ct.
Iron, old scrap $6	₰ ton.
Iron band and hoop $25	"
Iron, slit rod, for nails, nuts, horse shoes, not provi'd $25	"

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Iron, mall'ble and cast'gs, not provided .....3 cts.	₰ lb.
Iron, sheet, smooth, or polished 2½	" "
Iron, other sheet, not thin'r than No. 20 wire guage $23	₰ ton
Iron, sheet, thin'r than 30 not thinner than No. 25 ... $29	"
Iron, sheet, thin'r No. 25 $35	"
Iron, mill irons, mill cranks of wrought iron, wrought iron for ships, locomotives steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 lbs. or more.....1¾ cts.	₰ lb.
Iron, galvanized, or iron coated with metal.....2¼	"
Isinglass 30	₰ ct.
Ivory, manufactures of...35	"
Ivory, black 10	"
Japanned wares 40	"
Jellies, and all other similar preparations 35	"
Jet, and manufact's of, real or composition 35	₰ ct.
Jewelry 25	"
Jewelry, false, so called...25	"
Jute $15	₰ ton.
Jute yarns.....20	₰ ct.
Kerosene and coal oils 20 cts.	₰ gal.
Kettles, brass and copper 35	₰ ct.
Lace (except silk) made into wearing apparel $1.35	"
Lace, bobbinet 25	"
Lace shawls, if sewed 35	"
Lace bobbinet veils, cotton 35	"
Lace caps, collars, collaret's, pelerines, chemisettes, handkerchiefs, collars, capes, veils, cotton 35	₰ ct.
Laces, silk 40	"
Lamps 35	"
Lard .....2 cts.	₰ lb.
Lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist.....10	₰ ct.
Lead, manufactures of ...35	₰ ct.
Lead, in bars.....1½ cts.	₰ lb.
Lead, old.....1 ct.	"
Lead, in sheets.....2¼ cts.	"
Lead pipes.....2¼	" "
Lead ore $1	₰ 100 lbs.
Leather gloves and mitts..40	₰ ct.
Leather, manufactures of 35	"
Do. upper, exc. calf skins 25	"
Do. calf skins, tanned....30	"
Do patent, or japanned..35	"
Do. bend or sole 30	"
Leghorn hats or bonnets..40	"
Do. flats, braids, crowns, or plaits 30	"
Lemons, in bulk, in boxes, barrels or casks, ...20	"
Lime 10	"
Linens, brown or bleach'd, of 30 cts. or under, pr sq. yd. 30	"
Do. if over 30 cts. pr sq. yd. 35	"
Linseed .16 cts.	₰ bush. of 52 lbs.
Linseed cakes or meal....20	₰ ct.
Liqueurs.....75 cts.	₰ gal.
Liquors, spirit's not enum'd $50	₰ ct
Liquorice paste .....5 cts.	₰ lb.
Liquorice root.....1 ct.	"
Litharge .....2½ cts.	"
Locks and keys 35	₰ ct.
Mackerel.....$2	₰ bbl.
Mahogany, manufact'e of .35	₰ ct.
Malt 20	"
Maps and charts 20	"
Marble, white statuary, in block .....75 cts.	₰ cub. ft.
Do. veined, in block, etc. 40	₰ ct.
Do. manufactures of.....60	"

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Mathematical instruments .40	₰ ct.
Mats, cocoa-nut 35	"
Mats, tabls, wool, sheepskin 35	"
Matting, cocoa-nut.....30	"
Mattresses, hair or moss ..25	"
Meats, prepared.....35	"
Metallic pens ....10 cts.	₰ gross
Merino shawls, 18 cts.	₰ lb. & 30 ₰ ct
Mineral waters 30	"
Molasses, ...6 cts.	₰ gal.
Morocco skins 25	"
Music in sheets 20	₰ ct.
Musical instruments.....30	"
Mustard, ground .....12 cts.	₰ lb.
Nails and spikes, cut..1¼ ct.	₰ lb.
Nails, wrought, spikes, rivets and bolts .....2¼ cts.	"
Nails, horse shoe.....4½	" "
Nails, cut tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. to 1000 .....2 cts.	₰ 1000
Nails, exce'g 16 oz. to 1000 2 cts.	₰ lb.
Newspapers 20	₰ ct.
Oats.....10 cts.	₰ bush.
Oatmeal.....10	₰ ct.
Oil cloth for floors, 50 cts. or less per sq. yd. 25	"
Do. over 50 cts. pr sq. yd. 35	"
Oil, palm 10	"
Oil, cocoanut 10	"
Oil, neat's foot and animal 20	"
Oil, linseed & flaxseed 23 cts.	₰ gal.
Oil, rape seed 23	"
Oil, sperm't, while, Am'n fish's, free
Do. do. foreign fisheries, 20	₰ ct.
Oil, castor .....50 cts.	₰ gal.
Oil, olive, salad.....50	" "
Olives 30	₰ ct.
Onions 10	"
Opium $2	₰ lb.
Opium, for smoking 80	₰ ct.
Oranges 20	"
Orris, or orris root.....20	"
Osier, or willow 30	"
Oysters.....10	"
Paints, dry or ground in oil 25	"
Paints, white lead $2.40	₰ 100 lbs.
Palm leaf hats 40	₰ ct.
Paper of all kinds 35	"
Papier mache, manufe's of 35	"
Patent medicines 50	"
Pearls, set 25	"
Pearls, not set 5	"
Peas 10	"
Peanuts .....1 ct.	₰ cwt.
Pencils, slate 40	₰ ct.
Pencils, lead $1	₰ gross.
Pencil cases, gold, silver, gilt or plated.....35	₰ ct.
Penholders, complete 10 cts.	₰ doz.
Pens, metallic ....10 cts.	₰ gross.
Pepper, black .....12 cts.	₰ lb.
Pepper, cayenne .....12 cts.	₰ lb.
Percussion caps.....50	₰ ct.
Peruvian bark.....20	"
Pewter, old .....1 ct.	₰ lb.
Pewter, manufactures of. .35	₰ ct.
Phosphate of lime.....20	"
Piano fortes.....30	"
Pickles 35	"
Pimento.....12 cts.	₰ lb.
Pins.....35	₰ ct.
Pipes, clay, smoking.....35	"
Pitch 20	"
Plaster of Paris, ground..20	₰ ct.
Plas'r Paris casts or orna'ts 35	"
Plated and gilt wares.....35	"
Platina, unmanufactured. free.
Platina, manufactures of. .35	₰ ct.
Playing cards, valu'd above 25 cts. or less, ₰ pk. 15 cts.	₰ pk.
Playing cards, val'd above 25 cts. per pack . 25 cts.	"

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Ploughs	35 ₱ ct.
Plums	5 cts. ₱ lb.
Plush, wool or worsted	35 ₱ ct.
Plush, cotton and hair	30 "
Porcelain ware, ornam'd	40 ₱ ct.
Porcelain, plain	35 "
Pork	1 ct. ₱ lb.
Porter, in bottles	30 cts. ₱ gal.
Porter, not in bottles, 20	"
Potatoes	25 cts. ₱ bush.
Powders, bleach'g, 30 cts.	₱ 100 lbs.
Prunes	5 cts. ₱ lb.
Pumice, pumice-stones	free.
Pumpkins	10 ₱ ct.
Putty	$1.50 ₱ 100 lbs.
Quassia wood	20 ₱ ct.
Quicksilver	10 "
Quinine, and sulphate of	45 "
Rags, cotton and linen	free.
Raisins	5 cts. ₱ lb.
Rakes, iron, steel, wood	35 ₱ ct.
Ratans, manufactured	25 ₱ ct.
Razors and strops	35 "
Ready-made cloth'g, ex. wool	55 "
Do. wool, 18 cts. ₱ lb. & 30	₱ ct.
Ribbons	40 ₱ ct.
Rice, cleaned	1½ cts. ₱ lb.
Rice, uncleaned	1 ct. "
Rope, of hides cut in strips	20 ₱ ct.
Rope or cordage of cocoa-nut hulls	3½ cts. ₱ lb.
Rope made of grass or bark	3½ cts. "
Rosewood, manufact's of	35 ₱ ct.
Rosin	20 "
Rum, first proof	$1 ₱ gal.
Rum, bay	50 cts. "
Rye	15 cts. ₱ bush.
Rye flour	10 ₱ ct.
Saddles	35 "
Sal soda	½ ct. ₱ lb.
Saleratus	1½ "
Salmon, pickled	$3 ₱ bbl.
Salt in sacks, etc. 24 cts.	₱ 100 lbs.
Salt in bulk	18 " "
Saltpetre, crude	2 cts. ₱ lb.
Saltpetre, refined	3 " "
Sardines, in salt	$1 50 ₱ bbl.
Sardines, all fish in oil	35 ₱ ct.
Sarsaparilla	20 "
Sassafras	20 "
Satin wood, manuf's of	35 ₱ ct.
Sauces, all kinds	35 "
Sausages, Bologna	5 "
Saws, mill, pit, drag, not over 9 in. wide.	12½ cts. ₱ lin'l ft.
Do. over 9 in	20 " "
Saws, cross-cut	8 " "
Saw sets	35 ₱ ct.
Scales	35 "
Screws, wood, 2 in. or over in length	6½ cts. ₱ lb.
Do. less than 2 in	9½ " "
Do. washed or plated, and all other screws of iron, except wood screws	35 ₱ ct.
Scythes	35 "
Secars, val. of $5 per 1000 or under	35 cts. ₱ lb.
Do. over $5 ₱ 1000, and not over $10	60 cts. "
Do. over $10 and not over $20	1C ₱ ct. and 80 "
Do. over $20	10 ₱ ct. and $1 "
Shirts, cotton	30 ₱ ct.
Shirts, silk	40 "
Shoddy	20 "
Shoe thread, cotton	40 "
Shovels	55 "
Sickles, iron, steel	35 "
Silk, singles, tram, thrown,	25 ₱ ct.
Silk, ribbons, fringes, laces, buttons, trimings, twist,	40 "

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Silks, $1 per square yard	30 ₱ ct.
Silks over $1 ₱ sq. yd	40 "
Silk velvets not over $3 per square yard	30 "
Silk velvets over $3 ₱ yd.	40 "
Silk manufactures not provided for,	40 "
Silver, manufactures of	35 ₱ ct.
Skates, 20 cts. or less ₱ pr.	8 cts. ₱ pr
Do. over 20 cts. ₱ pair	35 ₱ ct.
Slates, roofing	35 "
Snuff	35 cts. ₱ lb.
Soaps, stocks and stuffs	10 ₱ ct.
Soda ash	½ ct. ₱ lb.
Spelter, manufactures of	35 ₱ ct.
Do. in pigs or blks, $1.25	₱ 100 lbs.
Do. in sheets	2 cts. ₱ lb.
Spices of all kinds, not provided for	20 ₱ ct.
Spirits	$1 ₱ gal.
Sponges	20 "
Starch	20 ₱ ct. and ½ ct. ₱ lb.
Staves	10 ₱ ct.
Steel bars, not less than ¼ in. diameter, val'd at 7 cts. ₱ lb. or less	1¾ cts. ₱ lb.
Steel above 7, & not above 11 cts.	₱ lb. 2½ cts.
Steel above 11 cts., and in any form not provided for	25 ₱ ct.
Steel manufactures	35 "
Stereotype plates	25 "
Stones, oil	20 "
Stoves, stoveplates	1¼ ct. ₱ lb.
Sugar, not above No. 12, Dutch standard in color	2½ cts. "
Do. above No. 12, not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color	3 cts. "
Do. above No. 15, not above No. 20 (not stove-dried)	3½ cts. "
Do. refined, loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, pulverized, granulated, and all above No. 20, Dutch standard in col. (stove-dried)	4 cts. "
Tallow	1 ct. ₱ lb.
Tallow candles	2½ cts. "
Teas, black	20 cts. ₱ lb.
Teas, green	20 " "
Teazles	10 ₱ ct.
Thread, cotton, spool, other	40 "
Do. flax or linen	35 "
Timber, hewn or sawed	20 "
Tin	15 "
Tin foil	30 "
Tin, granulated	20 "
Tin, in plates or sheets	25 "
Tin, plates, galv'zed.	2½ cts. ₱ lb.
Tin, manufactures of	35 ₱ ct.
Tobacco, leaves, unmanufactured, not stem'd.	25 cts. ₱ lb.
Do. manufactured and stemmed	35 cts. "
Turpentine, spirits of	15 cts. ₱ gal.
Types	25 "
Varnish, val. $1.50 ₱ gal. or less	20 ₱ ct. and 50 cts. ₱ gal.
Do. value above $1.50 ₱ gal.	25 ₱ ct. and 50 cts. "
Vegetables, prepared	35 ₱ ct.
Walters, japanned	40 "
Watches, and parts of	20 "
Watch crystals	35 "
Water colors	35 "
Whalebone, for'n fisheries	20 "
Wheat	20 cts. ₱ bush.
Wheat flour	20 ₱ ct.
Whetstones	20 "
Whips	35 "
Whiskey (first proof)	$1 ₱ gal.
White lead	$2.40 ₱ 100 lbs.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Willow, squares and sheets, for bonnets, etc.	30 ₱ ct.
Do. or osier, prepared for basket-makers' use	50 "
Window glass, *broad or cylinder*, not ex'g 10x15in.	$1 ₱ 100 sq. ft.
Do. above, not exceeding 16x24	$1.50 ₱ 100 "
Do. not ex'g 24x30	$2 " "
Do. all above, and not exceeding in weight 1 lb. per sq. ft.	$3 ₱ 100 "
Do. cylinder or broad, over 100 lbs. ₱ sq. ft. additional pro rata duty on excess.	
Do. *crown*, not exceeding 10x15 in.	$1.50 ₱ 100 sq. ft.
Do. crown, above, not exceeding 16x24 in.	$2.50 ₱ 100 "
Do. not ex. 24x30 in.	$4 " "
Do. all above	$5 " "
Do. crown, weighing over 150 lbs. ₱ sq. ft., additional duty on such excess of.	4 cts. ₱ lb.
Wines of all kinds	50 ₱ ct.
Wire, iron, not more than ¼ in. in diameter, nor less than No. 16 wire gauge,	$1.75 ₱ 100 lbs. and 15 "
Wire, iron, between 16 and 25,	$3 ₱ 100 lbs. and 15 "
Wire, iron, finer than 25	$4 ₱ 100 lbs. and 15 "
Wire, iron, cov'd with cotton, silk, etc., ad'l duty of.	5 cts. ₱ lb.
Wire, steel, not less than ¼ in. diameter, value of 7 cts. or less per lb	1¾ cts. "
Wire, steel, val. above 7 cts., not over 11 cts. ₱ lb.	2½ cts. "
Wire, steel, less than ¼ in. diameter, and not less than No. 16, wire gauge	$2 ₱ 100 lbs. and 20 ₱ ct
Wire, steel, less than No. 16, wire gauge	$2.50 ₱ 100 lbs. and 20 "
Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the U. S., shall be 18 cts. or less per lb.	5 ₱ ct.
Wool, exceed'g 18cts. not exceeding 24 cts. per lb.	3 cts. ₱ lb.
Do. exceeding 24 cts. per lb.	4 "
Do. manuf's, every descp'n o holly or part w'l, not provided for.	18 cts. ₱ lb. & 30 ₱ ct.
Wool, manufactures of, over $1 per sq. yd. or weighing less than 12 oz. per sq. yd.	18 cts. ₱ lb. and 35 "
Wool, stained, colored, or printed, and all other manufactures of, or of which wool shall be a component material not otherwise provided for	35 "
Worsted, manufactures of, and of mixed materials.	35 "
Yarn, woollen and worsted, valued at 50 cts. & not over $1 ₱ lb.	12 cts. ₱ lb. & 20 ₱ ct.
Yarn, ov. $1 ₱ lb.	12c. " 30 "
Yarn, do., for carpets, under 50 cts. ₱ lb. & not exceeding in fineness No. 14	30 "
Yarn, do., exceeding No. 14 in fineness	35 "
Zinc, nails	35 "
Zinc, in blocks or pigs	$1.25 ₱ 100 lb.
Zinc, in sheets	2 cts. ₱ lb.
Zinc, manufactures of	35 ₱ ct.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

Brief Chronicle—Continued from Almanac of 1862.

Jan. 1, 1862.—Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren for England. .... Cannon fight at Fort Pickens.

Jan. 2.—Skirmish near Fort Royal.

Jan. 7.—Ex Gov. Moorhead, of Kentucky, released from Fort Warren. .... Rebels routed at Blue's Gap, Va.

Jan. 8.—Rebels routed in Randolph Co., Mo.

Jan. 10.—Waldo P. Johnson and Trustan Polk, of Missouri, expelled from the U. S. Senate. .... Humphrey Marshall defeated near Prestonburg, Ky.

Jan. 11.—Gunboat action near Columbus, Ky. .... Rebels burn the bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Jan. 12.—Burnside's advance sailed from Fortress Monroe.

Jan. 13.—Secretary Cameron resigned. Edwin M. Stanton appointed.

Jan. 17.—Burnside arrives at Hatteras.

Jan. 18.—Gunboat reconnoissance up the Tennessee River.

Jan. 19.—Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; rebel Gen. Zollicoffer killed.

Jan. 23.—Stone fleet sunk in the channels of Charleston harbor.

Jan. 28.—Fight with rebel gunboats near Savannah.

Feb. 1.—Skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky.

Feb. 3.—Rebel steamer Nashville ordered to leave Southampton harbor; the U. S. steamer Tuscarora endeavors to follow, but is stopped by an English frigate.

Feb. 3.—Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, expelled from the U. S. Senate.

Feb. 6.—Fort Henry captured.

Feb. 7.—Gen. Lander's Union forces occupy Romney, Va.

Feb. 7-8.—Battle of Roanoke Island.

Feb. 9.—Gen. C. P. Stone arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Feb. 10.—Elizabeth City, Va., surrendered to Burnside's forces.

Feb. 13.—Springfield, Mo., taken by the Unionists.

Feb. 15.—Bowling Green evacuated by the rebels.

Feb. 16.—Capture of Fort Donelson; rebel Generals Buckner and Tighiman taken.

Feb. 17.—Battle at Sugar Creek, Ark.

Feb. 18.—Skirmish at Independence, Mo.

Feb. 19.—Clarkesville, Tenn., taken by Com. Foote. .... Rebel Congress meets at Richmond.

Feb. 20.—Winton, N. C., burned by Union forces.

Feb. 21.—Union troops defeated at Rio Grande, New Mexico.

Feb. 22.—Jeff. Davis inaugurated at Richmond.

Feb. 23.—Rebels evacuate Nashville, Tenn. .... Gen. Curtis captures Fayetteville, Ark..... Gen. Buell occupies Gallatin, Tenn.

Feb. 27.—Rebels evacuate Columbus, Ky.

Feb. 28.—Charlestown, Va., occupied by Union troops.

March 2.—Gen. Fred. W. Lander died. .... Gunboat fight at Pittsburg, Tenn.

March 3.—Union troops occupy Columbus, Ky. .... Gen. Banks occupies Martinsburg..... Engagement at New Madrid, Mo.

March 5.—Beauregard takes command of the Mississippi army.

March 6-8.—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.

March 8-9.—Attack on our fleet by the rebel steamer Merrimac; frigate Cumberland sunk, and frigate Congress surrendered.

March 9.—Point Pleasant, Mo., taken by Unionists.

March 11.—Gen. McClellan relieved of chief command; Gen. Halleck assigned to the Mississippi Department; Gen. Fremont assigned to the Mountain Department.

March 12.—Jacksonville, Fla., occupied by Union troops. ....Winchester, Va., occupied by Gen. Banks.

March 14.—Battle of Newbern, N. C. .... New Madrid, Mo., evacuated by the rebels.

March 16.—Rebels defeated at Cumberland Mountain.

March 18.—Rebel steamer Nashville escaped from Beaufort. .... Rebels evacuate Acquia Creek.

March 21.—Gen. Butler arrives at Ship Island. .... Gen. Burnside takes possession of Washington, N. C.

March 22.—Reconnoissance in force to Cumberland Gap.

March 23.—Battle at Winchester, Va. .... Fort Macon invested.

March 27.—Skirmish near Strasburg, Va.

March 28.—Battle near Santa Fe, N. M. .... Shipping Point, Va., occupied by Union troops.

April 1.—Gen. Banks at Woodstock, N. C.

April 2.—Unionists occupy Thoroughfare Gap.

April 3.—Apalachicola possessed by Union forces.

April 6.—Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh; rebel Gen. A. S. Johnston killed.

April 7.—Surrender of Island No. 10.

April 10.—Bombardment and surrender of Fort Pulaski.

April 11.—Huntsville, Ala., occupied by Gen. Mitchel.

April 12.—Engagement at Monterey, Va.

April 14.—Bombardment of Fort Pillow.

April 16.—Union troops left Ship Island for New Orleans. .... Engagement at Lee's Mills, near Yorktown.

April 17.—Gen. Banks occupies New Market and Mount Jackson, Va. .... Gen. Reno's expedition left Newbern.

April 18.—Rebels repulsed in a night attack upon Union troops at Yorktown. .... Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans.

April 19.—Battle at Camden, N. C.

April 24.—Dismal Swamp Canal destroyed. .... Union fleets ran past Forts Jackson and St. Philip; the Union gunboat Varuna sunk. .... Great destruction of property at New Orleans by the rebels.

April 25.—New Orleans evacuated by the rebels. .... Fort Macon surrendered.

April 27.—The Union flag raised at New Orleans. .... Skirmish near Newbern, N. C.

April 28.—Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered.

April 29.—Rebels routed at Bridgeport, Ala.

May 1.—Gen. Mitchel possesses Huntsville, Ala.

May 2.—Union troops at Pulaski, Tenn., captured by Morgan the guerrilla.

May 4.—Battle of Williamsburg, Va. .... Gloucester, Va., taken.

May 6.—Union troops occupy Williamsburg. President Lincoln visits Fortress Monroe. .... Rebels burn their small gunboats on York River.

May 7.—Battle of West Point, Va.

May 8.—Attack on Sewall's Point by the Monitor and other Union gunboats.

May 9.—Battle at Farmington, Miss. .... Gen. Hunter issues his emancipation proclamation. .... Pensacola evacuated by the rebels. .... Bombardment at Fort Darling, James River.

May 10.—Surrender of Norfolk. .... Gosport Navy Yard burned by the rebels, and Craney Island abandoned. .... Gunboat battle at Fort Pillow on the Mississippi.

May 11.—The rebels destroy their ironclad Merrimac.

May 13.—Gen. McClellan's advance at White House, Va. .... Skirmish near Cumberland, Va.

May 15.—U. S. transport Oriental wrecked.

May 17.—Rebels driven across the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge.

May 19.—The President revokes Gen. Hunter's emancipation proclamation.

May 23.—Part of Gen. McClellan's army crosses the Chickahominy. .... Fierce fight at Front Royal, Va. .. . Rebels defeated at Lewisburg, Va. .... Rebels driven from Mechanicsville, Va.

May 24.—Gen. Banks retreats to Winchester, and next day to the Potomac.

May 26.—Gen. McClellan takes possession of Hanover Court House.

May 28.—Rebels retreat from Corinth, Miss.

May 30.—Front Royal occupied by Union troops.

May 31.—Battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. .... Gen. Pope occupies Corinth.

June 1.—Continued fighting at Seven Pines. .... Gen. Fremont drives the rebels from Strasburg, Va.

June 3.—Union troops land on James Island, near Charleston.

June 4.—Rebels burn their works at Fort Pillow and leave.

June 6.—Unionists occupy Memphis—fierce gunboat fight there. .... Fremont attacks the rebels at Harrisonburg.

June 7.—Rebel batteries silenced at Chattanooga, Tenn. .... A rebel executed for tearing down the American flag at New Orleans.

June 8.—Battle of Cross Keys, Va.

June 9.—Battle of Port Republic, Va.

June 10.—Battle of James Island, S. C.

June 13.—Rebels cut railroad and telegraph at White House, in McClellan's rear.

June 17.—Battle at St. Charles, Ark.; explosion of the Union gunboat Mound City.

June 18.—Union troops occupy Cumberland Gap. .... Skirmishing before Richmond.

June 20.—Union forces occupy Holly Springs, Miss.

June 25.—Commencement of the seven days' battle before Richmond.

June 28.—The rebels destroy their gunboats on the Mississippi. .... Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the army of Virginia. .... Battle of Mechanicsville.

June 27.—Bombardment of Vicksburg. .... Gen. Fremont relieved of his command. .... Battles of Gaines' Hill and Golding's Farm.

June 28.—Battle of the Chickahominy

June 29.—Battle of Savage's Station.

June 30.—Battle of White Oak Swamp..... Union troops occupy Luray, Va.

July 1.—President decides to call for 300,000 volunteers. .... Battle of Malvern Hills, and close of the seven days' struggle. .... Cavalry engagement near Booneville, Miss.

July 4.—Rebel gunboat captured on James Riv.

July 7.—Rebels repulsed at Bayou Cache, Ark.

July 11.—Gen. Halleck appointed commander-in-chief.

July 13.—Rebels capture Murfreesboro, Tenn.

July 14.—Battle at Fayetteville, Ark. .... Gen. Pope takes command of the army of Virginia.

July 15.—Rebel gunboat Arkansas runs through the Union fleet and reaches Vicksburg; has a fight with the gunboat Carondelet.

July 17.—Rebels take Cynthiana, Ky.

July 18.—The traitor Gen. Twigge died.....Battle at Memphis, Mo.

July 22.—Rebel raid into Florence, Ala.

July 24.—Gen. Halleck goes to confer with Gen. McClellan.

July 25.—President's proclamation warning the rebels of the Confiscation Act.

July 28.—Rebels defeated at Monro's Mills, Mo.

July 29.—Guerrillas defeated at Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Aug. 1.—Fight at Newark, Mo. .... Rebel Gov't declare Gen. Pope and his officers not entitled to mercy.

Aug. 2.—Skirmish at Ozark, Mo.

Aug. 4.—Secretary of War orders a draft for 300 000 men. .... General Butler assesses New Orleans rebels to support the poor.

Aug. 5.—McClellan's troops occupy Malvern Hill. .... Gen. McCook murdered by the rebels while wounded and defenceless. ....Battle of Baton Rouge.

Aug. 6.—Gen. Hooker abandons Malvern Hill. .... Rebel ram Arkansas blown up.

Aug. 7.—Guerrilla fight at Kirkville, Mo. .... Skirmish near Wolftown, Va. .... Rebel advance crosses the Rapidan.

Aug. 8.—Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended, and orders given to arrest those who discourage enlistments. No more passports to be issued. .... Skirmish near Orange C. H.

Aug. 9.—Battle of Cedar Mountain. .... Guerrillas defeated at Stockton, Mo.

Aug. 11.—Independence, Mo., taken by the rebels. A skirmish at Cedar Mountain. .... Guerrilla fight near Williamsport, Tenn.

Aug. 13.—Steamboat collision on the Potomac—80 soldiers lost. .... Drafting ordered to begin 1st of Sept.

Aug. 16.—Rebels attempt to cross the Rapidan, but are driven back. .... Evacuation of Harrison's Landing by the army of the Potomac. ....Cols. Corcoran, Wilcox, etc., reach Fortress Monroe from Richmond prison.

Aug. 17.—McClellan's advance reaches Hampton; the rear guard cross the Chickahominy. .... Gen. Pope's retreat begun.

Aug. 21.—Rebels attempt to cross the Rappahannock.

Aug. 22.—Grand reception of Gen. Corcoran in New York. .... Rebel attack on Catlett's Station.

Aug. 23.—General battle between Gen. Pope's forces and the rebels.

Aug. 25.—Skirmish at Waterloo Bridge, Va. .... Rebel attack on Fort Donelson.

Aug. 26.—Rebels get possession of Manassas Junction. .... Fight at Haymarket, Va. .... Union gunboats demolish rebel works at City Point.

Aug. 29.—Battle at Groveton, Va.

Aug. 30.—Second battle of Bull Run; our troops defeated, and retreat at night. .... Battle near Richmond, Ky. .... A fight at Bolivar, Tenn.

Sept. 1.—Severe battle at Chantilly, Va.; Gens. Kearney and Stevens killed. .... Gen. Burnside's army evacuate Fredericksburg. .... Union troops evacuate Lexington, Ky.; rebel attack on Louisville expected; great excitement in Cincinnati. .... Fight at Britton's Lane, Tenn.

Sept. 2.—Gen. McClellan assigned to command the forces for the defense of Washington. .... Fight near Fairfax C. H. .... Engagement at Plymouth, N. C.

Sept. 3.—Gen. White arrived at Harper's Ferry.

Sept. 4.—Rebel steamer Oreto ran blockade into Mobile. .... Skirmish at Cumberland Gap.

Sept. 5.—Rebels cross at Point of Rocks, and begin the invasion of Maryland.

Sept. 6.—Rebels occupy Frederick City, Md. .... First capture by the pirate Alabama (the whaler Ocmulgee). [Up to Dec. 12 there had been 8 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig, and 6 schooners destroyed by the Alabama, and three other vessels robbed and released.]

Sept. 7.—Union advance accupied Bowling Green, Ky. .... Gen. Pope relieved of command of the army of Virginia; Gen. McClellan's command absorbs this army.

Sept. 8.—McClellan's army at Rockville, Md. .... Rebel Gen. Lee issues a proclamation to Maryland. .... Fight at Pooleville, Md. .... Restrictions on travel rescinded

Sept. 9.—Rebels evacuate Fredericksburg.

Sept. 10.—Levy en masse in Pennsylvania to repel threatened invasion. .... Fight at Gauley, Va.

Sept. 11.—Union troops occupy Newmarket, Va .... Hagerstown, Md., occupied by rebels. .... Sugar Loaf Mountain occupied by Union Forces .... Bloomfield, Mo., captured by rebels; also Maysville, Ky.

Sept. 12.—Gen. Hooker occupied Frederick City Md. .... Skirmish at Maryland Heights.

Sept. 13.—Rebels demand the surrender of Munfordsville, Ky.; a fight there next day. .... A charge on the rebels at Middletown, Md.

Sept. 14.—Battle of South Mountain. .... Rebe attack on Harper's Ferry.

Sept. 15.—Harp. Ferry surrendered. .... Rebel attempt to blockade the Ohio River.

Sept. 17.—Battle of Antietam. .... Union troops evacuate Cumberland Gap. .... Mumfordsville surrendered to the rebels. .... Fight at St. John's Bluff, Fla.

Sept. 18.—Rebel army evacuate Sharpsburg and recross the Potomac.

Sept. 19.—Battle of Iuka. .... Rebels leave Harper's Ferry.

Sept. 22.—President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued. .... Battle with Indians at Wood Lake, Min.

Sept. 24.—Convention of loyal Governors at Altoona, Pa. .... Fight at Donaldsonville, La.

Sept. 27.—Augusta, Ky., destroyed by the rebels.

Sept. 29.—Gen. Nelson shot at Cincinnati by Gen. Davis.

Oct. 1.—President Lincoln visits McClellan's army, and urges an immediate movement across the Potomac. .... Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry crosses at Shepardstown. .... Gen. Buell's army leaves Louisville.

Oct. 3.—Battle of Corinth. ... An expedition up St. John's River, Fla., takes the fort on St. John's Bluff. .... Gen. Morgan concludes his retreat from Cumberland Gap. .... Rebels evacuate Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 4.—Defeat of the rebels at Corinth. .... Gen. Buell reaches Bardstown.

Oct. 5.—Union forces occupy Galveston. .... Battle at Hatchie River. .... Rebels routed at Fayetteville, Ark.

Oct. 6.—Gen. McClellan ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy.

Oct. 8.—Battle of Perryville, Ky.

Oct. 9.—Rosecrans recalled from the pursuit of Price and Van Dorn. .... Bragg's rebels retreat to Harrisburgh, Ky.

Oct. 10.—Stuart's rebel cavalry raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Oct. 11.—Rebels in force threaten Nashville, Tenn. .... Skirmish near Lagrange, Ark.

Oct. 12.—Stuart's cavalry recross the Potomac.

Oct. 13.—Gen. Bragg evacuates Camp Dick Robinson.

Oct. 15.—Drafting in Boston and Baltimore. .... Fighting near Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 18.—The guerrilla general Morgan occupies Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 19.—Skirmish near Nashville.

Oct. 20.—Morgan (rebel) captures a wagon train near Bardstown, Ky.

Oct. 21.—Attack on the rebels near Nashville. .... Rebels leave Western Virginia.

Oct. 22.—Bragg's army at Cumberland Gap. .... Battle at Pocotaligo, S. C. .... Rebel salt works in Florida destroyed. .... Gunboat reconnoissance up Broad River, S. C.

Oct. 23.—Rebels defeated at Maysville, Ark.

Oct. 24.—Gen. Buell deprived of the command and Gen. Rosecrans put at the head of the army of Kentucky.

Oct. 25.—Skirmish near Manassas.

Oct. 26.—Advance of McClellan's army begun.

Oct. 27.—Battle of Labadieville, La.

Oct. 29.—Great fire at Harper's Ferry.

Oct. 30.—Gen. Mitchel died at Port Royal.

Oct. 31.—Skirmish at Maysville, Ky.

Nov. 1.—Artillery fight at Phillamont, Va.

Nov. 2.—Union troops possess Snicker's Gap. .... Gen. Foster's expedition left Newbern.

Nov. 3.—Upperville, Piedmont, and Thoroughfare Gap in Union possession.

Nov. 4.—Ashby's Gap occupied; engagement at Markham, Va. .... Gen. Grant's army occupy Lagrange, Miss. .... Salt works in Georgia destroyed.

Nov. 5.—Order issued for the removal of Gen. McClellan. .... Engagements at Chester Gap and New Baltimore, Va.

Nov. 6.—McClellan's advance occupy Warrenton, Va.

Nov. 7.—Gen. McClellan removed from command; Gen. Burnside appointed. .... Gen. Bayard attack'd by rebels at Rappahannock Station. .... Negro troops engaged at Port Royal.

Nov. 8.—Skirmish at Little Washington, Va. .... Gen. Bayard holds Rappahannock Bridge. .... Cavalry skirmish at Gaines' Cross Roads, Va. .... Galatin, Tenn., reached by Rosecrans' army.

Nov. 9.—Rebels routed near Moorfields, Va. .... Gen. Butler's sequestration order issued.

Nov. 10.—Gen. Bayard's cavalry dash into Fredericksburg. .... Gen. Rosecrans arrives at Nashville. .... Great Union demonstration at Memphis.

Nov. 12.—Gen. Halleck visits the army of the Potomac. ... Gen. McClellan arrives at Trenton.

Nov. 13.—Skirmish near White Sulphur Springs, Va. .... Holly Springs, Miss., occupied by Union forces.

Nov. 14.—Gen. Stahel's forces pass Snicker's Gap.

Nov. 15.—Artillery fight at Fayetteville, Va. .... Rebels evacuate Warrenton.

Nov. 16.—Order issued for observance of the Sabbath in the army.

Nov. 17.—Burnside's headquarters at Catlett's Station. .... Artillery skirmish near Fredericksburg.

Nov. 18.—Burnside's left wing advance reaches Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. .... Skirmish at Rural Hill, Tenn.

Nov. 20.—Skirmish at Charlestown, Va.

Nov. 21.—Surrender of Fredericksburg demanded, and notice given to remove non-combatants.

Nov. 22.—General order for the release of all State prisoners.

Nov. 25.—Raid of rebels into Pooleville, Md. .... Rebels attack Newbern.

Nov. 26.—President Lincoln visits Burnside. .... Gen. Sherman's forces leave Memphis.

Nov. 28.—Battle of Cone Hill, Ark. .... Burnside visits Washington.

Nov. 28.—Rebel cavalry cross the Rappahannock and capture two companies of Union cavalry, not far from Fredericksburg.

Nov. 29.—Union expedition a few days before invaded Mob Jack Bay, Va., and destroyed rebel salt works. .... Rebels defeated at Frankfort, West Virginia; 108 captured.

Dec. 1.—A rebel battery captured near Suffolk, Va.

Dec. 1-3.—Rebels in Tennessee and Mississippi retreating before Gen. Grant's army.

Dec. 3.—Gen. Geary takes possession of Winchester, Va.

Dec. 7.—Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

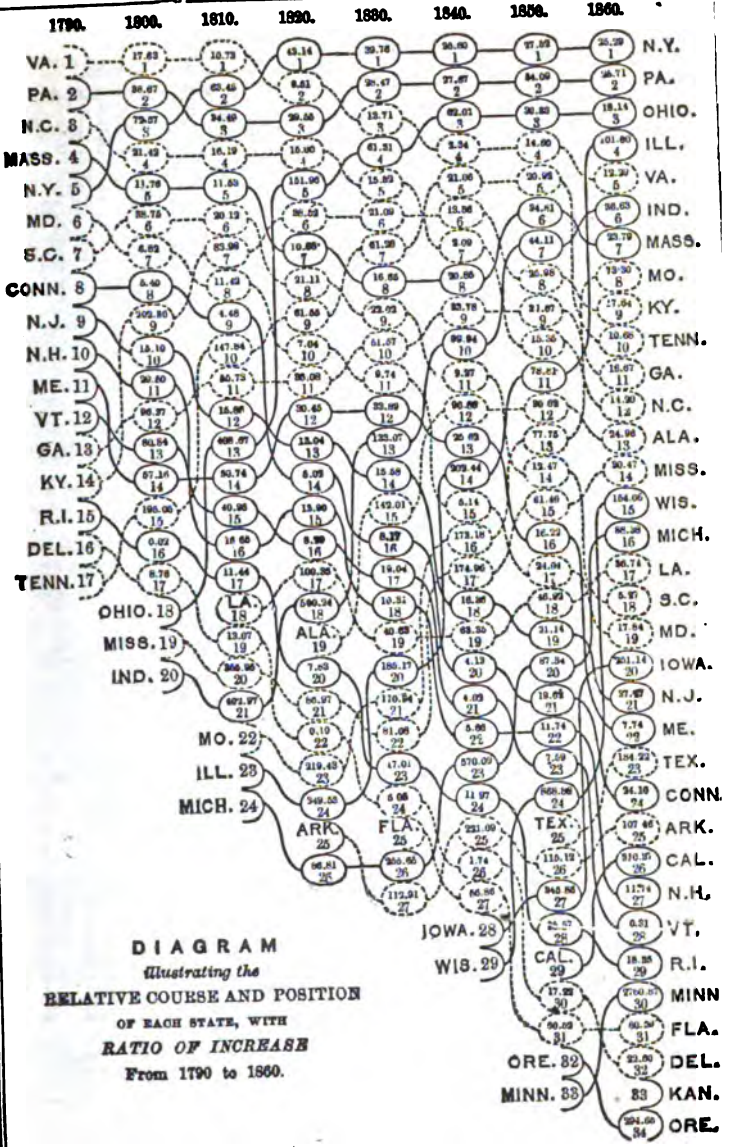
Dec. 11.—Bombardment of Fredericksburg commenced; our troops cross the river in the course of the afternoon.

Dec. 13.—Battle of Fredericksburg.

Dec. 15.—Gen. Burnside's army retreats to the north side of the Rappahannock.

Dec. 20.—Gen. Foster returns to Newbern, after defeating the rebels in four battles, taking Kinston and Goldsboro, and destroying several bridges and miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

☞ As our chronicle closes, about Christmas, events of great importance are soon expected. A vast army, in three or four divisions, is moving down through Tennessee and Mississippi; a powerful gunboat fleet is coöperating in the river; Gen. Banks's famous expedition is probably about landing at New Orleans or in that neighborhood; Gen. Burnside's army is almost ready for another movement; Gen. Foster's operations in North Carolina have created a diversion of the rebel forces; away in the extreme West, Gen. Herron's victory at Prairie Grove has broken the rebel power in Arkansas; the troubles in the Cabinet have been arranged, and the Secretaries hold their places; and, finally, it is understood that President LINCOLN will stand firmly by his PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM TO THE SLAVES OF REBELS on and after the 1st day of January, 1863, the only point of doubt being as to what States or parts of States he will screen from the operation of the law.



DIAGRAM

Illustrating the

RELATIVE COURSE AND POSITION

OF EACH STATE, WITH

RATIO OF INCREASE

From 1790 to 1860.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1862. Rep. Coburn.	Dem. James'n.	Dem. Brad'y.	President, 1860. Rep. Lin.	Dem. Dou.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Brck.
Androscog'in	2673	384	1570..	3526	1358	50	65
Aroostook*..	863	160	460..	1142	414	7	167
Cumberland.	5395	466	4967..	7934	4815	345	548
Franklin....	1542	50	1364..	2281	1358	3	66
Hancock....	2239	482	1209..	3322	932	189	1062
Kennebec...	4407	1203	1919..	6599	2353	200	156
Knox.....	1596	866	1173..	2520	1825	62	153
Lincoln.....	1756	373	1549..	2510	1073	267	110
Oxford.....	3679	231	2660..	4244	2323	16	199
Penobscot...	5309	1059	2294..	6797	1555	185	2018
Piscataquis..	1367	85	917..	1656	401	14	574
Sagadahoc ..	1448	333	452..	2257	630	276	142
Somerset ...	2720	602	1901..	4048	1533	174	212
Waldo.....	2247	489	1541..	3800	1434	84	537
Washington.	2411	265	2355..	3315	2320	75	348
York.....	5182	130	5695..	6460	4389	93	294
Total....	48534	7178	32331..	62811	29693	2046	6168

Coburn over Bradbury, 15203; over both, 6025. Total vote, 85043.—Lincoln over Douglas, 33118; over all, 24704. Total vote, 109918.

Congress, 1862.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.	Maj.
I....	Goodwin.... 10208;	Sweat..... 10332—	127
II	Perham..... 9292;	Bates..... 7237—	2255
III....	Blaine..... 9971;	Gould..... 6549—	3422
IV....	Rice..... 8113;	Boynton... 3976—	4137
	Haynes, *Union Dem.*	1290	
V....	Pike..... 9160;	White ..... 8217—	943

Legislature, 1863.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans.....	24	107	131
War Democrats.....	8	12	15
Straight Democrats	3	32	35

Republican majority on joint ballot, 81.

* Returns from this county are incomplete.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1862. Union.	Gov'nor, '61. No Opp.	Pres'd't, '60. Union.	Rep.	Fusion.
	Sprague.	(Scat'g.)	Sprag'e.	Smith.	Line'n.	Doug.
Bristol	579	1..	805	642..	667	462
Kent	1103	7..	1276	1035..	1246	657
Newport	1656	27..	1460	1257..	1610	879
Providence	6432	27..	7251	6045..	7203	4578
Washington....	1406	0..	1251	1321..	1519	854
Total	11196	62..	11844	10200	12244	7707

Maj. for Sprague, 11133; do. in 1860, 1644.—Lincoln's maj., 4537. Total vote in 1862, 11257; do. in 1861, 22044; do. in 1860, 19953.

Congress, 1861.

Dist. I.—*Union.* Sheffield.. 699*; II.—Browne.. 4545
Rep. Robinson . 6656; Brayton . 4004

Maj for Sheffield, 342; maj. for Browne, 541.

Legislature, 1862-63.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Sprague Unionists	21	50	71
Republican Union....	11	22	33

Sprague Unionist majority, 38.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1862. Rep. People's. Andrew.	Dem. Devens.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Brck.
Barnstable..	2272	664....	2371	133	283	366
Berkshire...	3669	3038....	5202	2965	238	199
Bristol	6057	1949....	7980	1713	640	321
Dukes	296	168....	338	116	58	64
Essex.....	11309	7264....	14832	3778	3187	829
Franklin	2548	1477....	3994	917	135	331
Hampden...	3525	2527....	5184	1993	296	592
Hampshire..	3051	920....	4597	608	182	230
Middlesex...	13806	11030....	17806	7069	4850	921
Nantucket ..	413	155....	420	31	76	9
Norfolk.....	6863	5818....	8660	3669	2967	436
Plymouth...	5471	2966....	6708	1426	1869	293
Suffolk	7216	6366....	10874	4291	5640	964
Worcester...	14439	6553....	17272	5343	1880	3. 2
Total ...	90835	52267....	106633	34372	22331	6939

Maj. for Andrew, 38248. Total vote, 183422.—Line'n over Doug., 72161; over all, 43891. Total vote, 169175.

Vote for other State Officers.

	Republican.	People's.	Maj.
Lieut. Gov.	Hayden..80733;	Plunkett..53822—	26911
Sec. State	Warner.. 80982;	Shurtleff..53662—	27320
Treasurer..	Oliver ...80358;	Saunders..53282—	27076
Att'y Gen..	Foster ...80845;	Paine..... 53865—	26957
Auditor	Reed 80840;	Kimball...53136—	27704

Vote for Members of Congress.

Dist.	Republicans.	People's.	Maj.
I...	Eliot 8399;	Fisher .....7762—	5637
II....	Ames..... 9271;	Swan .....6884—	3387
III....	Rice 8044;	Sleeper .....8020—	24
IV....	Hooper..... 8828;	Abbott..... 8351—	477
V....	Alley 8506;	Poole..... 5398—	3107
VI....	Gooch 8124;	Perry..... 6152—	1972
VII....	Boutwell... 7991;	Thomas..... 6496—	1495
VIII....	Baldwin.. 10128;	Whitin ..... 5178—	4950
IX....	Washburn..14311;	(No candidate.)	
X....	Dawes 7449;	Dawes ..... 5785—	1664

Legislature, 1862-63.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans.....	*Senate* 35	*House* 198..	*Total* 233
Democrats	5	41.....	46

Republican majority on joint ballot, 187.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1862. Rep. Dem. U. Dm. Berry.	Stark.	Wh'ler.	President, 1860. Rep. Dem. Dem. Un'. Lin'ln.	Doug.	Brck.	Bell.
Belknap	1588	2012	65..	1981	1786	48	5
Carroll	2107	2252	36..	2148	1993	42	8
Cheshire	3250	2017	61..	3543	1912	166	21
Coos	1182	1352	68..	1349	1330	43	2
Grafton	4330	4253	305..	4823	3504	343	42
Hillsboro	5387	4544	304..	6988	4567	221	88
Merrimac	4213	4246	211..	4794	3813	276	56
Rockingham.	4934	3842	247..	5720	3228	618	116
Strafford	2263	2271	65..	3536	1995	258	43
Sullivan	1496	1777	327..	2437	1763	97	30
Total	32150	28586	1709	37619	28881	2112	411

Berry over Stark, 3564; total vote, 62439; total vote in 1860, 66928.—Lincoln over Douglas, 11638.

Legislature, 1862-63.

	Senate	House	Total
Republicans.....	9	203 ..	*Total* 212
Democrats	3	120	123

Republican majority on joint ballot, 89.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Governor, 1862. Rep. Buck'm.	Dem. Scatt'g.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Brck.
Fairfield..	6478	5403	1..	7025	3177	2055	3336
Hartford..	7949	6057	1..	8519	31.5	302	3291
Litchfield..	4894	3565	—..	5118	1739	—	1472
Middlesex.	2900	2365	5..	2883	1180	110	1135
N. Haven..	7649	6827	—..	8667	2940	575	4180
N. London	4712	3058	6..	5479	2508	211	1199
Tolland...	2176	1391	1..	2494	1139	18	478
Windham.	3024	1468	—..	3616	1456	20	308
Total ...	39782	30634	14	43792	17374	3321	16423

Buckingham over Loomis, 9148. Total vote in 1862, 70416; in 1860, 78793.—Lincoln over Douglas, 26418; over all, 6634 [should be 10293, as the Democratic votes are counted too high in consequence of Fusion tickets in some counties.]

Legislature, 1862-63.

	Senate	House	Total
Republicans.....	*Senate* 21	*House* 179..	*Total* 200
Democrats	0	56	56

Republican majority on joint ballot, 143.

NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR, 1862. LT.-GOV'R, '62. CANAL COM. '62. PRES'N INSP'62. CLERK APP'LS '62. PRESID'T, '60

Counties.	*Union.* Wadsworth.	*Dem.* Seymour.	*Union.* Tremain.	*Dem.* Jones.	*Union.* Ladue.	*Dem.* Skinner.	*Union.* Willm'n.	*Dem.* Clarke.	*Union.* Hug'es.	*Dem.* Tallm'ge.	*Rep. Fusion.* Lincl.	*Doug.&c*
Albany	8409	10829..	8437	10817..	8387	10904..	8453	10842..	8464	10788..	9835	11145
Allegany	5796	2493..	5801	2495..	5794	2504..	5797	2499..	5782	2501..	6443	2530
Broome	4235	2733..	4307	2735..	4327	2718..	4309	2739..	4313	2733..	4554	2876
Cattaraugus	4824	3240..	4829	3237..	4832	3238..	4834	3235..	4834	3233..	5955	3409
Cayuga	6441	4072..	6464	4052..	6476	4058..	6465	4065..	6490	4040..	7922	3954
Chautauqua	7178	3712..	7187	3709..	7181	3716..	7182	3713..	7179	3709..	8481	3673
Chemung	2589	2031..	2581	2547..	2577	2662..	2580	2648..	2579	2645..	2949	2478
Chenango	5034	3795..	5045	3791..	5049	3784..	5048	3785..	5049	3784..	5685	3686
Clinton	2778	3279..	2791	3259..	2795	3256..	2786	3265..	2790	3263..	3961	3270
Columbia	4034	4789..	4060	4779..	3980	4786..	3986	4786..	4068	4782..	5108	4752
Cortland	3488	1877..	3503	1864..	3515	1866..	3519	1867..	3517	1862..	3893	1712
Delaware	4435	3969..	4443	3966..	4411	3977..	4444	3975..	4443	3977..	5001	3212
Dutchess	5005	5419..	5018	5416..	5020	5413..	5020	5414..	5020	5410..	6763	6071
Erie	9642	11783..	9626	11817..	9607	11841..	9631	11819..	9627	11818..	12430	10885
Essex	2807	1866..	2612	1863..	2611	1864..	2612	1862..	2611	1862..	3454	1793
Franklin	2325	2250..	2335	2246..	2331	2250..	2337	2246..	2341	2240..	3103	2402
Fulton&Ham'n	2693	2662..	2687	2662..	2690	2674..	2685	2678..	2687	2679..	3111	2897
Genesee	3491	2559..	3513	2547..	3525	2548..	3527	2548..	3525	2550..	4464	2456
Greene	2561	3755..	2612	3710..	2598	3748..	2599	3743..	2599	3731..	3137	3534
Herkimer	4576	3413..	4588	3416..	4529	3451..	4594	3419..	4593	3421..	5302	3362
Jefferson	7633	5176..	7638	5186..	7634	5200..	7630	5192..	7630	5190..	8796	5831
Kings	12922	19554..	12942	19582..	12941	19601..	12991	19566..	12946	19491..	15883	20583
Lewis	2654	2476..	2667	2475..	2611	2335..	2671	2476..	2673	2476..	3257	2274
Livingston	4366	3097..	4347	3118..	4345	3125..	4352	3114..	4355	3111..	5178	3261
Madison	5501	3369..	5524	3346..	5501	3371..	5527	3313..	5528	3339..	6289	3216
Monroe	8233	7461..	8246	7453..	8156	7545..	8272	7436..	8269	7442..	10808	7291
Montgomery	3178	3365..	3208	3351..	3205	3354..	3201	3369..	3200	3359..	3628	3253
New York	22536	54312..	22572	54243..	22632	54178..	22780	53990..	22470	53718..	33290	62203
Niagara	4030	4028..	4029	4036..	4025	4043..	4030	4023..	4025	4042..	4922	3741
Oneida	10143	9662..	10255	9580..	10220	9611..	10248	9580..	10245	9582..	12508	9011
Onondaga	9321	7768..	9363	7728..	9254	7841..	9352	7736..	9358	7737..	11243	7222
Ontario	4667	3533..	4657	3540..	4662	3545..	4663	3546..	4662	3547..	5764	5034
Orange	5188	5967..	5188	5994..	5190	6004..	5184	6002..	5181	5994..	5898	6011
Orleans	3237	2078..	3234	2103..	3237	2099..	3235	2103..	3233	2103..	3859	2246
Oswego	7159	5159..	7168	5157..	7147	5184..	7125	5161..	7170	5161..	9076	5414
Otsego	5576	5612..	5602	5613..	5598	5617..	5600	5616..	5601	5608..	6543	5061
Putnam	1064	1531..	1071	1530..	1069	1531..	1071	1581..	1070	1530..	1243	1325
Queens	3027	4333..	2974	4431..	3021	4380..	3027	4374..	3012	4381..	3749	4792
Rensselaer	6935	7906..	6954	7912..	6950	7927..	6953	7908..	6961	7900..	8464	8421
Richmond	1139	2227..	1154	2225..	1158	2373..	1153	2371..	1154	2375..	1408	2370
Rockland	1173	2206..	1178	2208..	1176	2213..	1176	2211..	1175	2209..	1410	2369
Saratoga	5139	4584..	5196	4562..	5173	4590..	5189	4577..	5259	4487..	5990	4552
Schenectady	1977	2052..	1986	2054..	1957	2079..	1989	2046..	1980	2051..	2154	1994
Schoharie	2457	4686..	2498	4659..	2490	4679..	2491	4677..	2487	4678..	3279	4213
Schuyler	2294	1709..	2292	1719..	2291	1722..	2293	1719..	2335	1405..	2551	1708
Seneca	2330	2893..	2327	2906..	2322	2914..	2325	2912..	2332	2903..	3025	2990
Steuben	7620	6353..	7073	5370..	7013	5384..	7013	5384..	7014	5383..	8250	5023
St. Lawrence	9698	3623..	9696	3629..	9691	3639..	9696	3632..	9698	3629..	11324	4007
Suffolk	3329	3379..	3319	3419..	3338	3399..	3341	3396..	3340	3390..	3756	3519
Sullivan	2451	3288..	2463	3284..	2453	3295..	2459	3290..	2453	3288..	2944	3170
Tioga	3289	2713..	3290	2721..	3286	2725..	3281	2730..	3290	2723..	3760	2743
Tompkins	4005	2627..	4009	2624..	4008	2630..	4007	2630..	4013	2628..	4348	3026
Ulster	5609	6730..	5628	6719..	5669	6703..	5635	6722..	5631	6714..	6775	6252
Warren	2194	1910..	2197	1924..	2195	1933..	2200	1926..	2209	1915..	2719	1970
Washington	5031	5243..	5047	5248..	5002	5297..	5047	5255..	5067	5208..	6173	5482
Wayne	5288	4050..	5302	4043..	5296	4055..	5310	4040..	5315	4031..	6668	3938
Westchester	5555	7866..	5574	7863..	5572	7879..	5622	7833..	5567	7842..	6771	8081
Wyoming	3677	2397..	3688	2396..	3690	2397..	3699	2390..	3697	2393..	4498	2390
Yates	2681	1430..	2674	1479..	2678	1476..	2687	1477..	2685	1476..	3014	1466
Total	295897	306649	296593	306705	296101	307316	296945	306422	296798	305467	362646	312510

Seymour's maj., 10752; Total vote, 602545. Maj. for Jones, 10112; do. for Skinner, 11215; do. for Clarke, 9477; do. for Tallmadge, 9699; do. for Lincoln, 50136. Total vote in 1860, 675156.

CONGRESS.

Districts.	*Union.* McCormick.	*Dem.* Stebbins.
I.		
Queens	3202	4204
Richmond	1167	2355
Suffolk	3390	3349
Total	7759	9908

Stebbins's majority, 2149.

Districts.	*Union.* Wall.	*Dem.* Kalbfleisch.
II.		
Kings County (part)	5381	10686

Kalbfleisch's majority, 5305.

Districts.	*Union.* Humphrey.	*Dem.* Odell.
III.		
Kings County (part)	7506	8915

Odell's majority, 1409.

IV.		Walbridge.	B. Wood.
N. Y. Ward	1	475	993
"	2	249	193
"	3	300	310
"	4	384	1547
"	5	1157	1087
"	6	448	1891
"	8	1522	1807
Total		4535	7828

B. Wood's majority, 3293.

Districts. V.	*Union.* Duffy.	*Dem.* F. Wood.
N. Y. Ward 7	1049	2444
" 10	989	1759
" 13	869	1921
" 14	581	2049
Total	3488	8173

F. Wood's majority, 4688.

VI.	Conkling.	Ward.	Blunt.	L
N. Y. Ward 9	1878	2830	396	
" 15	1305	1431	340	
" 16	1656	2681	276	
Total	4839	6942	916	

Ward over Conkling, 2103.

NEW YORK—Cong'ss (*Continued*)

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*
VII.	Barr.	Chasler.
N. Y Ward 11.....	1061	4121
" 17.....	1576	5206
Total.....	2937	9326
Chanler's majority, 6389.		
VIII.	Cowdin.	Brooks.
N. Y. Ward 18.....	1877	3167
" 20.....	1838	3666
" 21.....	1855	2792
Total.....	5570	9625
Brooks's majority, 4055.		
IX.	Murphy.	Herrick.
N. Y. Ward 12.....	1107	1883
" 19.....	1248	2482
" 22.....	1730	2958
Total.....	4085	7323
Herrick's majority, 3238.		
X.	Haight.	Radford. Suff'n.I.
Putnam	1079	1416 97
Rockland ...	1060	274 2054
Westchester..	5782	7188 425
Total....	7921	8878 2576
Radford over Haight, 957.		
XI.	Fullerton.	Winfield.
Orange.....	5127	6024
Sullivan.....	2445	3302
Total.....	7572	9326
Winfield's majority, 1754.		
XII.	Beals.	Nelson.
Columbia	4064	4777
Dutchess	5448	5935
Total.....	9512	10712
Nelson's majority, 1200.		
XIII.	Cornell.	Steele.
Greene	2618	3724
Ulster	5804	6539
Total	8422	10263
Steele's majority, 1841.		
XIV.	Smith.	Corning.
Albany.....	8173	11068
Schoharie.....	2492	4667
Total.....	10665	15715
Corning's majority, 5050.		
XV.	Dodd.	Griswold.
Rensselaer	6140	8750
Washington	4799	3476
Total	10939	12226
Griswold's majority, 1287.		
XVI.	Kellogg.	Burhans.
Clinton	2815	3243
Essex	2706	1760
Warren.....	2133	1984
Total	7654	6987
Kellogg's majority, 667.		

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*
XVII.	Hulburd.	Judson.
Franklin	2339	2240
St. Lawrence.....	9676	3527
Total	12015	5767
Hulburd's majority, 6148.		
XVIII.	Marvin.	Blood.
Fulton & Hamilton	2707	2649
Montgomery	3210	3351
Saratoga	5215	4518
Schenectady	1964	2064
Total.....	13096	12582
Marvin's majority, 514		
XIX.	Miller.	Parker.
Chenango.....	5054	3784
Delaware	4271	4119
Otsego	5593	5620
Total.....	14918	13523
Miller's majority, 1395.		
XX.	Clark.	Carryl.
Herkimer	4591	3598
Jefferson.....	7577	5172
Lewis	2658	2471
Total	14826	11031
Clark's majority, 3795.		
XXI.	Coakling.	Kernan.
Oneida	9845	9943
Kernan's majority, 98.		
XXII.	Littlejohn.	Titus.
Madison.....	5605	3338
Oswego	7162	5115
Total.....	12667	8453
Littlejohn's majority, 4214.		
XXIII.	Davis.	Strong.
Cortland.....	3527	1707
Onondaga	9505	7550
Total	13032	9257
Davis's majority, 3775.		
XXIV.	Pomeroy.	Hadley.
Cayuga.....	6399	4065
Seneca	2238	2973
Wayne	5197	4138
Total.....	13834	11196
Pomeroy's majority, 2638.		
XXV.	Morris.	Lord.
Livingston	4333	3100
Ontario	4654	3547
Yates	2628	1510
Total	11615	8157
Morris's majority, 3458.		
XXVI.	Hotchkiss.	Day.
Broome.....	4301	2714
Schuyler	2292	1716
Tioga	3289	2726
Tompkins	4007	2625
Total	13889	9781
Hotchkiss's majority, 4108.		

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*
XXVII.	Van Valkenb'g.	Hathaw'y.
Allegany	5787	2905
Chemung.....	2440	2773
Steuben	6600	5498
Total	14827	10774
Van Valkenburg's major'y, 4053.		
XXVIII.	Clarke.	Church.
Monroe	8169	7525
Orleans	3024	2308
Total.....	11193	9833
Clarke's majority, 1360.		
XXIX.	Frank.	Hunt
Genesee	3287	2739
Niagara	3650	4196
Wyoming	3324	2692
Total	10470	9627
Frank's majority, 847.		
XXX.	Spaulding.	Gunson.
Erie	8985	12400
Gunson's majority, 3415.		
XXXI.	Fenton.	Caldwell.
Cattaraugus	4540	3223
Chautauque.....	7110	3759
Total	11650	6982
Fenton's majority, 4968.		

LEGISLATURE, 1863.—*Sen.* Rep. Union, 23; Democ's, 9—*Total*, 32. *Assem.* Rep. U., 64; Dem. 64—*Total*, 128. Rep. maj. joint ballot, 14.

New York City.—*Charter*, '62.

Wards. (CONTROLLER CORP. C'NSEL.

	Maws.	R.Breen	D.Brad.	R.Dev'n	D
I..	328	1216..	293	1247	
II..	182	901..	150	217	
III..	213	597..	195	320	
IV..	387	1390..	161	1130	
V..	746	1297..	454	1468	
VI..	138	3014..	124	2298	
VII..	936	1892..	691	2057	
VIII..	1212	1742..	836	1993	
IX..	2385	1706..	1907	3060	
X..	1066	1203..	762	1417	
XI..	1294	2699..	910	2973	
XII..	1136	1902..	774	2248	
XIII..	845	1499..	681	1805	
XIV..	410	1794..	282	1878	
XV..	1547	891..	1231	1069	
XVI..	2001	1836..	1696	2062	
XVII..	2157	3080..	1493	3539	
XVIII..	1870	2078..	1539	2293	
XIX..	1121	1880..	901	2027	
XX..	1961	3067..	1590	3377	
XXI..	2051	1905..	1689	2132	
XXII..	1599	2463..	1348	2656	
Total..	25543	39031	19705	43136	

Brennan's maj., 13488; maj. for Develin, 23431. Total vote, 64874.

KANSAS, 1862.

GOVERN'R, LT.-GOV. TREAS'R, CONGR'SMAN.

Counties.	*Rep. Un.*	*D.Rep.*	*U.R.Rep.*	*U.D.Rp.*	*Un.I.D.*
	Wag.	Ing.	Le-	Wil	Par- Mat-
	Carney.	staff.	Calvert.	allis.	Spriggs. kin.	der.	rott.	thias
Allen ...	231	122..	228	121..	215	123..	224	53	65
Anderson	100	96..	192	93..	243	19..	191	94	—
Atchison	232	759..	148	794..	213	769..	255	624	—
Bourbon	413	86..	433	49..	428	54..	460	32	1
Brown ..	229	22..	227	24..	196	56..	228	24	—
Butler...	23	14..	23	12..	23	14..	23	7	6
Chase ...	107	11..	107	10..	107	11..	107	—	11
Coffey...	324	121..	312	123..	314	129..	325	101	4
Davis....	134	83..	131	86..	131	87..	133	85	—
Dickinson	54	22..	30	35..	39	39..	39	40	—
Doniphan	682	237..	750	105..	679	236..	679	192	40
Douglas.	879	627..	866	617..	876	629..	893	556	19
Franklin	322	176..	327	155..	331	169..	330	133	33
Greenw'd	98	27..	108	6..	106	20..	105	8	14
Jackson.	203	151..	136	169..	184	172..	193	119	35
Jefferson	504	294..	251	534..	277	520..	438	296	53
Johnson.	368	238..	368	230..	365	233..	369	212	5

	Wag.	Ing.	Le-	Wil	Par-	Mat-
	Carney.	staff.	Calvert.	allis.	Spriggs.	kin.	der.	rott.	thias
L'rnwth	1612	1053.	1336	833.	1302	1343.	1340	948	345
Linn.....	463	171..	466	159..	472	156..	461	163	—
Lyon.....	427	66..	425	65..	422	67..	420	71	—
Marshall.	295	62..	270	29..	253	49..	202	35	60
Miami...	418	361..	430	351..	426	350..	464	289	11
Morris...	72	74..	73	67..	72	73..	71	14	60
Nemaha.	313	64..	290	95..	302	65..	303	85	—
Osage ...	126	53..	118	55..	126	54..	118	53	6
Pott'wtme	200	41..	152	83..	176	63..	153	53	4
Riley....	177	96..	178	97..	179	98..	176	95	—
Saline...	60	10..	62	9..	64	9..	62	11	—
Shawnee	455	145..	262	333..	272	327..	446	106	87
Wabaunsee	156	16..	156	35..	138	34..	154	15	—
Washing'n	43	15..	45	11..	45	11..	41	15	—
Woodson	61	50..	54	53..	70	57..	60	30	20
Wyandott	183	123..	48	261..	47	208..	191	98	4
Total..	9990	5464	9033	5698	9096	6204	9676	4698	980

LEGISLATURE, 1862.—About four Republicans to one Democrat.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1862. Rep.	Dem.	Scatt'g.	President, 1860. Rep.	Dem.	Un. Dem.
	Holbrook	Smalley.		Line'n.	Doug.	Bell. Breck.
Addison....	2495	220	—..	2626	344	47 17
Bennin'ton.	1415	173	1..	1937	710	94 12
Caledonia..	1993	6	1..	2139	581	189 20
Chittenden.	2451	135	51..	2241	545	69 25
Essex.....	701	33	—..	646	312	10 1
Franklin...	2208	501	1..	1979	838	227 20
Grand Isle.	310	95	—..	333	89	41 6
Lamoille...	1203	74	3..	1280	312	37 3
Orange.....	2900	610	—..	2714	973	212 38
Orleans....	2385	30	1..	1749	293	129 6
Rutland....	2123	428	3..	4178	1348	116 23
Washington	2785	55	99..	2941	1209	43 4
Windham..	3684	662	—..	3732	461	473 17
Windsor ...	2479	702	27..	3513	934	291 26
Total.....	30033	3724	187	33808	8649	1969 218

Holbrook over Smalley, 26308. Total vote, 33943. —Lincoln over Douglas, 25159. Lincoln over all. 22972. Total vote in 1860, 44644.

Legislature, 1862-3.—All Union, no party division.

NEW JERSEY.

Districts.	Congress, 1862. Union.	Dem.	Governor, 1862. Union.	Dem.	Pre'dnt, '60. Rep.	Fusn.
I.	Starr.	Strat'n.	Ward.	Parker.	Lin'n.	Br'k.&c.
Atlantic...	947	935....	950	934....	1109	794
Camden....	2543	2443....	2563	2440....	2483	2643
Cape May..	609	407....	613	401....	680	520
Cumberl'd.	1974	1706....	2000	1681....	2305	1530
Gloucester.	1575	1386....	1698	1386....	1953	1476
Salem.....	1743	2084....	1756	2074....	2235	1973
Total....	9491	8961....	9670	8916....	10756	9036

Starr's maj., 530; Ward's maj., 654; Rep. m., 1720.

II.	Brown.	Middleton.				
Burlington.	3966	3834....	3979	3825....	5269	4036
Mercer....	3191	3349....	3202	3336....	3675	3355
Monmouth.	2652	4055....	2658	4042....	3096	4089
Ocean.....	1025	944....	1050	934....	1393	701
Total....	10834	12182....	10889	12137....	13438	12181

Middleton's m., 1348; Parker's, 1248; Rep. m., 1257.

III.	Brwn'n.	Steele.				
Hunterdon.	2074	4081....	2141	4039....	2827	3934
Middlesex.	2252	3357	2316	3292....	2924	3605
Somerset..	1430	2137....	1543	2281....	1959	2297
Union.....	1754	2649....	1927	2621....	2197	2756
Warren....	1603	3304....	1651	3280....	2401	3225
Total....	9093	15708....	9578	15513....	12308	15817

Steele's m., 6615; Parker's m., 6235; Dem. m., 3509.

IV.	Lina.	Rogers.				
Bergen....	1173	2130....	1138	2168....	1453	2092
Essex.....	2141	2071....	6936	8493....	8812	9711
Morris.....	2978	3295....	2938	3369....	3454	3312
Passaic....	1967	2290....	1927	2401....	2814	2415
Sussex.....	1765	2905....	1401	3369....	1768	3087
Total ...	10024	12791....	14340	19780....	18331	20617

Rogers's m, 2767; Parker's m., 5440; Dem. m. 2286.

V.	Bradley.	Perry.				
Hudson....	2711	4577....	2333	4961....	3491	5150

No'ark Cit. 4911 6202 (with Essex Co.) (with Essex.)

Total....	7622	10779	Parker's m., 2628; Dem. 1659.			
Perry's maj., 3157.						
Totals for Governor ...	46710	61307....	58324	62801		

Majority for Parker, 14597. Total vote, 108017.—Fusion maj'. 60,4477. Total vote, 121125.

Legislature, 1863.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Unionists	8	15	23
Democrats.....	13	45	58

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 35.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Auditor Gen'l, 1862. Union. Cochran.	Dem. Slenker.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Fus'n.	Dem. Doug.	Union Bell.
Adams	2555	2966..	2724	2644	36	38
Allegheny .	12323	7895..	16725	6725	523	570
Armstrong.	2250	2476..	3355	2108	5	50
Beaver.....	2268	1734..	2824	1621	4	58
Bedford	1679	2320..	2505	2224	14	86
Berks.....	4550	10464..	6709	8846	420	130
Blair	2485	1894..	3050	1275	239	397
Bradford....	5824	1761..	7091	2188	9	22
Bucks.....	5855	6562..	6443	5174	487	95
Butler.....	2770	2615..	3646	2332	13	22
Cambria....	1535	2734..	2277	1643	110	124
Cameron....	196	156..	New County.			
Carbon.....	997	1697..	1758	1301	369	21
Centre.....	1826	2687..	3021	2423	25	16
Chester.....	7224	4870..	7771	5008	263	202
Clarion.....	1396	2355..	1829	2078	—	12
Clearfield...	1315	2167..	1702	1836	—	23
Clinton.....	1157	1544..	1736	1244	73	—
Columbia....	1382	2952..	1873	2366	86	14
Crawford....	5006	3589..	5779	2961	63	22
Cumberl'nd	2671	3515..	3593	3183	26	147
Dauphin	4150	3276..	4531	2392	195	169
Delaware...	2772	1461..	3181	1500	133	288
Elk	275	586..	407	523	—	—
Erie.....	4255	2713..	6160	2531	17	90
Fayette	2709	3639..	3454	3308	24	147
Forest.....	82	59..	107	47	—	—
Franklin....	3157	3140..	4151	2515	622	76
Fulton	726	1009..	788	911	1	49
Greene.....	949	2869..	1614	2665	26	17
Huntingdon	2466	1823..	3089	1622	55	23
Indiana	3396	1596..	3910	1347	—	22
Jefferson...	1412	1483..	1704	1134	6	5
Juniata	1094	1548..	1494	1147	2	62
Lancaster..	11471	6532..	13352	6135	728	441
Lawrence...	2551	1053..	2937	788	16	31
Lebanon....	3045	2213..	3868	1917	10	105
Lehigh	2896	4750..	4170	4094	145	52
Luzerne....	5768	8349..	7300	6803	—	—
Lycoming..	2608	3521..	3494	2402	187	91
McKean.....	784	628..	1077	591	—	2
Mercer.....	3421	3049..	3855	2946	2	49
Mifflin.....	1468	1310..	1701	1189	83	36
Monroe	456	2118..	844	1262	291	—
Montgomery	5118	6765..	5826	5590	509	690
Montour....	765	1239..	1043	786	311	4
Northamp'n	1969	4460..	3839	4597	115	171
Northumb'd	2085	3068..	2422	2306	97	72
Perry	1917	1959..	2371	1743	8	38
Philadelphia	36124	33323..	39223	21619	9274	7131
Pike.....	135	767..	381	831	—	1
Potter.....	1103	326..	1545	521	—	—
Schuylkill..	5481	7075..	7568	4968	422	139
Snyder	1592	1253..	1678	910	60	5
Somerset....	2475	1415..	3218	1175	1	10
Sullivan	279	608..	429	497	—	1
Susquehan'a	3945	2749..	4470	2548	2	6
Tioga.....	2792	806..	4754	1277	11	9
Union	1580	1155..	1824	812	28	6
Venango	2565	2497..	2680	1932	6	6
Warren.....	1868	1213..	2284	1087	4	—
Washington	5734	4163..	4724	3975	8	91
Wayne	1819	2760..	2857	2618	—	2
Westmorl'nd	3693	5040..	4887	4796	13	13
Wyoming ..	1154	1345..	1286	1237	8	—
York	4310	7396..	5128	5497	562	574
Total....	215616	219140	268030	178871	16765	12776

Slenker's maj., 3524; total vote, 434786.—Lin'ln over Fusion, 89159; over all, 89618; total vote 1860, 476443.

Governor, 1861.

At the October election in 1861, the vote for Governor stood as follows:

Curtin, *Rep.*, 262408; Foster, *Dem.*, 230230.
Maj. for Curtin, 32164.

Legislature, 1862-63.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Unionists	21	45 ..	Total. 66
Democrats.....	12	55	67

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)—CONGRESS.

Districts.	Union.	Dem.
I. Philadelp'a.	Webb.	Rand'l
Ward 2....	1832	1672
" 3....	1108	1173
" 4....	789	1552
" 5....	918	1156
" 6....	829	962
" 11....	827	1206
Total.....	6273	7720
Randall's majo'ty 1447.		
II.	O'Neill.	Biddle
Ward 1....	2504	1840
" 7....	1543	1199
" 8....	1223	1054
" 9....	1231	1059
" 10....	1813	966
Total.....	8614	6062
O'Neill's majo'ty, 2546.		
III.	Myers.	Kline
Ward 12....	1010	1116
" 13....	1691	1052
" 16....	1231	1495
" 17....	867	1649
" 18....	1193	1107
" 19....	1683	1824
Total.....	8285	8243
Myers's majority, 42.		
IV.	Kelley.	Nich'n
Ward 14....	1712	1186
" 15....	2340	1514
" 20....	1201	1303
" 21....	2188	2154
" 24....	1505	1601
Total.....	9946	8118
Kelley's majority, 828.		
V. Philadl'a (part) & Bucks.	Thayer.	Carri'n
Ward 22....	1642	936
" 23....	1390	1152
" 25....	648	973
Phila. dist'cs	3680	3061
Bucks Co...	5025	6452
Total.....	9605	9513
Thayer's majority, 62.		
VI.	Krause.	Stiles.
Lehigh	2864	4676
Montgomery .	5238	6640
Total.....	8092	11316
Stiles' majority, 3224.		
VII.	Broomall.	M'Call
Chester.....	7137	4975
Delaware	2754	1470
Total.....	9891	6445
Broomall's maj'y 3446.		
VIII.	Wanner.	Ancona
Berks	4896	10022
Ancona's maj'ity, 5124.		
IX.	Stevens.	Stein'n
Lancaster ...	11174	6550
Stevens' majority, 4524.		
X.	Campbell.	Strouse
Lebanon	3043	2200
Schuylkill ...	5475	7039
Total.....	8518	9239
Strouse's majority, 721.		
XI.	Roeck.	John'n
Carbon.....	984	1696
Monroe.....	463	2061
Northampton	863	4378
Pike.....	88	771
Wayne.....	239	2768
Total.....	2882	11676
Johnson's maj'ty, 9084.		

Districts.	Union.	Dem.
XII.	Grow.	De'son
Luzerne.....	5706	6562
Susquehanna	3933	2816
Total.....	9641	11408
Dennison's maj., 1767.		
XIII.	Tracy.	I.R.Clark.
Bradford	3575	4035
Columbia	2520	1467
Montour	1183	877
Sullivan.....	649	281
Wyoming	1338	1113
Total.....	9520	7703
Tracy's majority, 1817.		
XIV.	Patterson.	Miller
Dauphin	3950	3433
Juniata.....	928	1683
Northumbl'd	2090	3084
Snyder	1582	1264
Union	1559	1166
Total.....	10109	10630
Miller's majority, 521.		
XV.	Baily, Wilder.	Glossbrenner, I.D.
Cumberl'd	4154	1908
Perry	3301	579
York.....	4510	7179
Total....	11965	9746
Baily's majority, 2219.		
XVI.	M'Pherson.	Coffr'h
Adams.....	2517	2969
Bedford	1696	2532
Franklin	3124	3148
Fulton	719	1011
Somerset.....	2390	1503
Total.....	10426	10963
Coffroth's majority, 537.		
XVII.	Blair.	McAll'r
Blair	2215	2107
Cambria.....	1418	2955
Huntingdon.	2361	1999
Mifflin.....	1462	1367
Total.....	7556	8328
McAllister's maj., 774.		
XVIII.	Armstrong.	Hale. I.U.
Centre	1419	2732
Clinton	1038	1271
Lycoming ...	2590	3681
Potter.....	1062	421
Tioga.....	2786	1117
Total.....	8855	9272
Hale's majority, 417.		
[639 votes were cast for H. A. Child.]		
XIX.	Schofield.	Court'ht
Cameron.....	156	143
Clearfield	1304	2196
Elk.....	276	607
Erie.....	4112	3143
Forest.....	82	59
Jefferson.....	1424	1503
McKean.....	671	564
Warren.....	1800	1245
Total.....	9954	9462
Schofield's majo'y, 492.		
XX.	Myers.	Church
Clarion.....	1367	2348
Crawford	5044	3554
Mercer	3404	3701
Venango	3589	3433
Total.....	13404	11886
Myers's majority, 518.		

Districts.	Union.	Dem.
XXI.	Steward.	Dawe's
Fayette.....	2717	3653
Indiana	3564	1545
Westmor'land	3728	5036
Total.....	10009	10234
Dawson's majority, 225.		
XXII.	Moerh'd.	Hamil'n
Allegheny (part)	8087	5678
Moorhead's majority, 2389.		

Districts.	Union.	Dem.
XXIII.	Williams.	Ziegler
Allegh'y (part)	4086	2292
Armstrong ..	2361	2533
Butler.....	2650	2810
Total.....	9069	7635
Williams' maj'ity, 1384.		
XXIV.	Walker.	Lazear
Beaver.....	2309	1788
Greene.....	902	3057
Lawrence....	2548	1035
Washington..	3868	4209
Total	9567	9934
Lazear's majority, 367.		

CALIFORNIA.

SUP. PUB. INSTRUCT'N, 1862. PRESIDENT, 1860.

Counties.	Rep. Un.	U. Dem.	Sores.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem. Un'n.
	Swett.	Stevens'n.	Fitzg'ld.	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Alameda..	974	512	163..	1033	513	481	62
Amador...	1492	1327	391..	995	1966	945	178
Butte	1745	801	437..	1457	1502	1175	326
Calaveras.	1929	1751	164..	978	1880	1717	940
Colusa....	376	15	491..	258	235	396	73
Contra Costa	797	330	167..	608	413	391	134
Del Norte .	116	42	15..	175	88	217	39
El Dorado.	3063	1608	488..	2119	2695	1901	834
Fresno	12	7	181..	53	22	271	123
Humboldt.	494	306	2..	535	444	232	20
Klamath...	164	107	124..	92	377	163	86
Lake.....	186	10	146..	New County.			
Los Angeles	396	93	721..	382	475	688	201
Marin	545	403	10..	408	282	285	38
Mariposa ..	851	414	270..	262	489	815	319
Mendocino.	620	83	369..	198	235	499	116
Merced	100	7	248..	42	53	233	64
Mono.....	462	120	139..	New County.			
Monterey..	514	129	181..	306	233	246	4
Napa.....	868	47	381..	441	518	679	141
Nevada	2935	1220	717..	2539	2373	1653	400
Placer	2001	1829	695..	1743	1558	1448	775
Plumas	1024	55	184..	458	503	453	211
Sacramento	3386	1612	258..	2670	2836	1684	352
S. Bern'rdino	257	107	272..	305	224	192	98
San Diego..	287	103	89..	81	29	148	8
S. Francisco	6652	1912	249..	6825	4035	2560	940
S. Joaquin.	1796	1100	105..	1131	733	1373	199
S. L'sObispo	12	45	81..	148	120	155	—
San Mateo.	267	466	10..	389	543	130	41
S. Barbara	235	135	—..	46	505	123	—
Santa Clara	1768	419	1096..	1463	881	722	111
Santa Cruz.	647	117	91..	670	286	319	129
Shasta.....	975	158	244..	464	1094	585	252
Sierra	2202	651	1089..	1498	1539	1347	380
Siskiyou...	883	815	184..	955	1503	760	516
Solano.....	1154	418	462..	681	603	746	292
Sonoma.....	1660	126	1336..	1230	611	1467	449
Stanislaus .	412	121	268..	167	292	433	67
Sutter.....	633	6	505..	403	441	440	40
Tehama	421	103	74..	243	496	311	253
Trinity.....	197	619	165..	203	885	516	153
Tulare.....	413	11	443..	131	211	574	408
Tuolumne.	1975	495	817..	1688	1503	2034	372
Yolo.....	908	35	622..	535	497	606	74
Yuba.....	2074	461	930..	1665	1360	1874	159
Total....	51238	21814	15617	38734	38020	33975	9136

Swett over Stevenson, 29724; Swett over Fitzgerald, 35421; Swett over both, 12907. Total vote, 88569.—Lincoln over Douglas, 714; all others over Lincoln, 4663. Total vote, 120665.

LEGISLATURE, 1863-63.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republican Union ...	23	68	91
Democratic Union....	4	10	14
Secession.....	4	7	11

Union majority on joint ballot, 80.

OHIO.

SEC. OF STATE, 1862. PRESIDENT, 1860.

Counties.	*Rep.-Un.* Kennon.	*Dem.* Armstr'g.	*Rep.* Linc'ln.	*Dem.* Doug.	*Union.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.
Adams	1212	1755..	1657	2010	131	39
Allen	1131	1760..	1796	1682	21	29
Ashland	1607	2141..	2166	1720	34	496
Ashtabula	3349	738..	5566	860	77	342
Athens	1954	1194..	2526	1491	36	43
Auglaize	488	1685..	1088	1836	22	69
Belmont	2591	3544..	2675	1450	1111	1289
Brown	1563	2549..	2105	3006	238	91
Butler	2652	3072..	2867	4109	184	156
Carroll	1302	1203..	1767	1043	28	143
Champaign	1987	1870..	2325	1810	264	63
Clark	2881	1809..	3017	1730	165	104
Clermont	2316	2866..	2965	3206	209	57
Clinton	1834	1280..	2483	1464	70	15
Columbiana	3193	2382..	3864	2130	96	306
Coshocton	1602	2465..	2100	2099	2	217
Crawford	1305	2642..	2064	2752	18	117
Cuyahoga	5193	2526..	8686	4814	75	333
Darke	1660	2802..	2460	2479	42	16
Defiance	716	1321..	1038	1304	8	14
Delaware	2066	1649..	2699	1967	28	46
Erie	1971	1336..	2836	1503	28	88
Fairfield	1637	3446..	2178	3249	155	261
Fayette	1325	1001..	1453	1121	207	46
Franklin	3412	5379..	4295	4846	119	78
Fulton	1566	686..	1629	984	3	26
Gallia	1362	1014..	1381	1472	190	57
Geauga	1966	371..	2877	677	17	33
Greene	2758	1783..	3260	1751	124	35
Guernsey	2277	2121..	2510	1933	85	54
Hamilton	13857	14894..	16182	16431	3685	866
Hancock	1512	2084..	2135	2201	16	24
Hardin	918	1146..	1432	1198	54	32
Harrison	1359	1572..	2175	769	45	637
Henry	572	907..	808	1039	3	3
Highland	2126	2515..	2409	2272	475	157
Hocking	664	1664..	1329	1784	12	7
Holmes	798	2560..	1392	2281	8	45
Huron	2270	1901..	4107	2083	87	52
Jackson	1278	1816..	1738	1436	80	15
Jefferson	2585	1694..	2683	1163	79	706
Knox	2216	2648..	2860	3060	96	324
Lake	1678	349..	2521	623	13	87
Lawrence	1167	975..	1801	1147	196	76
Licking	2627	3918..	5502	3154	151	654
Logan	1982	1563..	2415	1542	100	17
Lorain	3570	1260..	4045	1766	47	168
Lucas	3015	1142..	2889	1820	121	79
Madison	1248	1234..	1417	1016	171	68
Mahoning	2198	2064..	2907	1990	26	153
Marion	1099	1480..	1595	1640	4	13
Medina	2472	1561..	3068	1766	5	88
Meigs	1995	1635..	2680	1690	215	7
Mercer	420	1525..	832	1606	2	6
Miami	2684	2207..	3431	2537	89	89
Monroe	716	2620..	1335	3147	143	47
Montgomery	4571	5044..	4974	4710	179	72
Morgan	1945	1798..	2445	1757	20	66
Morrow	1513	1744..	2260	1923	32	167
Muskingum	3329	3788..	4004	3550	396	157
Noble	1508	1805..	1944	1647	82	91
Ottawa	452	752..	571	692	1	23
Paulding	455	193..	554	891	—	9
Perry	1379	1921..	1605	1960	111	23
Pickaway	1644	2241..	2102	2425	211	80
Pike	869	1406..	968	1597	127	10
Portage	2451	1746..	3065	1970	7	117
Preble	2308	1667..	2596	1733	83	21
Putnam	681	1585..	1010	1478	4	3
Richland	2168	3042..	3083	3135	77	115
Ross	2330	3092..	3043	2805	305	272
Sandusky	1474	1993..	1936	2319	10	13
Scioto	1315	1861..	2186	1750	382	40
Seneca	2129	3090..	3062	3178	43	70
Shelby	1246	1661..	1597	1609	24	17
Stark	3081	3873..	4064	2820	13	774
Summit	2576	1264..	3097	1726	11	97
Trumbull	3386	1791..	4349	1673	17	245
Tuscarawas	2089	2153..	3136	2646	8	74
Union	1458	1128..	1792	1145	15	39
Vanwert	764	870..	1015	969	2	2
Vinton	773	1299..	1246	1231	2	12
Warren	3297	1431..	3316	2011	12	12
Washington	2659	3035..	3169	3060	17	17
Wayne	2205	3005..	3204	3250		
Williams	1289	1225..	1713	1180	2	2
Wood	2614	745..	2011	1330		
Wyandot	1045	1542..	1567	1670	2	2
Total	178755	184332	231610	187232	12195	12

Armstrong's majority, 5577. Total vote, 36
Lincoln over all, 20779. Total vote in 1860, 4

CONGRESS, 1862.

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*
I. Groesbeck.	Pendlt'n	
Hamilton	6418	7545
Pendleton's maj., 1127.		
II. Gurley.	Long.	
Hamilton	7051	7212
Long over Gurley, 131.		
III. Schenck	Vl'dg'm.	
Butler	2801	3756
Montgomery	4607	4972
Preble	2307	1644
Warren	3312	1398
Total	13027	11779
Schenck's maj., 1257.		
IV. West.	McKin'y	
Champaign	1967	1876
Darke	1644	2816
Logan	1973	1585
Miami	2617	2270
Shelby	1234	1671
Total	9435	10218
McKinney's maj., 783.		
V. Gatch.	LeBlond	
Allen	1132	1756
Auglaize	485	1691
Hancock	1515	2082
Hardin	900	1109
Mercer	420	1518
Vanwert	706	862
Wyandot	1044	1543
Total	6202	10561
LeBlond's maj'ty, 4359.		
VI. Briggs.	White.	
Brown	1699	2496
Clermont	2326	2873
Clinton	1855	1276
Fayette	1391	949
Highland	2139	2493
Total	9320	10087
White's majority, 767.		
VII. Shellabarger.	Cox.	
Clark	2807	1821
Franklin	3307	5517
Greene	2752	1791
Madison	1234	1243
Total	10100	10372
Cox's majority, 272.		
VIII. Godman.	Lehnst'n	
Delaware	2094	1624
Marion	1102	1472
Morrow	1823	1742
Richland	2168	3043
Union	1455	1131
Total	8642	9012
Johnston's maj'ty, 370.		
IX. Worcester.	Noble.	
Crawford	1308	2647
Erie	1965	1345
Huron	3268	1898
Ottawa	413	755
Sandusky	1475	1989
Seneca	2094	3131
Total	10523	11765
Noble's majority, 1243.		

Districts.	*Union.*
X. Ashley	U. Wait
Defiance	548
Fulton	1147
Henry	362
Lucas	1372
Paulding	339
Putnam	528
Williams	1219
Wood	1393
Total	6908
Ashley over Wait	
XI. Bundy.	H
Adams	118
Gallia	132
Jackson	124
Lawrence	103
Vinton	75
Scioto	116
Total	670
Hutchins's maj'ty	
XII. Trimble	
Fairfield	163
Hocking	67
Perry	126
Pickaway	164
Pike	57
Ross	229
Total	806
Finck's majority	
XIII. Wright.	
Coshocton	156
Knox	221
Licking	270
Muskingum	319
Total	969
O'Neill's major'ty	
XIV. Welke	
Ashland	160
Holmes	79
Lorain	537
Medina	246
Wayne	220
Total	1045
Bliss's maj'rty,	
XV. Cutler.	
Athens	196
Meigs	197
Monroe	70
Morgan	193
Washington	261
Total	918
Morris's maj'rity.	
XVI. Bingham	
Belmont	249
Guernsey	222
Harrison	179
Noble	149
Tuscarawas	199
Total	999
White's majority	

OHIO—CONGRESS—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	*Union.* Eckley.	*Dem.* Belden.
XVII.		
Carroll	1367	1209
Columbiana	3192	2360
Jefferson	2370	1680
Stark	3089	3836
Total	10018	9085
Eckley's majority, 933.		
XVIII.	Spalding.	Paige.
Cuyahoga	5085	2555
Lake	1654	364
Summit	2554	1264
Total	9293	4183

Districts.	*Union.* Spalding over Page,	*Dem.*
5110. Ira Kelley, a lunatic, had 23 votes.		
XIX.	Garfield.	Wood.
Ashtabula	3358	764
Geauga	1941	571
Mahoning	2187	2075
Portage	2420	1758
Trumbull	3382	1800
Total	13288	6763
Garfield over Wood,	6525.	

VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET, 1862.

Union.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Sup. Judge..Backus..178115	Ranney..185078	—6963
Att'y Gen'l..Olds.....178855	Critchfield84069	—5204
School Com..Henkle..178694	Cathcart 184269	—5575
*Bd Pub Wks.*Gregory 178780	Gamble..184257	—5477

LEGISLATURE, 1862-63.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
Unionists	26	73	99
Democrats	8	24	32

Union majority on joint ballot, 67.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. Dist. I.	CONGRESS, 1862. *Rep.* Windom	*Dem.* Chatfield.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Doug.	*Dem.* Breck.
Blue Earth	479	452	677	374	24
Brown	154	23	408	91	10
Dodge	477	277	580	205	53
Faribault	253	31	270	63	3
Fillmore	1233	875	1610	809	24
Freeborn	412	62	595	188	2
Houston	590	680	594	622	3
La Sueur	396	592	566	555	9
Martin	26	1	40	6	—
Mower	470	134	501	194	—
Nicollet	251	244	461	291	25
Olmstead	1093	413	1348	404	24
Renville	—	—	89	41	15
Rice	784	542	966	503	8
Scott	288	734	529	642	38
Sibley	186	373	397	584	18
Steele	331	63	523	157	8
Waseca	147	102	304	143	—
Watonwan	19	5	[New County.]		
Winona	1089	811	1291	571	56
Total	8663	6423	Maj. for Wind'm, 2240.		

Dist. II.	Donnelly.	Cullen.			
Anoka	241	57	277	150	9
Benton	48	45	—	—	—
Carver	331	388	504	324	1
Chisago	243	58	379	64	24
Dakota	847	761	1322	822	22
Goodhue	1249	397	1352	429	17
Hennepin	1235	786	1770	705	44
Isand	46	8	41	7	—
Kanebec	8	—	15	—	—
Kandiyohi	—	—	13	3	—
McLeod	77	41	240	81	—
Meeker	38	25	166	83	9
Mille Lac	38	7	18	1	—
Morrison	88	87	53	93	4
Otter Tail	—	—	5	6	—
Pine	33	2	—	—	—
Ramsay	668	1168	1233	1107	125
St. Louis	29	5	40	22	6
Sherburne	79	48	120	58	2
Stearns	285	573	523	157	8
Toombs	—	—	7	3	—
Wabashaw	750	312	1231	550	150
Washington	372	205	752	422	19
Wright	376	76	572	138	4
Total	7091	5019	23069	11920	743

Maj. for Donnelly, 2072. Total vote for Congress in 1862, 27196.—Lincoln over Douglas, 10149; over all, 9401. Total vote in 1860, 34737.

INDIANA.

Counties.	SEC. OF STATE, 1862. *Union.* Poole.	*Dem.* Athon.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Doug.	*Union.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.
Adams	432	1177	632	887	11	22
Allen	1820	3845	2593	3224	32	42
Barth'mew	1559	2159	1769	1846	34	66
Benton	331	258	375	235	8	6
Blackford	340	505	275	408	9	40
Boone	1874	1544	1699	941	47	649
Brown	213	840	301	729	6	31
Carroll	1324	1511	1690	1446	14	5
Cass	1582	1870	1874	1727	34	130
Clark	1131	1771	1369	1837	316	250
Clay	688	1374	889	1316	51	47
Clinton	1251	1383	1454	1437	6	61
Crawford	556	795	788	844	42	8
Daviess	954	1254	931	749	133	529
Dearborn	1540	2687	2127	2436	96	61
Decatur	1834	1675	2028	1546	20	93
De Kalb	1118	1460	1500	1339	24	2
Delaware	1544	1051	1933	1029	10	98
Dubois	221	1124	301	1347	20	2
Elkhart	1814	1853	2471	1938	1	27
Fayette	1067	903	1343	917	9	39
Floyd	889	1564	1151	1888	320	96
Fountain	1543	1702	1656	1360	6	269
Franklin	1144	2374	1695	2272	9	49
Fulton	881	1080	1019	991	6	22
Gibson	924	1218	1298	1545	112	29
Grant	1461	1305	1668	1223	46	33
Greene	1166	1457	1420	1316	20	204
Hamilton	1575	1127	2195	1114	4	98
Hancock	1341	1223	1201	1289	13	97
Harrison	1045	1520	1503	1848	17	36
Hendricks	1948	1222	2050	1083	41	244
Henry	2055	1531	2926	1206	16	90
Howard	1386	928	1589	875	15	35
Huntington	1499	1561	1582	1402	53	14
Jackson	1103	1818	1185	1740	56	117
Jasper	545	292	534	278	17	7
Jay	1067	1142	1135	1077	6	12
Jefferson	2412	1814	2661	1146	150	564
Jennings	1413	1300	1649	830	42	326
Johnson	1145	1820	1303	1392	60	336
Knox	999	1581	1570	1666	39	42
Kosciusco	1944	1409	2290	1500	3	9
Lagrange	1351	727	1695	749	16	10
Lake	1103	546	1225	455	—	20
Laporte	2468	2096	3167	1508	27	474
Lawrence	1154	1208	1158	787	208	525
Madison	1390	2020	1709	1841	36	70
Marion	4844	3863	5024	3262	161	319
Marshall	1171	1615	1426	1473	2	24
Martin	411	907	516	679	56	153
Miami	1558	1844	1835	1608	—	26
Monroe	1021	1333	1198	716	64	395
Montgom'ry	2060	2170	2367	2179	78	68
Morgan	1550	1454	1755	1560	14	62
Newton	287	288	305	189	1	44
Noble	1604	1394	1742	1320	4	38
Ohio	459	483	501	335	203	174
Orange	612	1234	849	1114	85	176
Owen	798	1565	1140	1293	118	88
Parke	1832	1473	1898	1320	84	55
Perry	833	868	1026	947	160	6
Pike	595	593	894	882	39	58
Porter	1363	1073	1529	889	6	28
Posey	1259	1169	1055	1128	168	533
Pulaski	488	636	571	663	7	4
Putnam	1822	2116	1888	1747	123	361
Randolph	1831	1276	2298	1180	10	56
Ripley	1488	1846	1988	1458	37	174
Rush	1563	1740	1757	1119	35	476
Scott	574	785	660	447	52	262
Shelby	1508	2232	1900	2047	25	43
Spencer	1003	1159	1296	1108	175	172
Starke	167	300	190	231	2	14
Steuben	1256	440	1560	547	8	82
St. Joseph	1995	1679	2363	1489	5	23
Sullivan	707	1970	856	1858	55	128
Switzerland	1382	1060	734	476	510	499
Tippecanoe	2895	2376	3480	2276	84	117

INDIANA—(Continued.)

SEC. OF STATE, 1862. PRESIDENT, 1860.

Counties.	Union. Peele.	Dem. Athon.	Rep. Dem. Lisc'in.	Union. Doug.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.
Tipton	533	833..	760	822	3	21
Union	711	679..	849	652	3	36
Vanderburg	1616	2012..	1875	1544	302	183
Vermillion	940	766..	1090	844	24	17
Vigo	2042	2128..	2429	2127	211	44
Wabash	1969	1318..	2287	1142	20	79
Warren	1177	697..	1412	769	15	33
Warrick	1096	1051..	745	784	85	316
Washington	1289	1888..	1378	1988	31	48
Wayne	3282	1897..	4234	1784	102	161
Wells	821	1140..	909	1099	3	6
White	896	989..	993	811	9	67
Whitley	1010	1228..	1133	1067	4	33
Total	118617	123160	139083	115609	8306	12296

Athon's majority, 9543. Total vote, 246677.—Lincoln over Douglas, 23524. Lincoln over all, 5023. Total vote in 1860, 272143.

CONGRESS, 1862.

Districts. I.	Union. Johnson.	Dem. Law.
Daviess	967	1247
Dubois	393	1035
Gibson	1909	1175
Knox	1006	1547
Martin	494	873
Pike	618	594
Posey	1325	1344
Spencer	1028	1133
Vanderburg	1701	1971
Warrick	1142	1044
Total	9583	11963
Law's majority, 2380.		
II.	May.	Cras'ns.
Clarke	800	1900
Crawford	547	815
Floyd	807	1588
Harrison	1001	1550
Orange	609	1231
Perry	561	1117
Scott	563	800
Washington	1063	1910
Total	6211	10911
Cravens's majo'y, 4700.		
III.	Dunn.	Harr'g'n.
Barthol'mew	1526	2155
Brown	220	325
Jackson	1003	1813
Jefferson	2419	1821
Jennings	1407	1293
Lawrence	1169	1213
Monroe	1019	1336
Switzerland	1281	1568
Total	10144	11524
Harrington's maj., 1380.		
IV.	Gavin.	Holman.
Dearborn	1509	2135
Decatur	1256	1673
Franklin	1127	2397
Ohio	492	485
Ripley	1454	1874
Rush	1554	1762
Total	7992	10926
Holman's maj'y, 2934.		
V.	Julian.	Johns'n.
Delaware	1384	1091
Fayette	883	913
Henry	1761	1442
Randolph	1677	1335
Union	580	693
Wayne	2987	1940
Total	9272	7414
Julian's majority, 1858.		

Districts. VI.	Union. Dum'nt.	Dem. Con'tt.
Hancock	1346	1220
Hendricks	1972	1200
Johnson	1156	1816
Marion	4942	3072
Morgan	1571	1439
Shelby	1538	2207
Total	12525	10954
Dumont's majority, 1571.		
VII.	Scott.	Voorhees.
Clay	703	1369
Greene	1102	1456
Owen	812	1500
Parke	1827	1168
Putnam	1819	2113
Sullivan	708	1966
Vermillion	937	764
Vigo	2068	2121
Total	9976	12457
Voorhees's majority, 2481.		
VIII.	Orth.	Pettit.
Boone	1869	1536
Carroll	1315	1480
Clinton	1234	1345
Fountain	1541	1688
Montgomery	2052	2112
Tippecanoe	2853	2337
Warren	1168	683
Total	12032	11181
Orth's majority, 851.		
IX.	Colfax.	Turpie.
Benton	327	264
Cass	1573	1872
Fulton	879	1081
Jasper	547	288
Lake	1086	569
Laporte	2453	2095
Marshall	1156	1615
Miami	1554	1848
Newton	287	287
Pulaski	248	632
Porter	357	1073
Starke	165	301
St. Joseph	2006	1652
White	896	979
Total	14775	14546
Colfax's majority, 229.		

Districts. X.	Union. Mitch'll.	Dem. Edg'ton.
Allen	1813	3825
De Kalb	1178	1450
Elkhart	1813	1844
Kosciusko	1932	1463
Lagrange	1241	726
Noble	1582	1372
Steuben	1257	441
Whitley	1001	1232
Total	11917	12353
Edgerton's majority, 436.		

Districts. XI.	Union. Shanks.	Dem. McDowell.
Adams	409	179
Blackford	317	213
Grant	1450	1851
Hamilton	1963	1149
Howard	1373	988
Huntington	1485	1288
Jay	1016	1186
Madison	1539	1089
Tipton	518	841
Wabash	1954	1318
Wells	796	1147
Total	12219	11649
McDowell's maj., 930.		

LEGISLATURE, 1862-63.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Unionists	21	36	59
Democrats	27	63	89
Independent	2	—	2

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 30.

OREGON.

GOV. 1862. CONG. 1862. PRESIDENT, 1860.

Counties.	Un. Dem. Gibbs.	Un. Dem. Mill'r.	Rep. Dem. McBride.	Un. Dem. Wait.	Un. Dem. Lin.	Un. Dem. Doug.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Un. Dem. Br'k.
Benton	258	214..	248	223..	213	130	3	392
Clackam's	650	262..	640	261..	410	179	2	323
Clatsop	56	10..	54	10..	68	38	—	29
Columbia	69	46..	66	50..	62	45	—	36
Coos	89	4..	96	1..	—	—	—	—
Curry	110	9..	103	9..	—	—	—	—
Douglas	354	257..	348	274..	322	284	23	506
Jackson	540	417..	513	443..	377	399	89	672
Josephine	235	245..	231	253..	253	211	18	351
Lane	446	353..	454	355..	507	155	7	565
Linn	661	498..	639	505..	582	308	5	672
Marion	951	253..	918	281..	598	363	17	286
Multno'ah	643	199..	601	240..	571	364	5	261
Polk	584	116..	351	129..	191	400	4	215
Tillamook	26	—..	22	—..	11	8	—	13
Umpqua	148	24..	154	32..	151	72	—	75
Wasco	698	291..	677	304..	168	148	—	255
Wash'ton	313	87..	299	93..	371	134	3	138
Yamhill	408	165..	395	169..	415	211	7	217
Total	7039	3450..	6809	3632..	5270	3981	183	5006

Gibbs's ma., 3589; McBride's maj 3177. Total vote in 1862, 10489.—Lincoln over Breck., 264. Total vote in 1860, 14410.

VOTE FOR OTHER OFFICERS.

	Union.	Dem.	Maj.
Sec. State	May....6781;	Vining....3501	3280
Treasurer	Cooke 6927;	Greer	3396—3331
Printer	Gordon ..6907;	Noltner...	5417—3490

LEGISLATURE, 1862-63.

There is a Union majority in this body, as proved by the election of Benjamin F. Harding to the United States Senate, in place of Benj. Stark. The vote was—Harding, 28; Corbett, 10; Williams, 6; Whittaker, 3 >—9 majority for the Union candidate, with 3 absentees.

DAKOTA.

Election for Delegate in Congress.

Counties.	Union. Wm. Jayne.	Dem. J. B. S. Todd.
Clay	77	73
Cole	81	58
Todd	13	24
Yankton	66	66
Total	237	221

Jayne's maj., 16. Mr. Todd was delegate in the 37th Congress. Mr. Jayne is Governor of the Territory. The votes of Charles, Mix, and Bon Homme Counties were thrown out.

VOTE FOR TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

	Union.	Dem.	Maj.
Auditor	Townsend 236;	Kelley.... 224	12
Treasurer	Jewell..... 214;	Irish..... 217	3

ILLINOIS.

	TREAS'R, 1862.		CONG'MAN, 1862.		PRES. 1860.	
Counties.	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
	Butler.	Starne.	Ingersoll.	Allen.	Lincoln.	Doug.
Adams...	2357	4154..	2359	4155..	3811	4265
Alexan'r.	151	710..	152	711..	106	684
Bond....	908	763..	906	767..	987	981
Boone...	1226	280..	1223	284..	1759	310
Brown...	360	1041..	361	1046..	728	1202
Bureau..	3123	1587..	3104	1891..	3622	1415
Calhoun..	104	325..	109	311..	269	668
Carroll..	1173	389..	1175	403..	1630	461
Cass.....	618	1211..	618	1211..	1046	1501
Champ'n.	1248	1104..	1247	1104..	1793	1221
Christian.	698	1332..	687	1336..	903	1406
Clark....	542	1455..	540	1462..	1313	1724
Clay.....	438	911..	440	920..	681	1070
Clinton ..	640	1092..	641	1084..	748	1294
Coles....	1282	1589..	1277	1597..	1497	1467
Cook....	9988	8369..	9909	8222..	14589	9846
Crawford	530	1209..	522	1248..	921	1384
Cumberl'	331	872..	331	872..	629	909
De Kalb..	1829	670..	1825	685..	3049	965
De Witt..	839	953..	841	951..	1258	1018
Douglas..	566	724..	569	730..	809	839
Du Page..	1174	520..	1174	520..	1790	803
Edgar....	1304	1861..	1193	1874..	1727	1323
Edwards..	389	334..	388	341..	580	370
Effing'm.	224	901..	229	914..	453	1084
Fayette..	561	1341..	564	1348..	953	1571
Ford.....	185	208..	186	210..	235	145
Franklin.	252	692..	268	694..	228	1191
Fulton...	1798	3150..	1813	3146..	3629	3026
Gallatin..	180	766..	160	760..	221	1020
Greene..	565	1746..	585	1745..	979	1773
Grundy..	1067	748..	1049	742..	1412	710
Hamilton	48	1063..	93	1066..	102	1503
Hancock.	1520	2844..	1516	2846..	2568	2160
Hardin...	113	341..	106	336..	107	499
Hender'n	224	892..	223	892..	1253	911
Henry ...	2036	1001..	2470	1086..	3022	1532
Iroquois..	1250	866..	1251	865..	1429	955
Jackson..	126	996..	183	990..	315	1566
Jasper....	246	783..	241	787..	626	906
Jefferson.	262	1384..	272	1384..	459	1353
Jersey...	696	1256..	536	1259..	910	1291
JoDavi'ss	1921	1510..	1918	1511..	2782	1841
Johnson..	124	600..	146	660..	40	1563
Kane.....	2857	1347..	2803	1336..	4207	1651
Kank'kee	1442	453..	1436	454..	1977	805
Kendall..	1244	399..	1242	399..	1811	571
Knox	2796	1640..	2775	1649..	3832	2208
Lake.....	1576	885..	1877	884..	2394	965
La Salle..	3618	3891..	3618	3883..	5342	4290
Lawrence	575	914..	577	934..	764	970
Lee.....	1733	1038..	1386	780..	2420	1140
Living'n	1099	938..	1096	950..	1474	1068
Logan....	1531	1482..	1528	1480..	1729	1521
Macon....	1613	1340..	1613	1340..	1501	1541
Macoupin	1461	2443..	1460	2445..	2192	3668
Madison .	2178	2817..	2163	2830..	3161	3100
Marion...	676	1380..	689	1361..	868	1715
Marshall.	1128	1207..	1134	1200..	1630	1376
Mason....	606	1059..	611	1033..	1198	1224
Massac...	217	604..	236	608..	121	873
McDon'h.	1443	1957..	1441	1967..	2256	2266
McHenry	2119	1007..	2122	1005..	3033	1444
McLean..	2939	2345..	2937	2345..	3847	2567
Menard..	768	968..	767	971..	962	1035
Mercer ..	1042	863..	1051	873..	1808	1193
Monroe..	633	1249..	575	1312..	845	1401
Mont'mry	814	1725..	805	1731..	1099	1743
Morgan..	1525	2021..	1521	2030..	2312	2419
Moultrie..	496	703..	496	703..	618	707
Ogle.....	2068	916..	2066	902..	3134	1315
Peoria....	2618	3303..	2552	3270..	3839	3738
Perry....	599	742..	603	756..	649	1101
Piatt.....	428	460..	425	463..	722	599
Pike.....	1506	2574..	1496	2600..	2553	2016
Pope.....	86	992..	42	133..	127	1202
Pulaski..	163	873..	122	870..	220	860
Putnam..	556	428..	566	427..	751	996
Randolph	946	1566..	948	1567..	1382	1515
Richland.	417	844..	433	839..	777	1022
Rock Is..	1353	1257..	1351	1252..	2088	1478
Sanga'on	2761	3643..	2752	3665..	3556	3598
Saline...	93	929..	116	930..	100	1338
Schuyler.	670	1395..	679	1395..	956	1559
Scott....	473	798..	472	802..	832	1131
Shelby...	595	1964..	595	1964..	971	2088
Stark....	801	566..	815	544..	1164	659
Steph'n'n	2154	1862..	2152	1854..	2670	1787
St. Clair..	2821	2371..	2547	2408..	3682	3014
Tazewell	1628	1976..	1620	1969..	2348	2168
Union....	142	1088..	147	1086..	157	996
Vermil'n	1479	1560..	1482	1558..	2251	1577
Wabash..	338	675..	337	679..	597	710
Warren..	1546	1576..	1541	1577..	2208	1672
Washin'n	908	957..	903	963..	793	1565
Wayne..	426	1173..	416	1172..	620	1545
White....	431	1218..	428	1222..	756	1544
Whiteid'e	2013	862..	2020	838..	2748	1110
Will.....	2209	2300..	2236	2299..	3219	2515
Will'm'n	350	841..	370	861..	173	1335
Winneb'o	2740	620..	2730	624..	3984	817
Woodford	811	1266..	824	1258..	1238	1419
Total ..	120116	126662..	119761	126060..	172161	160215

Starne's maj., 16546; Allen's maj., 16299. Total vote, 286778.—Lincoln's maj., 11946. Total vote in 1860, 332376. Total loss of vote, 75598; Republican loss, 52049; Democratic loss, 23368.

CONGRESS, 1862.

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
I.	Arnold.	Sherman.
Cook	9968	8206
Arnold's maj., 1760.		
II.	Farnsw'th.	Donal'y.
Boone	1220	280
De Kalb.....	1820	681
Kane.....	2842	1346
Lake	1877	882
McHenry.....	2114	982
Winnebago ..	2739	615
Total....	12612	4785
Farnsworth's majority, 7827.		
III.	Washburne.	Sallee.
Carroll	1159	413
Jo Daviess...	1872	1935
Lee.....	1354	806
Ogle.....	1990	989
Stephenson...	2141	1864
Whiteside ...	1980	878
Total	10496	6785
Washburne's majority, 3711.		
IV.	Lawrence.	Harris.
Adams.....	2358	4155
Hancock.....	1512	2354
Henderson....	894	911
Mercer.....	1050	874
Rock Island..	1349	1257
Warren	1548	1575
Total	8711	11626
Harris's ma., 2915.		

V.	Love-joy.	Hea-derson.	Grah'm	Ind.
Bureau...	2295	2403	—	—
Henry	1980	956	559	—
Knox	2625	1769	1	—
Marshall.	1032	1266	—	—
Peoria....	2378	3395	—	—
Putnam..	549	468	—	—
Stark	564	763	23	—
Total..	11683	11020	613	

Lovejoy over Henderson, 663; Lovejoy over both, 50.

Districts.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
VI.	Norton.	Dickey.
Du Page.....	1175	819
Grundy.....	1054	789
Kankakee....	1438	489
Kendall	1236	407
La Salle	3636	3080
Will	2187	2815
Total	10804	8419
Norton's maj., 2385.		

VII.	McCarthy.	Edson.
Champaign...	1232	1108
Coles.....	1256	1289
Cumberland..	342	371
Douglas.....	561	697
Edgar	1183	1369
Ford.....	182	211
Iroquois	1254	963
Macon	1613	1332
Moultrie.....	490	786
Piatt	421	460
Vermillion....	1470	1573
Total	10004	11371
Eden's maj., 1367.		

VIII.	Swett.	Stuart
De Witt.....	837	954
Livingston....	1110	939
Logan	1523	1490
McLean	2944	2339
Sangamon	2583	3845
Tazewell.....	1632	1971
Woodford	814	1271
Total	11443	12808
Stuart's maj., 1365.		

IX. (No candid's.)	Rem.
Brown.....	1049
Cass	1233
Fulton.....	3134
McDonough..	1968
Mason.....	1033
Menard	974
Pike	2997
Schuyler.....	1413
Total	13301

ILLINOIS—(Continued)—CONGRESS.

Districts.	Rep. Moulton.	Dem. Knapp.
X.		
Bond	908	760
Calhoun	195	230
Christian	685	1336
Jersey	537	1256
Greene	884	1734
Macoupin	1414	2438
Montgomery	817	1725
Morgan	1515	2022
Scott	475	798
Shelby	582	1960
Total	7712	14259
Knapp's maj., 6547.		
XI.	Hicks.	Robins'n.
Clark	518	1435
Clay	491	869
Crawford	543	1189
Effingham	227	912
Fayette	575	1336
Franklin	306	673
Hamilton	245	947
Jasper	248	778
Jefferson	299	1370
Lawrence	399	902
Marion	725	1312
Richland	447	822
Wayne	500	1103
Total	5523	12644
Robinson's maj., 8121.		

Districts.	Rep. Smith.	Dem. Morris'n.
XII.		
Clinton	657	1071
Madison	2168	2790
Monroe	86	1785
Randolph	826	1683
St. Clair	2326	2905
Washington	791	1065
Total	6854	10999
Morrison's maj., 4145.		

XIII.	Bartley.	W. J. Allen.
Alexander	130	691
Edwards	386	335
Gallatin	339	608
Hardin	126	316
Jackson	162	915
Johnson	350	447
Massac	330	418
Perry	560	719
Pope	199	127
Pulaski	174	350
Saline	237	772
Union	150	1070
Wabash	340	674
White	402	1201
Williamson	355	854
Total	4290	9497
Allen's maj., 5207.		

Legislature, 1863.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans	12	29	41
Democrats	13	56	69

Democratic majority on joint ballot, (about) 28.

In June, 1862, a new Constitution was voted on, together with an act apportioning the State for Congressmen. Both these measures were made party questions, the Republicans opposing, and the Democrats sustaining them, as their adoption would have given the control of the State to the latter for years to come. The vote stood as follows:

For the new Constitution.. 126,739; Against 151,264
For the Apportionment ... 127,900; Against 138,148
For excluding negroes .... 178,282; Against 73,287
Against negro suffrage ... 211,405; For 37,168
For prohibiting banks ..... 134,747; Against 137,197

These figures include the soldiers' votes, which stood 1687 *for*, and 10151 *against* the Constitution; 2160 *for*, and 5178 *against* the apportionment.

COLORADO TER.—*Delegate in Congress*

Counties.	Rep. Ben't.	Rep. Gilpin.	Dem. Fran'o.
Arapahoe	455	451	439
Boulder	122	42	34
Conejos	255	4	81
Costilla	193	124	550
ClearCreek	133	143	64
Douglas	32	71	11
El Paso	7	52	32
Fremont	22	21	30
Gilpin	910	479	860
Huerfano	56	61	261
Jefferson	99	82	62
Lake	326	10	101
Larimer	26	27	43
Park	529	130	173
Summit	259	173	46
Pueblo	31	3	96
Weld	82	40	59
Sold'a' vote	118	399	12
Total	3655	2312	2,754

Bennet over Francisco, 901; Bennet over Gilpin, 1343; Francisco over Gilpin, 442. Total Rep. civil vote, 5450; Dem. do., 2742; Rep. soldiers' vote, 517; Dem. do., 12. Total vote of this Territory, 8721. In 1861, there were 10924 votes cast for Delegate. The Terr. Legislature is hardly an operative body as yet

KENTUCKY.

The latest election in this State was that for Congress in 1861 (see TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 1862, page 60). The Legislature now in office stands about as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Unionists	34	85	119
Southern Rights	4	9	13
Vacancies	0	6	6

Union majority on joint ballot, 106.

WEST VIRGINIA.

An election was held in April, 1862, for the New State Constitution, which was adopted almost unanimously. In May following, Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Attorney-General were elected, but there was no contest, the incumbents, Gov. Pierpont and others, being chosen without opposition.

Counties.	Constitution. For.	Constitution. Against.	Emancipation For. Ag'nst
Barbour	459	7	— —
Boone	76	1	— —
Braxton	maj. 83	—	— —
Brooke	292	45	248 6
Cabell	271	4	244 2
Clay	maj. 88	—	— —
Doddridge	510	15	— —
Gilmer	168	16	— —
Hampshire	157	3	90 —
Hancock	225	73	217 4
Hardy	192	—	— —
Jackson	470	2	— —
Kanawha	909	4	— —
Lewis	443	12	— —
Marion	749	3	160 —
Marshall	1053	24	795 7
Mason	639	23	— —
Monongalia	1148	17	649 18
Nicholas	184	—	— —
Ohio	1028	31	875 5
Pendleton	81	—	— —
Pleasants	318	2	102 4
Preston	1403	11	1380 9
Raleigh	177	—	— —
Randolph	346	9	— —
Ritchie	901	6	311 1
Roane	252	—	— —
Taylor	513	15	— —
Tucker	69	—	55 —
Tyler	696	10	— —
Upshur	719	2	304 1
Wayne	320	3	— —
Wetzel	491	14	96 —
Wirt	205	27	— —
Wood	1239	26	— —
Eighth Regiment	190	28	— —
Third Regiment	286	—	286 2
Total	16797	441	6022 61

Majority for Constitution, 16356; for Emancipation, 5434. Returns are wanting from nine counties, mostly small, on Constitution. On Emancipation the returns are very imperfect, but they show the relative proportions of yeas and nays.

NEBRASKA.

Election for Delegate in Congress.

Counties.	Rep. Daily.	Dem. Kinsey.	Counties.	Rep. Daily.	Dem. Kinsey
Burt	57	52	Hall	31	(
Cedar	57	15	Johnson	57	2
Cass and Lancaster	235	275	Kearney	29	2
Clay	5	25	Nemaha	311	20
Cuming	19	2	Pawnee	133	6
Dakota	53	105	Platte	97	7
Dixon	24	35	Richardson	320	18
Dodge	64	22	Sarpy	98	16
Douglas	357	273	Washington	103	9
Gage and Jones	38	86	Total	2333	218

Majority for Samuel G. Daily, 153.

Legislature, 1862-63.	Council.	House.	Total.
Unionists	8	22	30
Democrats	5	17	22

Union majority on joint ballot, 8.

MARYLAND.

No important election took place in 1862. The Congress and Governor votes of 1861 were published in the TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862, page 59.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Governor, 1862. Union. Cannon.	Dem. Jeffers'n.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.
Kent	1880	2323..	1070	717	2087	144
Newcastle	3660	3300..	2074	1573	2999	718
Sussex	2415	2421..	671	1574	2251	161
Total	8155	8044..	3815	3864	7337	1023

Cannon's maj., 111; total vote, 16,199; total in 1860, 16,039.—Breck. over Bell, 3473; over Lincoln, 5522.

Counties.	Congress, 1862. Union.-Dem. Fisher.	Temple.	Congress, 1860. Opp. Fisher.	Brock. Bigg.	Doug. Reed.
Kent	1868	2323....	1780	2128	79
Newcastle	3626	3291....	3703	3067	667
Sussex	2320	2437....	2279	2263	115
Total	8014	8051	7732	7475	761

Temple's maj., 37.—Fisher over Bigg, 257.

	Legislature, 1863. Senate.	House.	Total.
Unionists	4	7	11
Democrats	6	14	19

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 8.

LOUISIANA.

An election for Congressmen was held in the 1st and 2d Districts, on the 4th of December, 1862, under a proclamation by Gen. Butler. The candidates were all professed Unionists but of various degrees. Jacob Barker, the famous millionaire, in the 2d District, was almost a secessionist. The members elected are unconditional Unionists.

Parishes.	Congress, 1862. I. Flanders U.	Bo'lguy Un.	La Sere D.	Congress, 1859. Bo'lguy Op
Orleans	2146	134 ...	1339	2100
Plaquemines	141	10 ...	314	67
St. Bernard	43	11 ...	143	48
Total	2330	157	1796	2215

Benjamin F. Flanders's maj., 2173. Boulguy's majority, 419.

	II. Hahn U.	Dur'l U.	B'k'r Sec.	T'yl'r D.	N'ich'ls Op
Ascension	—	—	—...	418	336
Assumption	157	383	49...	566	215
Jefferson	133	51	46...	556	410
Lafourche	330	112	20...	603	269
Orleans	1411	856	265...	1556	1645
St. Charles	—	11	22...	97	65
St. James	89	-	7...	244	273
St. John Bp.	—	—	—...	165	175
St. Mary	—	—	—...	501	169
St. Martin	—	—	—...	664	476
Terrebonne	461	98	27...	421	427
Total	2561	1450	436	5896	4459

Michael Hahn over Durell, 1131; over Barker, 2145. Taylor's majority, 1456.

IOWA.

Counties.	Sec. State, '62. Rep. Wright.	Dem. Sylv'ster.	Gov'nor, 61. Rep. Kirkw'd.	Pres't, '60. Dem. Merr't.	Rep. Lin'n.	Dem. Doug.
Adair	116	61..	132	60..	42	44
Adams	177	95..	212	88..	161	92
Alamakee	792	1047..	955	990..	1185	1151
Appanoose	505	1004..	687	1044..	853	1224
Audubon	44	43 ..	36	68..	48	59
Benton	636	540..	641	514..	1028	724
Black Hawk	817	406..	1077	457..	1122	557
Boone	245	397..	327	417..	365	446
Bremer	472	291..	562	340..	543	454
Buchanan	746	617..	791	461..	962	621
Buena Vista	6	10..	9	10..	6	6
Butler	339	207..	438	159..	483	246
Calhoun	14	20..	14	19..	19	20
Carroll	21	32..	13	45..	25	26
Cass	156	122..	172	171..	167	156
Cedar	1111	933..	1313	394..	1548	963
Cerro Gordo	148	32..	215	2..	157	59
Cherokee	13	3..	8	3..	10	3
Chickasaw	432	207..	497	114..	560	306
Clarke	496	300..	594	130..	592	445
Clay	4	8..	3	19..	8	13
Clayton	1491	1166..	1861	990..	2089	1574
Clinton	1285	1185..	1429	693..	1974	1450
Crawford	47	41..	47	—..	47	31
Dallas	432	296..	549	404..	612	438
Davis	701	1208..	691	1467..	843	1424
Decatur	438	660..	465	681..	680	895
Delaware	1086	719..	1185	542..	1268	780
Des Moines	1547	1704..	1823	1313..	1997	1677
Dickinson	31	2..	46	4..	46	7
Dubuque	1660	3181..	1987	2750..	2092	3060
Emmett	no return..		23	—..	36	—
Fayette	983	516..	1151	682..	1529	836
Floyd	448	171..	492	153..	560	201
Franklin	no return..		257	30..	228	69
Fremont	no return..		844	556..	402	516
Greene	80	95..	59	83..	121	145
Grundy	132	11..	142	2..	141	19
Guthrie	213	250..	283	284..	336	291
Hamilton	159	64..	214	106..	224	100
Hancock	no return..		54	14..	29	40
Hardin	434	216..	552	253..	713	382
Harrison	325	259..	406	—..	335	357
Henry	1615	869..	1723	802..	2148	1086
Howard	304	217..	316	251..	386	273
Humboldt	46	17..	46	16..	55	8
Ida	no return..		9	5..	4	6
Iowa	627	634..	687	729..	782	683
Jackson	1058	1492..	1338	1280..	1574	1405
Jasper	813	578..	1006	669..	1208	680
Jefferson	1154	1116..	1379	403..	1463	1245
Johnson	1040	1339..	1675	1472..	1804	1448
Jones	1041	920..	1309	457..	1453	1097
Keokuk	933	979..	1211	898..	1330	1196
Kossuth	50	19..	71	3..	64	18
Lee	1729	2389..	1657	2197..	2617	2632
Linn	1717	1215..	1715	1308..	2226	1289
Louisa	893	544..	1097	559..	1309	730
Lucas	373	375..	549	474..	586	483
Madison	590	640..	705	666..	737	764
Mahaska	1331	1151..	1488	1113..	1639	1532
Marion	977	1201..	1441	1402..	1508	1607
Marshall	657	819..	735	390..	854	404
Mills	370	220..	364	74..	441	337
Mitchell	457	127..	597	132..	594	172
Monona	126	101..	135	86..	109	89
Monroe	581	636..	762	681..	879	749
Montgomery	128	100..	148	79..	152	81
Muscatine	1352	1310..	1689	1318..	1840	1295
O'Brien	2	8..	1	18..	8	10
Page	370	236..	413	243..	469	290
Palo Alto	3	17..	2	21..	4	20
Plymouth	21	1..	50	8..	32	6
Pocahontas	14	10..	10	17..	21	10
Polk	1115	1065..	1146	1182..	1303	1074
Pottawat'mie	347	382..	405	189..	413	410
Poweshiek	544	478..	676	374..	721	464
Ringgold	266	86..	307	77..	348	133
Sac	17	19..	5	43..	15	30
Scott	1980	1178..	1785	1511..	2739	1377
Shelby	81	42..	99	—..	100	64
Sioux	1	4..	—	8..	3	10
Story	329	274..	412	317..	418	383
Tama	555	280..	649	270..	775	413
Taylor	327	215..	363	186..	353	248
Union	141	196..	209	186..	198	206
Van Buren	1363	1233..	1434	1367..	1667	1552
Wapello	1231	1474..	1295	1604..	1390	1666
Warren	765	585..	961	739..	1152	796
Washington	1222	888..	1381	508..	1724	1087
Wayne	396	499..	no return..		579	648
Webster	194	233..	245	263..	253	207
Winnebago	no return..		49	—..	24	21
Winneshiek	899	625..	1055	—..	1582	780
Woodbury	98	95..	137	111..	129	117
Worth	no return..		126	3..	109	30
Wright	76	35..	93	35..	93	30
Soldiers' vote	14874	4115..	—	—..	—	—
Total	66014	50899	59853	43245	70409	55111

Maj. for Wright, 15115; do. for Kirkwood, 16608; do. for Lincoln, 18398. Total vote in 1862, 116913;

IOWA—(Continued).

do. in 1851, 103098; do. in 1860, 125020. In 1861, R. M. Samuels, Dem., received 4492 votes for Governor, H. C. Dean, 463, and Charles Mason, 119. In 1860, Bell received 1763, and Breckinridge 1048 votes for President.

CONGRESS, 1862.

Districts.	*Rep.* Wilson.	*Dem.* Hornish.
I.		
Davis	703	1207
Des Moines	1542	1706
Henry	1617	868
Jefferson	1145	1115
Lee	1730	2384
Louisa	892	533
Van Buren	1335	1232
Washington	1222	887
Soldiers' vote	2499	554
Total	12705	10486

Majority for Wilson, 2219.

II.	Price.	Thayer.
Cedar	1114	931
Clinton	1292	1174
Jackson	1058	1492
Jones	993	839
Linn	1711	1218
Muscatine	1346	1291
Scott	1991	1157
Soldiers' vote	2928	828
Total	12433	8930

Majority for H. Price, 3503.

III.	Allison.	Maho'y
Alamakee	817	960
Bremer	477	258
Buchanan	751	569
Chickasaw	431	196
Clayton	1511	1131
Delaware	1102	670
Dubuque	1672	3106
Fayette	982	400
Floyd	450	142
Howard	309	197
Mitchell	457	108
Winneshiek	905	893
Soldiers' vote	2243	125
Total	12112	8452

Majority for Allison, 3660.

IV.	Grinnell.	Martin.
Appanoose	564	999
Benton	629	543
Iowa	592	668
Jasper	762	592
Johnson	1003	1354
Keokuk	904	984
Marion	975	1201
Mahaska	1294	1151
Monroe	578	639
Poweshiek	495	492
Tama	535	283
Wapello	1203	1487
Soldiers' vote	3366	1136
Total	12900	11529

Majority for Grinnell, 1371.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican. Civil Vote.	Soldiers' Vote.	Total.	*Democratic.* Civil Vote.	Sold'rs' Vote.	Total.	Maj'y
Auditor	51126	14862	65988	46674	4112	50786	15202
Treasur'r	51112	14835	65947	46694	4145	50839	15108
Reg Land Off.	51147	14858	66005	46645	4113	50758	15247
Atty-Gen'l	51180	14850	65920	46647	4136	50783	15137

LEGISLATURE, 1863.—There is a very large Republican majority in each branch.

Districts.	*Rep.* Kasson.	*Dem.* Finch.
V.		
Adair	102	72
Adams	175	96
Audubon	44	40
Cass	163	116
Clarke	495	299
Dallas	432	297
Decatur	441	654
Fremont	no return.	
Guthrie	216	247
Harrison	313	248
Lucas	373	372
Madison	595	630
Mills	380	218
Montgomery	124	103
Page	370	235
Polk	1135	1046
Pottawattamie	348	382
Ringgold	268	85
Shelby	81	42
Taylor	327	219
Warren	768	587
Wayne	404	492
Union	143	194
Soldiers' vote	2609	672
Total	10306	7346

Maj. for Kasson, 2960.

VI.	Hubbard.	Dunn'be
Black Hawk	820	395
Boone	245	390
Buena Vista	6	10
Butler	339	204
Calhoun	15	18
Carroll	17	26
Carro Gordo	148	33
Cherokee	13	2
Clay	5	4
Crawford	53	23
Dickinson	31	2
Emmett	no return.	
Franklin	no return.	
Greene	82	91
Grundy	132	11
Hamilton	153	47
Hancock	no return.	
Hardin	435	209
Humboldt	48	14
Ida	no return.	
Kossuth	62	6
Marshall	659	323
Monroe	155	75
O'Brien	5	5
Palo Alto	5	15
Plymouth	21	1
Pocahontas	14	10
Sac	23	7
Sioux	—	5
Story	328	275
Webster	189	237
Winnebago	no return.	
Woodbury	110	81
Worth	no return.	
Wright	79	24
Soldiers' vote	1214	212
Total	5386	2755

Maj. for Hubbard, 2631.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '62. *Rep.* Blair.	*Dem.* Stout.	Gov'nor, '60. *Rep.* Blair.	*Dem.* Barry.	Pres'nt, '60. *Rep.* Lin'ln.	*Dem.* Doug.
Allegan	1467	1386	1875	1578	1896	1544
Alpena	74	14	82	23	82	28
Barry	1649	1029	1883	1083	1901	1038
Bay	256	290	306	327	311	324
Berrien	1864	2076	2615	2428	2620	2337
Branch	2414	1424	3054	1608	3074	1568
Calhoun	3198	2283	4053	2561	4072	2449
Cass	1424	1468	2026	1702	2068	1624
Cheboygan	8	38	20	74	20	74
Chippewa	33	101	59	89	64	89
Clinton	1251	1214	1556	1295	1569	1273
Eaton	1668	1270	2111	1356	2135	1328
Emmett	94	131	—	—	30	168
Genesee	2401	1796	2812	1980	2832	1920
Gr'd Traverse	518	103	405	202	407	198
Gratiot	524	330	496	317	496	374
Hillsdale	3213	1600	3704	1802	3749	1719
Houghton	125	395	—	—	—	—
Huron	262	249	297	210	299	299
Ingham	1645	1780	2152	1873	2181	1838
Ionia	1958	1088	2220	1818	2231	1294
Iosco	9	28	19	43	20	41
Isabella	196	71	119	137	123	151
Jackson	2813	2638	3340	2701	3396	2596
Kalamazoo	2752	2014	3193	3123	3230	2031
Kent	3090	2625	3721	2643	3647	2540
Keweenaw	88	83	New County.			
Lapeer	1325	1119	1743	1255	1762	1222
Lenawee	4069	3466	5038	3652	5080	3510
Livingston	1633	1885	2051	2034	2075	2003
Mackinaw	23	32	41	92	41	89
Macomb	1903	1906	2523	2213	2534	2166
Manistee	64	60	125	60	126	58
Manitou	—	—	56	67	56	67
Marquette	108	68	—	—	No return.	
Mason	103	20	89	49	89	49
Mecosta	103	31	109	56	109	55
Midland	135	49	161	58	157	43
Monroe	1406	2119	2272	2178	2282	2165
Montcalm	451	346	561	365	565	361
Muskegan	479	190	500	242	502	241
Newaygo	375	166	364	213	364	207
Oakland	3368	3594	4356	3942	4411	3768
Oceana	232	158	191	159	192	158
Ontonagon	101	187	331	802	331	309
Ottawa	993	1212	1397	1257	1414	1217
Saginaw	1106	1355	1476	1229	1479	1263
Sanilac	514	250	889	417	899	396
Shiawassee	1229	1181	1574	1272	1606	1221
St. Clair	1660	1969	2565	2018	2589	1968
St. Joseph	2306	1794	2777	2077	2832	1980
Tuscola	715	316	733	365	747	360
Van Buren	1809	1331	2151	1324	2175	1274
Washtenaw	3142	3527	4278	5736	4286	3630
Wayne	4570	6137	7301	6948	7325	6709
Total	68716	62102	87806	67221	88480	65057

Maj. for Blair, 6614; do. in 1860, 20685.—Lin'ln over Doug., 23423. Breck'g had 805 votes and Bell 405, in 1860. Total vote in 1862, 130818; ditto in 1860, 154747.

CONGRESS, 1862.

Districts.	*Rep.* Besman.	*Un'n.* Pensiman
I.		
Hillsdale	3225	1590
Lenawee	4141	3399
Monroe	1440	2096
Wayne	4594	6123
Total	15400	15208

Besman's maj., 192.

II.	Upson.	Turner.
Allegan	1470	1391
Berrien	1884	2067
Branch	2417	1586
Cass	1451	1448
Kalamazoo	2755	2021
St. Joseph	2350	1748
Van Buren	1830	1823
Total	14147	11385

Upson's maj., 2762.

Districts.	*Rep.* Longyear.	*Un'n.* Granger
III.		
Calhoun	3196	2296
Eaton	1661	1371
Ingham	1727	1701
Jackson	2022	2671
Washtenaw	2131	3338
Total	12317	11467

Longyear's maj., 850.

IV.	Kellogg.	Church
Barry	1491	1045
Cheboygan	8	8
Delta	No returns	
Emmett	94	131
Gr'd Traverse	511	103
Ionia	1937	1089
Kent	3661	2611
Mackinaw	23	32
Manistee	59	6

MICHIGAN—(*Continued*)—CONGRESS.

Districts.	*Rep.* Kellogg.	*Un'n.* Church.
Manitou....	No returns.	
Mason	103	21
Mecosta	100	34
Montcalm ..	450	344
Muskeegan.	463	199
Newaygo...	363	174
Oceana	229	159
Ottawa	961	1214
Total	10013	7308

Kellogg's maj., 2705.

V.	Trowbridge.	Baldwin.
Lapeer.....	1319	1132
Livingston .	1635	1876
Macomb....	1911	1909
Oakland	3358	3588
Sanilac	512	250
St. Clair....	1697	1940
Total.....	10432	10696

Baldwin's maj., 264.

STATE OFFICERS, 1862. *Repub's. Unionists. Maj.*

Lt.-Governor..May.....68691; Riley....62127—6564
Sec'ry State..Porter....68845; Mntgm'y 61964—6881
Treasurer....Owen ....69112; Trowb'g 61931—7181
*Auditor Gen'l.*Anneke..68941; Paine....61837—7104
Sup. Pub. Ins. Williams..68545; Holmes..61830—6715
*Com. Land Of.*Lacey....69093; Hegrm'n 61914—7179
*Brd Educa'n.*Dorsch...68983; Brown ..61958—7025

LEGISLATURE, 1863.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Total.*
Republicans	18	63	81
Democrats.....	14	37	51

Republican majority on joint ballot, 30.

MISSOURI.—CONGRESS, 1862.

District. I.	*Rep.* Blair.	*Emanc.* Knox.	*Dem* Bogy
St. Louis...	4743	4590	2536

Blair over Knox, 153; over Bogy, 2207.

Indp. Emc. Dm.

II.	Nelson.	Blow.	Al'n.
Crawford..	—	120	400
Franklin...	—	952	362
Gasconade.	—	856	95
Jefferson ..	—	495	457
Maries.....	—	53	182
Osage	—	408	534
Phelps.....	—	242	11
Pulaski....	—	74	88
St. Louis...	153	3964	875
Total ...	153	7164	2984

Blow over Allen, 4180; over all, 4027. *Indp. Emc. Dm.*

III.	Lawsen.	Noell.	Scott
C. Girard'u	—	572	196
Dent.....	—	112	5
Iron.....	50	189	103
Madison	—	129	290
Mississippi.	26	26	308
New Madrid	—	—	17
Perry.....	—	746	355
St. Francois	1	170	520
St. Genevieve	3	322	433
Scott.....	12	86	1
Washington	62	202	415
Wayne	—	156	112
Military vote	37	54	3
Total ...	191	2765	2758

Noell over Scott, 7.

Emanc. Dem.

IV.	Boyd.	Phelps.
Barry.....	63	59
Barton.....	31	20
Cedar.....	209	34
Christian...	325	71
Dade.....	241	135
Dallas.....	355	94
Greene.....	564	450
Laclede....	196	228

Districts.	*Emanc. Dem.* Boyd.	Phelps.
Lawrence..	296	89
Newton	5	18
Polk	382	190
Webster	384	277
Wright.....	21	175
Total....	3072	1840

Boyd's majority, 1232.

V.	*Emanc. Dem.* McClurg.	Price.
Bates	29	14
Benton.....	388	269
Camden.....	404	64
Cass	53	355
Cole.....	724	630
Cooper.....	718	694
Henry	252	191
Hickory.....	65	181
Johnson....	403	185
Miller	421	274
Moniteau ...	664	617
Morgan	346	340
Pettis.....	343	509
St. Clair....	120	30
Total....	4930	4333

McClurg's majority, 597.

VI.	*Secess. Emc. Dm.* Birch	B'utn.	King.
Caldwell...	32	93	378
Carroll....	7	4	632
Charlton...	277	24	330
Clay.....	582	—	159
Clinton....	465	55	273
Jackson...	128	378	334
Lafayette..	14	14	450
Platte.....	877	8	583
Ray	423	34	921
Saline	52	84	183
Total....	2857	644	4243

Samuel, Ind. Dem., had 1626 votes. King over Bouton, 3691; over Birch, 1531; over Samuel, 2568.

Districts.	*Ind. Emc. Dm.* Loan.	Bruce
Andrew...	22	984 106
Atchison ..	77	496 102
Buchanan.	—	1633 635
Davies	190	454 357
DeKalb	13	301 192
Gentry	27	306 429
Grundy ...	407	248 249
Harrison ..	487	206 481
Holt	9	487 110
Livingston.	127	179 376
Mercer	363	324 328
Nodaway .	5	589 270
Putnam ...	419	40 247
Sullivan...	303	116 503
Worth.....	16	217 169
Total....	2675	5572 4554

Loan over Bruce, 1018; over Branch, 2897.

VIII.	*Emanc. Dem.* Green.	Hall.
Adair	659	275
Clark	612	90
Howard....	56	1051
Knox.....	540	145
Lewis	691	475
Linn	438	490
Macon.....	511	1183
Marion.....	752	723
Randolph...	10	1207

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESS, 1862.

Districts. I.	*Rep. Dem.* Potter.	Brown
Kenosha	1311	857
Milwaukee ..	2277	7149
Walworth	3131	1333
Waukesha....	2009	2520
Soldiers	1349	739
	10077	12598
Rejected for informality,		
Racine	2029	1893
Soldiers	80	43
Total.....	12186	14334

Brown's maj., 2148.

II.	Sloane.	Guffy, *U*
Columbia	2266	1676
Dane.....	3639	4215
Jefferson....	2071	2762
Rock	3910	1785
Soldiers	1221	536
	13107	10974
Sold'rs rejected	217	85
Total.....	13324	11059

Sloane's maj., 2272.

III.	Cobb.	Simpson
Crawford	406	633
Grant	2479	1399
Green.....	1705	1145
La Fayette ..	1146	1815
Richland	891	694
Sauk	1670	1089
Soldiers	1703	234
	10000	7511
Reject'd, Iowa	1365	1673
Soldiers	556	65
Total.....	11921	9249

Cobb's maj., 2672.

IV.	Bragg	*U.* Eldridge
Dodge	2796	4557
Fond du Lac	3396	3212
Ozaukee	184	1926
Sheboygan ..	1947	2443
Washington .	559	2946
Soldiers	731	259
	9613	15343
Sold'rs rejected	219	31
Total.....	9832	15374

Eldridge's maj., 5542.

Districts.	*Emanc. Dem.* Green.	Hall.
Schuyler ...	232	168
Scotland	485	160
Shelby	496	279
Total....	5534	6244

Hall's majority, 710.

IX.	*Emanc. Ind. U* Krekel.	Rollins.
Audrain ...	47	533
Boone	63	1024
Callaway ..	163	821
Lincoln	145	869
Monroe	4	743
Montgom'ry	384	389
Pike	36	1850
Ralls.....	5	674
St. Charles.	1402	324
Warren	548	493
Total....	2797	7700

Rollins's majority, 4903.

LEGISLATURE, 1863.

There is a large Emancipationist majority in the lower House, probably about 70 of that party to about 40 of all other kinds. There is also probably an Emancipation majority in the Senate.

CONGRESS, 1862.

Districts. V.	*Rep. Dem.* Browne.	Wheeler
Brown	342	1475
Calumet	425	745
Door	209	94
Green Lake..	1180	800
Kewaunee ...	175	667
Manitowoc ...	1383	2168
Marquette...	555	691
Oconto	290	234
Outagamie ...	509	1106
Shawanaw ..	143	119
Waupacca .r.	1040	592
Waushara....	942	501
Winnebago ..	2185	1627
Soldiers	627	182
	10005	11021
Sold'rs rejected	59	43
Total.....	10064	11064

Wheeler's maj., 1000.

VI.	Hanchett.	Stod'd, *U*
Adams	633	89
Ashland.....	—	40
Buffalo.....	203	226
Chippewa....	187	270
Clark	95	97
Douglas.....	43	—
Dunn	261	802
Eau Claire ..	297	341
Jackson	402	278
Juneau.....	945	636
La Crosse	625	1055
La Pointe	46	9
Marathon....	403	149
Monroe	967	639
Pierce.....	489	396
Polk.....	170	45
Portage	800	359
St. Croix	368	382
Trempeleau..	189	281
Vernon	666	613
Wood	459	29
Soldiers	789	420
	9037	6672
Reject'd, Pepin	256	102
Soldiers	201	31
Total.....	9474	6805

Hanchett's maj., 2669.

VOTES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

We gather in this page all the official returns of regularly authorized and lawful voting done by soldiers in the Union army. The average proportions of Republican-Unionists and Democrats, taking the States together, vary but slightly—the ratio of the whole is about four to one; and this is doubtless true of the entire force under arms.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1861.

Counties.	*Co's Vo.*	*Un. Dem.*		*Counties.*	*Co's Vo.*	*Un. Dem.*
Adams	3..	111	25	Lawrence	7..	176	57
Allegheny	—..	1545	—	Lebanon	3..	60	31
Armst'ong	14..	126	57	Luzerne	17..	201	49
Beaver	6..	143	38	Lycoming	9..	177	94
Bedford	8..	364	33	McKean	1..	53	2
Berks	21..	442	104	Mercer	11..	303	9
Bucks	10..	153	100	Mifflin	9..	86	75
Butler	7..	181	38	Monroe	2..	58	5
Cambria	9..	115	99	Montg'm'y	12..	199	94
Carbon	9..	241	17	Northa'ton	—..	120	10
Centre	11..	253	82	Perry	6..	120	61
Chester	8..	232	5	Philadel'a	—..	1225	914
Clarion	9..	204	48	Schuylkill	18..	446	69
Clearfield	6..	132	34	Snyder	3..	25	4
Clinton	11..	173	29	Somerset	5..	225	62
Columbia	2..	46	2	Sullivan	2..	68	38
Crawford	8..	137	15	Susqueh'na	6..	87	17
Cumberl'd	6..	116	40	Tioga	8..	135	34
Dauphin	10..	154	26	Union	6..	77	24
Delaware	2..	72	—	Venango	2..	70	4
Elk	1..	28	—	Warren	2..	72	8
Fayette	5..	145	77	Washing'n	18..	254	262
Fulton	2..	33	27	Wayne	5..	128	9
Franklin	7..	82	4	Westm'land	18..	440	187
Hunting'n	4..	133	36	Wyoming	1..	37	8
Indiana	8..	204	52	York	9..	233	103
Jefferson	7..	185	41				
Juniata	5..	104	53	Total		11351	3173
Lancaster	16..	539	—	Union majority, 8178.			

PENNSYLVANIA, 1862.

Only a few regiments and companies remaining in the State voted at the October election.

Reg'ts.	*Co's.*	*Union.*	*Dem.*
129th Regiment,	Colonel Frick	215	24
48th Regiment,	Company D	30	—
127th Regiment,	Company K	18	3
Anderson Cavalry		9	—
101st Regiment,	Company D	7	—
50th Regiment,	Company C	21	2
Allegheny County Volunteers		521	74
Perry	"	116	20
Dauphin	"	151	72
Adams	"	167	—
Franklin	"	143	—
Blair	"	82	23
Huntingdon	"	84	4
125d Regiment	"	202	29
Total		1867	251

Union majority, 1616.

IOWA, 1862.

Regiment.	Sec. State. Rep. Dem. Wright.	Sylv'r.	Regiment.	Sec. State. Rep. Dem. Wright.	Sylv'r.
2d Reg't Infan.	173	24	19th Reg't Infan.	216	45
3d " ..	276	38	20th " ..	351	81
4th " ..	326	51	21st " ..	426	25
5th " ..	259	12	22d " ..	452	166
6th " ..	283	66	23d " ..	491	115
7th " ..	208	5	24th " ..	509	105
8th " ..	127	27	25th " ..	264	110
9th " ..	340	32	26th " ..	342	157
10th " ..	264	62	27th " ..	482	72
11th " ..	306	72	28th " ..	362	145
12th " ..	105	11	31st " ..	447	160
13th " ..	263	81	30th " ..	340	147
14th " ..	102	18	29th " ..	269	84
15th " ..	209	115	32d " ..	445	92
16th " ..	144	60	33d " ..	356	89
17th " ..	173	50	34th " ..	419	226
18th " ..	298	45	35th " ..	272	203
36th Reg't Infan.	345	167	Iowa sol. in Mo. Engineer	175	3
37th " ..	13	—	Iowa soldiers in 21st Mo....	84	—
38th " ..	454	81	Iowa soldiers in 7th Mo	6	3
39th " ..	352	141	Iowa soldiers in 10th Mo....	6	3
40th " ..	295	264	Iowa soldi'rs in Cmp McClel'n	316	139
1st Reg't Cav'y	488	78	Iowa sol. by act Ex. Session..	64	67
2d " ..	321	27	I'a sol. in Hosp. St. Louis	74	1
2d Reg't recr's	45	28	I'a sol. in Keokuk Hospital	205	32
3d Reg't Cav'y.	443	89	14th Rgt. A & B, 39th Rgt. A..	46	50
4th " ..	276	14	42d Reg't.....	—	34
1st, or Griffith's Battery	23	9	Total.....	14874	4115
2d, or Dodge's.	35	6	Republican majority on Sec. State, 10759.		
3d, or Hayden's	65	15			
3 Com's at Fort Randall	104	30			
Capt. Millard's Co. Cavalry..	53	14			
Iowa sol. in 1st Nebraska....	28	—			
Iowa sol. in 5th Kansas.....	30	5			
Iowa soldiers in 25th Mo....	19	—			

WISCONSIN, 1862.

Congress'l District.	*Rep.-Union.*	*Dem.*
I.—Vote received	1349	739
" rejected	80	43
Total	1429	782
II.—Vote received	1757	—
" rejected	302	—
Total	2059	—
III.—Vote received	1703	234
" rejected	556	65
Total	2259	299
IV.—Vote received	731	259
" rejected	219	31
Total	950	290
V.—Vote received	627	182
" rejected	59	42
Total	686	224
VI.—Vote received	789	420
" rejected	201	31
Total	990	451
Grand Total	8373	2046

Republican-Union majority, 6327.

MISSOURI, 1862.

Congress.	*Emancipation.*	*Dem.*
St. Louis, only	2139	7

Emancipation (Union) majority, 2132.

COLORADO TERRITORY, 1862.

	Republican.	*Dem.*
1st Regiment Colorado Volunteers	367	8
2d " "	200	4
Total	567	12

Republican-Union majority, 555.

RECAPITULATION.

		Rep. Union.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
Pennsylvania,	1861	11351	3173	8178
"	1862	1867	251	1616
Iowa	1862	14874	4115	10759
Missouri	1862	2139	7	2132
Wisconsin	1862	8373	2046	6327
Colorado	1862	567	12	555
Total		39171	9604	29567

Republican-Union vote, 80.31 per cent.; Democratic, 19.69 per cent.

LOYAL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	TERM EXP.	SALARY	LEG'R MEETS	GEN. ELECTION.
California	Sacramento	Leland Stanford	Dec. 1863	$10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	Wm. A. Buckingham	May, 1863	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	William Cannon	Jan. 1864	1,333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates	Jan. 1865	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oliver P. Morton	Jan. 1865	1,300	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Jan. 1864	1,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Kansas	Topeka	Thomas Carney	Jan. 1864	2,500	.....	2 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	Frankfort	James F. Robinson	Aug. 1863	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Maine	Augusta	Abner Coburn	Jan. 1864	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	Aug. W. Bradford	Jan. 1864	3,000	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	John A. Andrew	Jan. 1864	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Austin Blair	Jan. 1864	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Alexander Ramsey	Jan. 1864	2,500	1 M. Dec.	2 Tu. Nov.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Hamilton R. Gamble	.....	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Nathaniel S. Berry	June, 1863	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	*Joel Parker*	Jan. 1866	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*Horatio Seymour*	Jan. 1865	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Ohio	Columbus	David Tod	Jan. 1864	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	Salem	Addison C. Gibbs	Sept. 1866	2,500	2 M. Sept.	1 M. June.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Andrew G. Curtin	Jan. 1864	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	William Sprague	May, 1863	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
Vermont	Montpelier	Frederick Holbrook	Oct. 1863	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.*	Richmond	Francis H. Pierpont	Jan. 1864	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	Edward Salomon	Jan. 1864	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

Delaware, Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, hold legislative sessions biennially.

Territories.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Terms Expire*	*Salary.*
Colorado	Denver City	John Evans	1865	$2,500
Dakota	Yancton	William Jayne	1865	2,500
Nebraska	Omaha City	Alvin Saunders	1865	2,500
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Henry Connelly	1865	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	James W. Nye	1865	2,500
Utah	Great Salt Lake City	Stephen S. Harding	1865	2,500
Washington	Olympia	William Pickering	1865	2,500
Indian	Tahlequah	Government of Indians.		
District of Columbia	Washington	Under Gov't of Congress.		

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*, Unionists, in SMALL CAPS. * Only a part of this State is loyal to the National Government.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln.	*Dem.* Douglas.	*Dem.* Breck'ge.	*Union.* Bell.	*Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch'n.	*Am.* Fill'more.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.
Alabama	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881	—
Arkansas	—	5,227	28,732	20094	—	21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173	—
California	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,168	34,971	39,665	100
Connecticut	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62
Florida	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318	—
Georgia	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,228	16,660	34,705	—
Illinois	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454	64,934	80,597	9,966
Indiana	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,340	6,929
Iowa	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,856	17,763	1,604
Kentucky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	63,806	265
Louisiana	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647	—
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	5,980	3,325	52,543	41,609	8,030
Maryland	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,066	40,020	54
Massachusetts	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679	52,683	44,569	28,023
Michigan	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,659	41,842	7,237
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196	17,548	26,876	—
Missouri	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353	—
N. Hampshire	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695
New Jersey	58,324	*62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350
New York	362,646	*312,510	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329
North Carolina	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59
Ohio	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126	152,526	169,220	31,682
Oregon	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202	179,174	198,568	8,525
Rhode Island	12,244	*7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644
South Carolina	Electors	chosen	by Legi	slature						
Tennessee	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,178	58,898	57,018	—
Texas	—	—	47,548	*15,438	—	31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552	—
Vermont	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621
Virginia*	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310	58,572	73,858	—
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	579	22,240	33,658	8,814
Total	1,866,452	1,375,157	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,803,029	874,625	1,386,144	1,600,513	166,149

Lincoln over Douglas, 491,295 ; Buchanan over Fremont, 460,865 ; Pierce over Scott, 214,369. * Fusion.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, *President of the United States*..... Salary $25,000
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *Vice President*..... " 6,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....	Salary	$8,000
SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury*.....	"	8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*.....	"	8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*.....	"	8,000
JOHN P. USHER, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Interior*.....	"	8,000
EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, *Attorney-General*.....	"	8,000
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, *Postmaster-General*.....	"	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Associate Justice.*
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. York, " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " "
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., " "
DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice*
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, " "
STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Minister.	Salary.	When appt'd
Austria	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.	$12,000	186
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	186
Chili	Santiago	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.	10,000	186
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	12,000	186
France	Paris	William L. Dayton, N. J.	17,500	186
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	186
Italy	Turin	George P. Marsh, Vt.	12,000	186
Mexico	Mexico	Thomas Corwin, Ohio	12,000	186
Peru	Lima	Christopher Robinson, R. I.	10,000	186
Prussia	Berlin	Norman B. Judd, Ill.	12,000	186
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	12,000	186
Spain	Madrid	Gustav Koerner, Ill.	12,000	186

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confederation	Parana	Robert C. Kirk, Ohio.	7,500	186
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn.	7,500	186
Bolivia	La Paz	Allen A. Hall, Tenn.	7,500	186
Costa Rica	San Jose	Charles N. Riotte, Texas	7,500	186
Denmark	Copenhagen	Bradford R. Wood, N. Y.	7,500	186
Ecuador	Quito	Frederick Hassaurek, Ohio	7,500	186
Guatemala	Guatemala	Elisha O. Crosby, N. Y.	7,500	186
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	James McBride, Oregon	7,500	186
Honduras	Comayagua	Thomas H. Clay, Ky.	7,500	186
Japan	Yedo	Robert H. Pruyn, N. Y.	7,500	186
Netherlands	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine.	7,500	186
New Granada	Bogota	Allan A. Burton, Ky.	7,500	186
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	186
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.	7,500	186
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	186
Rome	Rome	Rufus King, Wis.	7,500	186
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Jacob S. Haldeman, Pa.	7,500	186
Switzerland	Berne	George G. Fogg, N. H.	7,500	186
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.	7,500	186
Venezuela	Caraccas	Erastus D. Culver, N. Y.	7,500	186

COMMISSIONER.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION; CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

SENATE.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Bangor, Maine, *President ex-officio.*

[Republicans and Unconditional Unionists (in Roman), 36; Conditional Unionists (in SMALL CAPS), 5; Democrats (in *Italics*), 9; Total, 50. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.

1869 John Conness, ...Placerville.
1867 *James A. McDougall*, ...San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1869 James Dixon, ...Hartford.
1867 Lafayette S. Foster, ...Norwich.

DELAWARE.

1869 *George Read Riddle*, ...Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury*, ...Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.

1869 *William A. Richardson*, ...Quincy.
1867 Lyman Trumbull, ...Alton.

INDIANA.

1869 *Thomas A. Hendricks*, ...Indianapolis.
1867 Henry S. Lane, ...Crawfordsville.

IOWA.

1867 James Harlan, ...Mount Pleasant.
1865 James W. Grimes, ...Burlington.

KANSAS.

1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy, ...Atchison.
1865 James H. Lane, ...Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1867 GARRET DAVIS, ...Paris.
1865 *Lazarus W. Powell*, ...Henderson.

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Morrill, ...Augusta.
1865 William Pitt Fessenden, ...Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner, ...Boston.
1865 Henry Wilson, ...Natick.

MARYLAND.

1869 REVERDY JOHNSON, ...Baltimore.
1867 THOMAS H. HICKS, ...Cambridge.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zachariah Chandler, ...Detroit.
1865 Jacob M. Howard, ...Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsay, ...St. Paul.
1865 Morton S. Wilkinson, ...St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

1869 John B. Henderson, ...Louisiana.
1865 B. Gratz Brown, ...St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1867 Daniel Clark, ...Manchester.
1865 John P. Hale, ...Dover.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 *William Wright*, ...Newark.
1865 John C. Ten Eyck, ...Mount Holly.

NEW YORK.

1869 Edwin D. Morgan, ...New York.
1867 Ira Harris, ...Albany.

OHIO.

1869 Benjamin F. Wade, ...Jefferson.
1867 John Sherman, ...Mansfield.

OREGON.

1869 Benjamin F. Harding, ...Salem.
1867 *James W. Nesmith*, ...Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1869 *Charles R. Buckalew*, ...Bloomsburg.
1867 Edgar Cowan, ...Greensburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1869 William Sprague, ...Providence.
1865 Henry B. Anthony, ...Providence.

VERMONT.

1869 Solomon Foot, ...Rutland.
1867 Jacob Collamer, ...Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.

1867 LEMUEL J. BOWDEN, ...Norfolk.
1865 JOHN S. CARLILE, ...Clarksburg.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1869 Peter G. Van Winkle, ...Parkersburg.
1865 Waitman T. Willey, ...Morgantown.

WISCONSIN.

1869 James R. Doolittle, ...Racine.
1867 Timothy O. Howe, ...Green Bay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, *Speaker.*
EDWARD McPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Penn., *Clerk.*

[Republicans and Unconditional Unionists (in Roman), 102; Border State Men (in SMALL CAPS), 9; Democrats (in *Italics*), 75; Total, 186. Those marked * were in last House.]

CALIFORNIA.

Thomas B. Shannon, ...Pittsaas.
William Higby, ...Calaveras.
Cornelius Cole, ...Santa Cruz.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Henry C. Deming, ...Hartford.
2 **James E. English*, ...New Haven.
3 Augustus Brandegee, ...New London.
4 John H. Hubbard, ...Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

Nathaniel B. Smithers, ...Dover.

ILLINOIS.

1 *Isaac N. Arnold, ...Chicago.
2 John F. Farnsworth, ...St. Charles.
3 *Elihu B. Washburne, ...Galena.
4 *Charles M. Harris*, ...Ottawa.
5 *Owen Lovejoy, ...Princeton.
6 Jesse O. Norton, ...Joliet.
7 *John R. Eden*, ...Sullivan.
8 *John T. Stuart*, ...Springfield.
9 *Lewis W. Ross*, ...Canton.
10 **Anthony L. Knapp*, ...Jerseyville.
11 **James C. Robinson*, ...Marshall.
12 *William R. Morrison*, ...Waterloo.
13 **William J. Allen*, ...Marion.
James C. Allen, (At large)...Palestine.

INDIANA.

1 **John Law*, ...Evansville.
2 **James A. Cravens*, ...Hardinsburg.
3 *Henry W. Harrington*, ...Madison
4 **William S. Holman*, ...Aurora.
5 *George W. Julian*, ...Centreville.
6 Ebenezer Dumont, ...Indianapolis.
7 **Daniel W. Voorhees*, ...Terre Haute.
8 Godlove S. Orth, ...Lafayette.
9 *Schuyler Colfax*, ...South Bend.
10 *Joseph K. Edgerton*, ...Fort Wayne.
11 *James F. McDowell*, ...Marion.

IOWA.

1 **James F. Wilson*, ...Fairfield.
2 Hiram Price, ...Davenport.
3 William B. Allison, ...Dubuque.
4 J. B. Grinnell, ...Grinnell.
5 John A. Kasson, ...Des Moines.
6 A. W. Hubbard, ...Sioux City.

KANSAS.

A. Carter Wilder, ...Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.

1 Lucien Anderson, ...Mayfield.
2 *GEORGE H. YEAMAN, ...Owensboro.
3 *HENRY GRIDER, ...Bowling Green.
4 *AARON HARDING, ...Greensburg.

5 *ROBERT MALLORY,.....La Grange.
6 Green Clay Smith,.....Covington.
7 Brutus J. Clay,.....Lexington.
8 William H. Randall,.....
9 *WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH,...Maysville.

MAINE.

1 *Lorenzo D. M. Sweat*,.....Portland.
2 Sidney Perham,.....Paris.
3 James G. Blaine,.....Augusta.
4 *John H. Rice,.....Foxcroft.
5 *Frederick A. Pike,.....Calais.

MARYLAND.

1 John A. J. Cresswell,.....Elkton.
2 *Edwin H. Webster,.....Belair.
3 Henry Winter Davis,.....Baltimore.
4 *Francis Thomas,.....Frankville.
5 *Benjamin G. Harris*,.....Leonardtown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 *Thomas D. Eliot,.....New Bedford.
2 Oakes Ames,.....North Easton.
3 *Alexander H. Rice,.....Boston.
4 *Samuel Hooper,.....Boston.
5 *John B. Alley,.....Lynn.
6 *Daniel W. Gooch,.....Melrose.
7 George S. Boutwell,.....Groton.
8 John D. Baldwin,.....Worcester.
9 William B. Washburn,.....Greenfield.
10 *Henry L. Dawes,.....North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

1 *Fernando C. Beaman,.....Adrian.
2 Charles Upson,.....Coldwater.
3 John W. Longyear,.....Lansing.
4 *Francis W. Kellogg,.....Grand Rapids.
5 *Augustus C. Baldwin*,.....Pontiac.
6 John F. Driggs,.....East Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

1 *William Windom,.....Winona.
2 Ignatius Donnelly,.....Ninlnger.

MISSOURI.

1 *FRANCIS P. BLAIR, jr.,.....St. Louis.
2 Henry T. Blow,.....Carondelet.
3 *John G. Scott*,.....Irendale.
4 Joseph W. McClurg,.....Linn Creek.
5 Sempronious H. Boyd,.....Springfield.
6 *Austin A. King*,.....Richmond.
7 Benjamin F. Loan,.....St. Joseph.
8 *William A. Hall*,.....Huntsville.
9 *James S. Rollins*,.....Columbia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 *Daniel Marcy*,.....Portsmouth.
2 *Edward H. Rollins,.....Concord.
3 James W. Patterson,.....Hanover,—

NEW JERSEY.

1 John F. Starr,.....Camden.
2 *George Middleton*,.....Allentown.
3 *William G. Steele*,.....Somerville.
4 *Andrew J. Rogers*,.....Newton.
5 *Nehemiah Perry*,.....Newark.

NEW YORK.

1 *Henry G. Stebbins*,.....New York.
2 *Martin Kalbfleisch*,.....Brooklyn.
3 *Moses F. Odell*,.....Brooklyn.
4 *Benjamin Wood*,.....New York.
5 *Fernando Wood*,.....New York.
6 *Elijah Ward*,.....New York.
7 *John W. Chanler*,.....New York.
8 *James Brooks*,.....New York.
9 *Anson Herrick*,.....New York.
10 *William Radford*,.....Yonkers.
11 *Charles H. Winfield*,.....Goshen.
12 *Homer A. Nelson*,.....Kingston.
13 *John B. Steele*,.....Kingston.
14 *John V. L. Pruyn*,.....Albany.
15 *John A. Griswold*,.....Troy.
16 Orlando Kellogg,.....Elizabethtown.
17 Calvin T. Hulburd,.....Brasher Falls.
18 James M. Marvin,.....Saratoga Springs.
19 Samuel F. Miller,.....Franklin.
20 *Ambrose W. Clark,.....Watertown.
21 *Francis Kernan*,.....Utica.
22 De Witt C. Littlejohn,.....Oswego.
23 Thomas T. Davis,.....Syracuse.
24 *Theodore M. Pomeroy,.....Auburn.
25 Daniel Morris,.....Penn Yan.
26 Giles W. Hotchkiss,.....Binghamton.
27 *Robert B. Van Valkenburg,..Bath.
28 Freeman Clark,.....Rochester.
29 *Augustus Frank,.....Warsaw.
30 *John B. Ganson*,.....Buffalo.
31 *Reuben E. Fenton,.....Frewsburg.

OHIO.

1 *George H. Pendleton*,.....Cincinnati.
2 *Alexander Long*,.....Cincinnati.
3 Robert C. Schenck,.....Dayton.
4 *J. F. McKinney*,.....Piqua.
5 *Frank C. LeBlond*,.....Celina.
6 *Chilton A. White*,.....Georgetown.
7 *Samuel S. Cox,.....Columbus.
8 *William Johnson*,.....Mansfield.
9 *Warren P. Noble*,.....Tiffin.
10 *James M. Ashley,.....Toledo.
11 *Wells A. Hutchins*,.....Portsmouth.
12 *William E. Finck*,.....Somerset.
13 *John O'Neill*,.....Zanesville.
14 *George Bliss*,.....Wooster.
15 *James R. Morris*,.....Woodsfield.
16 *Joseph W. White*,.....Cambridge.
17 Ephraim R. Eckley,.....Carrolton.
18 Rufus P. Spaulding,.....Cleveland.
19 James A. Garfield,.....Hiram.

OREGON.

John R. McBride,.....La Fayette.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Samuel J. Randall*,.....Philadelphia.
2 Charles O'Neill,.....Philadelphia.
3 Leonard Myers,.....Philadelphia.
4 *William D. Kelley,.....Philadelphia.
5 M. Russell Thayer,.....Chestnut Hill, Phil.
6 *John D. Stiles,.....Allentown.
7 John M. Broomall,.....Chester.
8 *Sydenham E. Ancona,.....Reading.
9 *Thaddeus Stevens,.....Lancaster.
10 *Myer Strouse*,.....Pottsville.
11 *Philip Johnson*,.....Easton.
12 *Charles Denison*,.....Wilkesbarre.
13 Henry W. Tracy,.....Standing Stone.
14 *William H. Miller*,.....Harrisburg.
15 *Joseph Baily*,.....Newport.
16 *Alexander H. Coffroth*,.....Somerset.
17 *Archibald McAllister*,.....Spring'd Furnace
18 *James T. Hale,.....Bellefonte.
19 Glenni W. Scofield,.....Warren.
20 Amos Myers,.....Clarion.
21 *John L. Dawson*,.....Brownsville.
22 *James K. Moorhead,.....Pittsburg.
23 Thomas Williams,.....Pittsburg.
24 *Jesse Lazear*,.....Waynesburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Thomas A. Jenckes,.....Providence.
2 Nathan F. Dixon,.....Westerly.

VERMONT.

1 Frederick E. Woodbridge,..Vergennes.
2 *Justin S. Morrill,.....Strafford.
3 *Portus Baxter,.....Derby Line.

VIRGINIA.

1 *JOSEPH SEGAR,.....Fortress Monroe.
2 LUCIUS H. CHANDLER,.....Norfolk.
3 BENJAMIN M. KITCHEN,....Martinsburg.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 *Jacob B. Blair,.....Parkersburg.
2 *William G. Brown,.....Kingwood.
3 *Kellian V. Whaley,.....Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1 *James S. Brown*,.....Milwaukie.
2 Ithamar C. Sloan,.....Janesville.
3 Amasa Cobb,.....Mineral Point.
4 *Charles A. Eldridge*,.....Pond du Lac.
5 *Ezra Wheeler*,.....Berlin.
6 *Walter D. McIndoe,.....Warsaw.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.—(None yet chosen.)
COLORADO.—Hiram P. Bennett,..Denver City.
DAKOTA.—William Jayne,.....Fort Randall.
IDAHO.—William H. Wallace,...Lewiston.
NEBRASKA.—*Samuel G. Daily,..Pera, Nemaha Co
NEVADA.—Gordon N. Mott,.....Carson City.
NEW MEXICO.—Francisco Perea,..Santa Fé.
UTAH.—*John F. Kinney*,.....Salt Lake City.
WASHINGTON.—*George E. Cole*,....Wallawalla.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW YORK FROM 1847 TO 1863.

THE annexed table, covering a period of seventeen years—from 1847 to 1863—exhibits the relative wholesale price of many staple articles in several years during this period. All the quotations except those of the last column are dated on the 1st of May. The last column is brought down to November.

The price of many articles in every-day use, not given in the table, has largely increased within a few years. All kinds of cotton manufactured goods have become immensely dear, reaching, on most fabrics, prices a hundred per cent., and on many, four hundred per cent above the selling mark of 1860. Brown sheetings, which were 6 @ 9½ cts. per yard in 1860, are now 19 to 40 cts.; bleached are up from 9 @ 15 to 19 @ 42; shirtings have undergone a similar change; prints are up from 6 @ 11 in 1860 to 12 @ 23 now.

BREADSTUFFS:	1847.	1850.	1853.	1855.	1857.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1863.
Wheat Flour, State, bbl.	$7 68	$5 25	$4 62	$9 81½	$6 00	$5 50	$5 50	$5 20	$5 00	$6 00	$6 25
Rye Flour, fine, bbl.	5 06	2 87	3 84	6 75	3 50	3 75	3 50	3 10	3 25	4 00	6 00
Corn Meal, Jersey, bbl.	4 62	2 81	3 00	5 25	3 25	3 90	3 80	2 85	2 75	4 15	6 25
Wheat, p'me White,bsh.	1 75	1 33	1 28	2 80	1 85	1 70	1 65	1 65	1 42	1 80	1 80
Rye, bush.	93	59	96	1 50	90	84	84	68	80	1 03	1 23
Oats, State, bush.	51	41	46	81	58	54	43	36	40	85	86
Corn, Yellow, bush.	95	61	67	1 13	80	86	82	67	58	94	1 12
CANDLES—Mold, lb.	11¾	12	12	14½	14	20½	17	17	17	21	21
Sperm, lb.	31	42	32	29	42	40	38	32	28	38	40
COAL—Anthracite, ton.	5 50	5 50	5 00	6 00	5 25	5 00	5 00	4 75	4 75	7 25	10 50
COFFEE—Brazil, lb.	7½	8¾	9½	10½	11	12	13½	13	19¾	32	33¾
Java, lb.	9½	11	11½	14	15½	15	15½	17	25½	37	38
COTTON—Mid. Upland, lb.	11¾	12	10½	9¾	14¼	12	11¾	13¾	28	66½	85
FISH—Dry Cod, qtl.	3 87	2 81	3 25	3 87½	3 75	4 00	√ 4 37½	3 75	3 62½	6 12½	6 50
Mackerel,No.1 Mass.kg.	10 75	11 62	12 50	20 00	21 00	16 25	17 25	14 50	15 50	19 00	15 50
FRUIT—M. R. Raisins,box	1 92	2 75	2 77	2 42	4 75	2 20	2 35	1 55	3 12½	4 12½	4 12½
Dried Apples, lb.	....	10	4½	6¾	10½	8½	5	3½	6	6¾	8
HAY, hundred wt.	56	65	1 00	1 12½	75	75	95	80	65	80	1 20
Hops, per lb.	9	17	20	19	10	13	10	16	15	20	24
INDIGO—Manilla, lb.	75	70	80	85	75	75	75	60	1 00	1 12½	1 08
IRON—Scotch pig, ton	35 00	20 50	35 00	27 50	36 00	25 00	24 00	21 00	24 00	38 00	41 00
Com'on English bar,ton	71 75	43 00	66 00	56 00	60 00	47 00	40 00	44 00	53 00	75 00	77 50
LATHS, per M.	2 50	1 25	1 75	2 00	1 37½	1 45	1 75	1 20	1 15	1 45	2 35
LEATHER—Heml'k Sole,lb	15	16	17	22	29	26	21	19	21¾	27½	30
LIME—Com. Rock'nd,bbl.	85	70	95	1 00	90	70	70	80	68	1 00	1 45
LIQUORS—Cog.Brandy,gl.	2 00	2 10	2 75	4 70	5 50	4 00	3 00	3 20	4 25	5 75	6 50
Domestic Whisky	29	24	23	37	29	25	22½	18	23½	45½	68
MOLASSES—N. Orleans,gl.	35	26	28	28	75	39	49	32	45	50	60
Muscovado, gal.	28	23	25	26	62	31	30	22	28	46	55
Cardenas, gal.	19½	18½	22	23	54	25	27	17	21	33	....
NAVAL STORES—Sp.Tur.gl	43	32	65	44	48	53	47	80	1 45	3 37½	3 15
Rosin, Common, bbl.	65	1 08	1 40	1 70	1 90	1 70	1 57½	1 85	3 00	26 00	29 00
OILS—Whale, crude, gal.	34	43	52	66	73	50	42	40	47½	92	1 65
Whale, manuf., gal.	47½	56	68	75	83	60	55	57	60	1 00	....
Sperm, crude, gal.	1 00	1 16	1 28	1 79	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 37	1 36	1 68	1 65
Sperm, manuf., gall.	1 07	1 20	1 35	2 05	1 55	1 45	1 45	1 60	1 52	2 00	....
Linseed, gall.	72	78	61	84¾	80	63	60	58	82	1 50	1 38
PROVISIONS—Pork,M's,bl.	14 93	10 25	15 75	17 37½	23 00	16 35	17 75	17 87	12 62½	15 00	16 75
Pork, Prime, bbl.	13 46	8 50	13 37	14 37½	18 90	12 75	14 25	13 25	10 00	13 00	12 00
Beef, Mess, country,bbl.	12 00	9 25	10 00	11 00	13 50	8 25	5 25	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Beef, Prime, bbl.	8 87	6 00	5 75	8 50	11 25	6 50	4 25	4 25	4 50	4 50	4 75
Pickled Hams, lb.	9	6½	9½	9½	11	9½	9½	8½	5¾	7½	9½
Pickled Shoulders, lb.	6¾	3½	6½	7½	9	6½	7½	6½	4½	5½	5½
Lard, lb.	10	6½	9¾	10½	14¾	11½	11¾	9½	8½	10¾	12
Butter, State, lb.	25	18	20	26	27	22½	18	16	18	19	24
Cheese, lb.	7¾	7¾	9¾	11	13	10	10	7	8¾	12	14
RICE—100 lbs.	4 50	3 50	4 37	6 00	5 00	4 00	4 12½	5 75	6 50	8 00	7 00
SALT—Liverp'l Fine, sack	1 25	1 37	1 57	1 45	1 45	1 50	1 70	1 60	1 65	2 50	2 62
SEEDS—Clover, lb.	6¾	6½	10½	10¾	11	8¼	8¾	8	7¾	8½	11¾
Timothy, tierce	19 00	18 00	15 00	28 00	24 50	15 00	16 00	18 75	11 00	14 00	....
SOAP—New York, lb.	4½	5	6	6	6	5½	6	5½	5½	8¼	9½
Castile, lb.	12½	9¾	10½	10½	11¾	9¾	10	10	13¾	17	19
SPICES—Pepper, lb.	7	8	11	10½	12¾	9¾	8¾	8	16½	27	28
Nutmegs, lb.	1 27½	1 05	97	1 00	85	47½	44	40	65	82½	84½
SUGARS—New Orleans,lb.	7¾	4½	5	5¾	12½	6¾	7	5¾	7¾	10½	13
Cuba, lb.	6¾	4½	4¾	5½	10¾	6¾	6½	4¾	7	10¾	12
Refined White, lb.	10½	7	8½	8¾	14	9¾	9½	7¾	10	13	16
TALLOW, per lb.	8¾	6	9½	11¾	11¾	10½	10¾	9	8¾	11¾	12
TEAS—Young Hyson, lb.	50	47	50	43	45	39	40	50	70	1 00	1 35
Souchong, lb.	31	26	17	30	40	38	38	40	50	70	87½
Oolong, lb.	....	35	29	40	50	43	35	35	73	80	91
TOBACCO—Kentucky, lb.	5	7	7	10	16	11	10	9	12¾	20	19
Manufactured, lb.	13½	18	20	24	32	20	20	17	30	65	67½
WHALEBONE—Polar, lb.	30½	32½	31	44	90	90	90	75	75	1 85	1 87½
WINE—Port, gal.	1 52	1 15	1 25	2 75	2 75	2 50	2 50	3 50	2 75	3 25	5 50
Madeira, gal.	55	1 75	1 75	2 75	3 00	3 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	5 00	5 80
WOOL—Common, lb.	26	32	42	30	39	40	35	32	42	70	....
¼-blood, lb.	30	36	47	37	50¾	50	48	40	45	75	72
Merino, lb.	33	40	52	45	56	56	55	47	49	78	73
Pulled, No. 1, lb.	27	31	41	24	37	33	....	23	31	60	54

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE XXXVIIth CONGRESS. DEC. 1, 1862, TO MARCH 4, 1863.

CHAP. V.—*To facilitate the Discharge of Disabled Soldiers.*—Adds eight medical inspectors to the medical corps of the Army, at regular pay of their grade. They are to inspect hospitals and convalescent camps, and determine what soldiers are fit to be returned to duty or discharged from service.

CHAP. VI.—*Admission of West Virginia; approved Dec.* 31, 1862.—Whereas the people inhabiting that portion of Virginia known as West Virginia did, by a convention assembled in the city of Wheeling on the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, frame for themselves a constitution with a view of becoming a separate and independent State; and whereas at a general election held in the counties composing the territory aforesaid on the third day of May last, the said constitution was approved and adopted by the qualified voters of the proposed State; and whereas the Legislature of Virginia, by an act passed on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, did give its consent to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of the said State of Virginia, to be known by the name of West Virginia, and to embrace the following named counties, to wit: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan; and whereas both the convention and the Legislature aforesaid have requested that the new State should be admitted into the Union, and the constitution aforesaid being republican in form, Congress doth hereby consent that the said forty-eight counties may be formed into a separate and independent State: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of West Virginia be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and until the next general census shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives of the United States: *Provided always*, That this act shall not take effect until after the proclamation of the President of the United States hereinafter provided for.

It being represented to Congress that since the convention of the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that framed and proposed the constitution for the said State of West Virginia, the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the seventh section of the eleventh article of said constitution by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place, namely: "The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years: and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein:" Therefore,

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the people of West Virginia shall, through their said convention, and by a vote to be taken at an election to be held within the limits of the said State, at such time as the convention may provide, make, and ratify the change aforesaid, and properly certify the same under the hand of the president of the convention, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and thereupon this act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation.

CHAP. IX.—*Times and Places for Circuit Court in Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas.*—To be held annually at Des Moines, first Tuesdays in May and November; St. Paul, third Mondays in June and October; Kansas, at place of holding District Court, fourth Mondays of May and November. All processes are continued and returnable at such places and times.

CHAP. X.—*Imprisonment of Criminals convicted in District of Columbia.*—Secretary of Interior to contract with some convenient State for their detention and care. When a Penitentiary is ready in the District, the prisoners to be returned.

CHAP. XI.—*Military Academy.*—Appropriates for its support $168,894.

CHAP. XIII.—*Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts.*—Ohio and Michigan to be the Seventh; Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin the Eighth.

CHAP. XIV.—*Printing Bank Reports.*—Secretary of Treasury to print 5,000 copies of Annual Report upon Banks, annually, by 1st December.

CHAP. XVII.—*Invalid Pensions to 30th June*, 1864.—Appropriates to Revolutionary soldiers and their widows, widows and orphans (act of July 4, 1836, etc.), Navy invalid pensions, Navy widows and orphans, Privateer invalid pensions, etc., in all, $1,685,800. No pension to be paid to persons who have engaged in the present rebellion, or given it aid and comfort.

CHAP. XIX.—*Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations.*—Envoys, Ministers, and Commissioners, $301,000; Secretaries of Legation,

$30,000; assistants and interpreters, $18,500; contingent for all missions abroad, $60,000; contingent for foreign intercourse, $50,000; Barbary, $8,000; Turkish dominions, $2,500; protection of seamen, $200,000; rewards to foreign seamen in cases of rescue from shipwreck, $5,000; stationery, postage, etc., $45,000; office rent, etc., 41,890; salaries of consuls, $416,554 84; interpreters in China, $5,000; bringing home criminals, $10,000; marshals in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, $9,000; rent of prisons, $9,000; Commissioners to Hayti and Liberia, $11,500; to carry out slave trade treaty with England, $17,000.—Total, $1,260,544 84.

CHAP. XX.—*Revenue Outfit Service.*—Commissioned officers to be appointed by President and Senate. Engineers, 1st, 2d, and 3d, to rank and have pay as 1st, 2d, and 3d lieutenants. When in service as part of the navy, captains rank with and next after lieutenants commanding; 1st lieutenants with and after lieutenants; 2d lieutenants with and after masters; 3d lieutenants with and after passed midshipmen.

CHAP. XXI.—*Amending act to collect Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.*—When taxes are not paid, commissioners advertise for sale in local papers or at Washington for four weeks, and post notices in three public places near the lands; if the owner does not redeem, paying tax, costs, and ten per cent. addition, or request the land to be struck off to a purchaser for less than two-thirds its appraised value, the commissioner is authorized to bid it in at not more than two-thirds its assessed price; if any bid higher it goes to him, the officer's certificate being *prima facie* evidence of title. The owner, or any one having a valid lien upon the land, may, within 60 days after sale, upon taking the oath of loyalty, redeem by paying tax, penalty, and 15 per cent. interest from the date of the President's proclamation concerning insurrectionary districts. Minors, non-resident aliens, loyal citizens abroad, and persons of unsound mind, may redeem within two years. Any such lots may be taken on purchase by the Government for public purposes. The commissioner's certificate, as evidence of sale and title, can only be shaken by showing that the property was not subject to tax, or that tax had been paid, or the property afterward redeemed.

CHAP. XXIII.—*Volunteer Force in Kentucky.*—President has power to raise 20,000 rank and file for 12 months, to be employed in Kentucky, or, if the President thinks necessary, out of the State. Regimental and company officers to be appointed by Kentucky. Two regiments may be mounted riflemen. In all respects, the whole force is in the service of the United States, commanded by the President, and subject to the rules of war.

CHAP. XXIV.—*Protection to Overland Emigrants.*—Appropriates $30,000 ($10,000 of it for the Fort Benton route), to be expended by the Secretary of War.

CHAP. XXV.—*Army Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1864.*—Recruiting service, $375,000; bounties and premiums, regular army, $324,000; volunteer bounties, $5,000,000; organizing volunteers, $10,700,000; pay of army, $9,596,588; commutation of officers' subsistence, $1,620,043; commutation of forage, $104,000; to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, $150,000; in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, $76,970; pay of volunt'rs, $366,410,961 06; subsistence, $140,182,689 90; supplies to quartermaster's department, fuel, forage, printing, stationery, etc., $67,217,791; incidental expenses, postage, courts martial, expresses, escorts, interments, interpreters, spies, guides, wagonmasters, apprehension of deserters, blacksmiths, veterinary surgeons, etc., $19,126,000; cavalry and artillery horses, $28,189,375; officers' mileage, $1,006,000; army transportation in general, $55,500,000; hire of quarters, $6,000,000; stores, $140,000; telegraph, $500,000; care of prisoners of war, $1,500,000; contingencies for volunteers, $600,000; clothing, camp equipage, etc., $76,281,911 94; medicines, physicians, hospitals, clerks, laborers, meteorological record, cooks, nurses, ice, fruit, hospital clothing, artificial limbs, care of sick soldiers, and contingencies for regular army, $4,000,000: medicines, hospital stores, and medical care generally for volunteers, $9,580,000; medical attendance for contrabands, $50,000 commanding general's and adjutant general's office, $12,000; army fortifications, $2,500,000; ordnance service and supplies, $7,415,000; manufacture of arms and other armory at Springfield, $3,000,000; powder and lead, $2,400,000; arsenals, $500,000; purchase of arms, etc., $14,980,000; surveys, instruments, charts, $288,879; signal service, $128,116; not specially enumerated, $11,948,699. —Total, $729,861,898 90.

CHAP. XXVI.—*Post Office Appropriations.*—Inland transportation, $7,992,000; foreign transportation, $420,000; ship letters, $8,000; to pay postmasters, $2,480,000; clerks, $950,000; letter carriers, $180,000; blank agt's, wrapping paper, twine, office furniture, $70,000; advertising, $55,000; stamps and envelopes, $100,000; special agents, $75,000; bags, locks, keys, etc., $75,000; due foreign countries, $210,000; miscellaneous, $104,000; California central route, $1,000,000. Total, $12,680,000. The P. M. General is authorised to contract for a steamship mail from San Francisco to Crescent City, Trinidad, Astoria, Portland, Port Angeles, and Victoria, along the North Pacific coast.

CHAP. XXXII.—*Deficiency Bill.*—Appropriates for State Department, $317 98; Treasury Department, $641,700; Interior Department, $13,939 18; War Department, $106,907,645 20; House of Repr., $18,500; Senate, $29,729 45; public printing, $333,000; various, $137,560.—Total, $109,982,831 74.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*Relief of Colored Women and Children.*—Incorporates the National Association to support such aged or indigent and destitute colored women and children as may be proper subject for care. May bind out children. May occupy 100 acres of public land near Washington.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*Relief of Sufferers from Indian Depredations.*—Raises a commission to adjust claims in Minnesota, presented before June 1, 1863, in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota.

CHAP. XLIII.—*Fortification Bill.*—Appropriates for forts, viz.: New England States, $1,750,000; New York and New Jersey, $1,825,000; Maryland, its defences of Washington,

$200,000; Florida, $1,300,000; Ship Island and Mississippi River, $575,000; California, Oregon, and Washington, $500,000; contingencies and field works, $700,000; tool and siege trains for armies, $220,000; bridge trains, $500,000.—Total, $6,900,000.

CHAP. XLV.—*Executive Vacancies.*—The President may appoint the head of one executive department to do the duties of another in case of absence or disability, but only for six months.

CHAP. XLVI.—*Concerning Pardons.*—The President may remit or mitigate one degree of punishment without impairing another; for instance, may remit fine and continue imprisonment, and *vice versa*.

CHAPS. XLVII AND XLIX.—*Court Terms.*—U. S. Courts in Indiana to be held 1st Tuesdays of May and November; in Ohio, at Cleveland, 1st Tuesdays in January, May and September; at Cincinnati, 1st Tuesdays in February, April and October; in Michigan, at Detroit, 1st Tuesdays in June, November and March; at Grand Rapids, 3d Mondays of May and October.

CHAP. L.—*Writs of Error.*—Allows the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security. On adverse decision, the costs are taxable to the Government.

CHAP. LII.—*Change in Collection District.*—Hudson and Bergen counties, New Jersey, added to New York Collection District, with an assistant collector, empowered to clear vessels.

CHAP. LIII.—*Removal of the Winnebago Indians.*—The President to set apart a reservation of land, well adapted to agricultural purposes, and effect a peaceful removal. The usual rules concerning the sale of the old reservation are added. The lands set apart by the Indians for the payment of their debt shall be sold on sealed bids; but until Jan. 1865 no bid shall be received for less than $2 50 cents per acre—the proceeds, after their debt is paid, goes into the Treasury, to be used for their benefit.

CHAP. LIV.—*Michigan Judicial Districts.*—Divides the State into two judicial districts, and provides for marshals, attorneys, etc.

CHAP. LV.—*Post Routes.*—Establishes 59 routes, chiefly in Western States; also gives the Overland Mail Company the privilege of occupying small portions of public lands for stations at every ten miles.

CHAP. LVI.—*Territory of Arizona.*—All of New Mexico west of a line from the point where the southwest corner of Colorado joins New Mexico, due south to the southern line of New Mexico (or northern line of Mexico) is a separate Territory (Arizona); and provision is made for the usual territorial government, adding the guarantee of freedom: "That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and all acts and parts of acts either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in said Territory are hereby repealed."

CHAP. LVIII.—*To provide a National Currency.*—Establishes a Bureau in Treasury Department, with a Controller of the Currency, appointed by the President, as its head, under the Secretary's direction; he has a salary of $5,000, and a deputy at $2,500; gives bonds for $100,000, with two sureties; deputy's bond is $50,000. Neither can be interested in any bank under this act. A seal is to be made and affixed to every certificate, assignment, and conveyance issued by the controller. Associations for banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less than five. They shall certify under seal the name assumed, place of business, amount of stock (which shall not be less than $50,000, and in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants not less than $100,000), number of shares, names and residences of shareholders, number of shares held by each, time proposed to commence, and a declaration that such statements are made to secure the advantages of this act; said statements to be acknowledged before a judge or notary, and forwarded to the controller, authenticated copies to be good in evidence. At least 30 per cent. of capital stock shall be paid at time of beginning business, the remainder in at least 10 per cent. instalments each two months; in case of failure to pay instalments, the directors, after three weeks' advertising, sell the delinquent's stock at auction for not less than amount due, with costs of sale—any surplus to go to delinquent; if it does not bring instalments due and costs, it shall be forfeited to the bank, and sold as directors may order. On application and notice that 30 per cent. is paid in, the controller shall ascertain if all rules are complied with, and if so, certify thereto, and declare the association authorized to commence banking, which certificate shall be published for 60 days in some newspaper, or where there is no paper, as the controller may direct. Every association shall have a common seal, and have succession by its designated name for not more than 20 years from the passage of this act; may contract, sue and be sued, and have status in law, make by-laws, approved by the controller, for regulating its elections and business, and have power to issue circulating notes, discount bills, receive deposits, deal in specie and exchange, loan money, and do all incidental necessary business; shall make one of their number president, have a cashier and other officers and agents, and do usual business at their specified location, and there only. Shares are personal property, transferable; no change in the rules shall impair the rights, remedies or security of creditors; each shareholder is liable to the amount of par value of his stock. Capital may be increased, but is not valid until all paid in and certified to by the controller. Such associations may hold and convey real estate necessary for its business, and such as may be mortgaged for money due, conveyed or purchased for debt, but no other. Every association shall transfer to the United States interest-bearing bonds of the United States to not less than one-third of capital stock paid in, for which circulating notes to the value of 90 per cent. of the current value of such bonds shall be returned to the bank—such notes never to exceed the amount of capital paid in. The notes issued under this act shall not exceed $300,000,000, half this sum to be apportioned to the States and Territories, according to re-

presentative population, the other, by the Secretary of the Treasury, among associations to be formed, but without regard to the distribution of existing banking capital. Plates are to be made for $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, and $1000 notes, expressing that they are secured by U. S. stocks, and bearing the Treasury seal, signature of treasurer and register, the promise of the association to pay on demand, with names of president, vice-president, and cashier; all the plates and dies to be in custody of the controller. In lieu of taxes on circulation or bonds deposited, the bank shall pay semi-annually one per cent. on amount of circulating notes received (in default, the deficiency to be deducted from interest on bonds) to pay expense of making notes. Every banking association not under this act shall semi-annually, from July 1, 1863, make a statement of all its issued notes, whether in circulation or on deposit; for default in such return the bank is fined two per cent. upon its capital stock. The circulating notes issued by banks under this act shall be received at par for all dues to the United States, except duties on imports and interest on public debt; and shall be taken for all dues by the United States to persons within the country, save interest. No bank under this act shall issue post notes, or any other paper intended to circulate as money, except these bills. When bonds are transferred as security for circulation, the fact to be stated on the bonds, and no transfer of such bonds by the treasurer is valid unless sanctioned by the controller. Banks report quarterly to the controller, under oath, the state of their business; abstracts of such reports in one newspaper in New York and one in Washington; and such bank shall publish its report in a paper at its place of business, or in one at the State capital; in large cities reports are to be published monthly. On failure to redeem its notes, a bank may be protested, and shall stop business; thereupon the controller shall investigate, and if satisfied of the bank's refusal to pay its notes, he shall within 30 days declare the security bonds forfeited, and notify holders of the notes of such bank to present them for payment, the controller to cancel an equal amount of security bonds; the recalled notes are to be destroyed; if the bank's security do not redeem its circulation, the United States pays the difference, and has a just lien on the assets of the bank for repayment. Instead of cancelling forfeited bonds, the controller may sell them at auction in New York, or at private sale, but not for less than par. [Minute regulations are made for putting defaulting banks in liquidation, for transfer of bonds, etc., but they are unimportant.] Worn or mutilated notes may be exchanged for new. Stockholders shall at no time be indebted to a bank, either as principal or sureties, to more than three-fifths of capital stock paid in. Shares are to be $100 each; holders may vote by proxy; directors shall be from five to nine, each owning at least one per cent. of capital stock in banks of $200,000 or less, over that half per cent.; elections to be annual, in January. Banks always to have on hand, in lawful money, at least 25 per cent. of its outstanding circulation and deposits; no bank shall be in debt beyond its capital stock, except for circulation, deposits, bills drawn against actual deposits in its favor, or liabilities to stockholders for stock, dividends or reserved profit. Pledging notes of circulation to pay up stock is forbidden; capital must not be diminished by dividends or loans to stockholders; no dividend shall exceed net profits on hand, deducting losses and bad debts; dividends shall be declared in May and November; rates of interest are regulated by the State laws; if a bank takes usury, the debt is forfeited. Banks shall not pay out notes of other banks that are not redeemed by the makers in current United States money. The controller may cause any bank to be examined at his discretion. These banks may be depositories for public money. [Stringent provisions are made to punish embezzlement, defaulting, and counterfeiting, or imitating the notes]. Suits against banks may be brought in United States courts. The controller is to make an elaborate annual report on all the banks. [Provision is made for existing banks to participate in the privileges of the act.] Congress reserves the right at any time to alter, amend or repeal this act.

CHAP. LIX.—*Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriations.*—Mileage and pay of Senators, $240,480; Salaries of Senate officers, etc., $79,014; Senate contingent expenses, $125,224; pay and mileage of Representatives and Delegates, $934,000; officers, etc., of House, $108,487 20; contingencies of House, $191,046; Congressional Library, $32,000; public printing, paper, and binding, $540,567 88; Court of Claims, $81,800; the President's office and salary of self and Vice-President, $45,100; State Department, $116,625; Treasury Department, $1,442,990; Interior Department, $560,626 50; War Department, $879,900; Navy Department, $158,850; Post Office Department, $218,220; Department of Agriculture, $115,000; the Mint and branches, $336,400; the Territories, $190,400; Judiciary, $1,126,600; Independent Treasury, $118,100; Tax Commissioners in Insurrectionary Districts, $118,200; Public Buildings, $29,866; various, $45,706.—Total, $7,167,076 17. This act also appoints places for a large number of additional clerks to continue until one year after the close of the Rebellion.

CHAP. LX.—*To Prevent Correspondence with Rebels.*—Any citizen or resident of the United States living abroad who shall, without official permission, with intent to weaken the Government, hold correspondence with the pretended Rebel Government or any of its agents or sympathisers, or counsel, or assist such correspondence, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not more than $10,000, and imprisoned from six months to five years.

CHAP. LXI.—*Bribery.*—Extends the Congressional act of 1862 so as to embrace any agent of the Government.

CHAP. LXVII.—*Frauds upon the Government.*—Any person in land, naval, or militia service, who shall knowingly make or represent a false claim, bill, voucher, certificate, oath, or any representation of the kind, forge signatures, utter false paper, conspire to defraud, steal, embezzle, secrete property, arms, etc.,

purchase stolen goods, or do any kindred act to the damage of the United States, may be tried by Court Martial, and punished by fine and imprisonment, or otherwise as the Court may direct, except death. Dismissal from service is not to prevent trial. Persons not in the service offending against this act forfeit to the United States $2,000, and double the amount of damage caused by their offence, besides; and in addition, on conviction by a court, be imprisoned one to five years, and fined $1,000 to $5,000. District Courts have jurisdiction, and suit may be brought by any person for himself as well as the United States. District Attorneys are to look out for violations of this act; prosecutors recover one-half the forfeitures, and one-half the damages recovered, also costs awarded against defendants—but shall be liable for all costs incurred by themselves. Suits must be brought within six years. Agents of banks or commercial corporations, and members of trading firms, interested in profits of such firms, cannot be agents of the United States for business with such banks or firms, under penalty of $500 to $2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment. This act does not affect proceedings already begun.

CHAP. LXVIII.—*Generals.*—Authorizes the appointment of 80 additional major-generals and 75 brigadier-generals for volunteers.

CHAP. LXIX.—*Courts in Wisconsin and Iowa.*—Circuits to be held at Milwaukee, third Monday in April and first Monday in July; at Madison, second Monday in November; at Des Moines, second Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October; the fall term at Dubuque, third Tuesday in November.

CHAP. LXX.—*Colorado Territory.*—Amending the act to provide temporary government by vesting executive power in a governor who holds office four years, resides in the territory, commands the militia, acts as Indian agent and gets pay for it; grants temporary pardons, commissions officers, etc.; he also has a veto power. The act also provides for a supreme court, district courts, justices of the peace, and regulates judicial proceedings. All that relates to the governor applies also to Dakota Territory.

CHAP. LXXI.—*Post Office Laws*—The Postmaster-General may appoint all postmasters who get less than $1,000 a year; a special oath of office is to be taken, and those in the Post Office service who do not take it are liable to its penalties as if they had; no mail matter shall be delivered until postage is paid, no box used until rent is paid; [the usual rules as to accounts and returns are kept in;] where the army and navy come and make extra work, postmasters may be paid extra by the Postmaster-General; the Postmaster-General has exclusive control of dead letters and advertising letters; valuable dead letters are to be registered and preserved; when printed matter is not called for for a month, postmasters to notify publisher; letter carriers may be employed, but must be paid by salary not more than $800 per year; branch offices may be established in cities; newspaper publishers may contract for delivery of papers by carriers on terms agreed upon with the local postmaster; carriers may also deliver circulars and small packa the latter to be pre-paid at 2 cents for eac ounces. No package of over 4 pounds shal received for transmission, except books or ed for circulation by Congress. The only ception to payment of postage on each lette package, is on newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers—the charge on t may be paid quarter yearly, but always in vance. There are three classes of mailable ter, viz: first, letters; second, regular pri matter; third, miscellaneous matter. The class embraces correspondence, wholly or p ly in writing, except that mentioned in the t class; the second class embraces mailable ter exclusively in print, and regularly issue stated periods, without addition by writ mark, or sign; the third class embraces all o matter by law declared mailable; embrac pamphlets, occasional publications, books, b manuscripts, and proof-sheets, whether corr ed or not, maps, prints, engravings, bla flexible patterns, sample and sample ca phonographic paper, letter envelopes, po envelopes, or wrappers, cards, paper, plain ornamental, photographic representations different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots scions. The weight of a letter subject to si three cent postage is half an ounce or less; each additional half ounce or fraction ther an additional three cents is charged. D letters for delivery in cities pay two cents half ounce, and no fee can be charged for livery. [If such letter is intended to go in mail, the three cent stamp must also be affi making five cents in all.] Non-enumer matter pays letter postage. Matter reac its destination unpaid is charged double, ex soldiers' and sailors' letters, which go at rate. If a writer endorse on his letter a req to have it returned if not called for, it is t returned within 30 days at single postage cha If a person is not at the place addressed, postmaster may forward letters to him at other place, charging a single additional r Contracts may be made for carrying letters cents each on ships and boats across the se at home, such letters to be put in post-o for mailing. [The registering system is retai and not a whit improved.] The rate of post on transient mailable matter of the second cl and also on all miscellaneous mailable ma of the third class (except circulars and boo shall be two cents for each four ounces or f tion thereof contained in any one packag one address; and such postage shall in all c be fully pre-paid by stamps, plainly affixe the wraper thereof. Double these rates s be charged for books. Unsealed circulars exceeding three in number shall pass at single rate of two cents, and in that propor for a greater number, adding one rate for t circulars, or less number thereof, directe one address. No extra postage shall be cha for a card printed or impressed upon an e lope or wrapper.

The rate of postage upon mailable matte the second class, issued once a week or m frequently from a known office of publicat and sent to regular subscribers, shall be as lows: upon newspapers and other period

publications, each not exceeding the standard weight of four ounces, and passing through the mails or post-offices of the United States between any points therein, the rate for each quarter of the year shall be: for publications issued once a week, five cents; issued twice a week, ten cents; issued three times a week, fifteen cents; issued six times a week, thirty cents; issued seven times a week, thirty-five cents; and in that proportion, adding one rate for each issue more frequent than once a week. For weight exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, an additional rate shall be charged, and on the same scale, an additional rate for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; and such postage must be pre-paid for a term not less than one quarter nor more than one year, at either the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber; and no such publication shall be delivered from the office until such payment is made; but the publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

The rate of postage upon mailable matter of the second class, issued less frequently than once a week, from a known office of publication, and sent to regular subscribers, shall be as follows: upon newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications, each not exceeding the standard weight of four ounces, the rate for each such paper or periodical, shall be one cent, and an additional rate of one cent for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may provide by regulation for the transportation of small newspapers in packages at the same rate by the standard weight of the package when sent to one address; and the rates herein provided must be pre-paid at either the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber, for a term not less than one quarter nor more than one year, except that newsdealers may pay the postage on their packages as received, at the same rates *pro rata* as yearly or semi-annual subscribers who pay postage quarterly in advance.

The Postmaster-General may arrange for the delivery by rout-agents of newspaper bundles not taken from, or intended for any post office. The Postmaster-General may regulate the manner of wrapping mail matter not paying letter postage, so that it may be easily examined, and postmasters are allowed to tear off the wrappers to see if letter postage is evaded Publishers dealing with the Post Office must swear to their statements; there is a fine of $50 for each offence in sending papers to other than subscribers at quarterly rates. The franking privilege is limited as follows: First, the President, by himself or his private secretary; second, the Vice-President; third, the chiefs of the several Executive Departments; fourth, such principal officers, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, of each Executive Department, to be used only for official communications, as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe; fifth, Senators and Representatives, including Delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, to cover correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them; their franking privilege to commence with the term for which they are elected and to expire on the first Monday of December following such term of office; sixth, all official communications addressed to either of the Executive Departments by an officer responsible to that Department: in all such cases the envelope should be marked "official," with the signature thereto of the officer; seventh, postmasters have the franking privilege for official communications to other postmasters: in such cases the envelope shall be marked official, with the signature of the writer, and for any such endorsement of official falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit three hundred dollars; eighth, petitions to either branch of Congress shall pass free in the mails; ninth, all communications addressed to any of the franking officers above described, and not excepted in the foregoing clauses, must be prepaid by postage stamps. The franking privilege shall be limited to packages weighing not exceeding four ounces, except petitions to Congress and congressional or executive documents, and publications, published, procured, or purchased by order of either House, which shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and except, also, seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, the weight of the packages of which may be fixed by regulations of the Postmaster-General. Publishers of periodicals, magazines, and newspapers which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally free of postage: such interchange be confined to a single copy of each publication.

This act took effect July 1, 1863; all acts inconsistent were repealed.

CHAP. LXXII.—*Nevada.*—Disapproves an act of Nevada requiring corporations owning certain property in that territory to remove their place of business into the territory, on pain of being outlawed; gives companies in any part of the Union ordinary legal rights in Nevada courts.

CHAP. LXXIII.—*Ways and Means.*—Secretary of the Treasury may borrow $860,000,000 for fiscal year 1864, and $600,000,000 for 1865, on bonds running from 10 to 40 years, interest payable in coin, not more than 6 per cent., on $100 bonds annually, others semi-annually; bonds to be issued at the Secretary's discretion—all such bonds to be free from taxation. Also to issue $400,000,000 on Treasury Notes, payable at pleasure within three years, interest 6 per cent.; notes to be not less than $10, and be disposed of to the best advantage, or paid to any Government creditor willing to take them at par. These notes are legal tender, except for duties and interest on public debt, for their face value, excluding interest. They are exchangeable for United States notes, of which $150,000,000 may be issued. Secretary may issue $150,000,000 United States notes not bearing interest, as exigencies of pub-

lic service may require, which are also legal tender save for duties and interest; such notes may be reissued, or new ones put out in place of them. Old notes to be called in and exchanged for bonds up to July 1, 1863. In place of postage stamps, $50,000,000 in fractional currency may be issued, receivable for dues less than $5, except duties and interest. Secretary may receive deposits of gold coin and bullion and issue coin certificates which are received for duties and payable for interest; they are not to exceed 20 per cent. more than the coin deposited. The Secretary determines the form of notes and certificates. A tax is laid on circulating notes of banks, viz.: one per cent. semi-annually on the average amount of circulation, as follows: Banks of not over $100,000 capital are taxed on 50 per cent. thereof; $100,000 to $200,000, 60 per cent.; $200,000 to $300,000, 70 per cent.; $300,000 to $500,000, 80 per cent.; 500,000 to $1,000,000,50 per cent.; $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, 40 per cent.; $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, 30 per cent.; over $2,000,000, 25 per cent.; branches are rated as separate banks; and all such banks shall pay a duty one-half of one per cent. each half year from April 1, 1863, on the average amount of notes not herein taxed and outstanding as currency during six months preceding the returns here ordered; and the tax on banks under the national currency act shall be the same, but collected as required in said act; fractional parts of a dollar issued as currency are taxed five per cent. each half year. On deposits subject to draft, except in savings banks, the tax is one-eighth of one per cent. semi-annually, or average amount after deducting amount of currency outstanding. Returns are to be made under oath on penalty of $500 for each default. The usual penalties are enacted against counterfeits of issue under this act; $600,000 are appropriated to carry it into effect.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*Amendments to the Internal Revenue Act.*—[This act is long and intricate, and cannot be condensed into our Almanac. THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION publish and have on sale the original act and amendments entire, in a pamphlet of 48 pages, which they sell at 10 cts. per copy, $1 per dozen, or $7 per hundred.]

CHAP. LXXV.—*The Enrolling Law.*—[This, usually called the Conscription Act, has been so widely discussed that it seems unnecessary to place it here. What the people do not know of the enrollment, draft, exemption, commutation, penalties, etc., under this act, they will hardly be able now to learn.] Aside from the draft, this act provided bounties for re-enlisted volunteers; for consolidation of reduced companies; allowing commanding generals in the field to *execute spies*; provided that officers absenting themselves might be reduced to the ranks; declared heavy penalties for inducing soldiers to desert; also for resisting the draft or counselling resistance; that in time of war, murder and other felonies may be punished by court martial; giving officers on sick leave, half pay; prohibited enlistment from the volunteer into the regular army, and declared that spies should suffer death.

CHAP. LXXVI.—*To prevent Revenue Frauds.*—Provides for triplicate invoices and consular certificates. The solicitor of the Treasury to look after frauds. Various penalties and forms of proceeding are described. District attorneys have two per cent. of all collections in suits under this act in lieu of costs and fees.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*Modifying Duties.*—Cotton and raw silk grown beyond Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of that Cape, to be exempt from additional duties for two years; the prohibition of export of guano is suspended; duty on printing paper to be 20 per cent. ad valorem; on petroleum, 20 per cent.; a drawback is allowed on foreign saltpetre made into gunpowder here, equal to the duty paid; 10 per cent. of such drawback to be retained for the United States; seed-lac, and stick-lac pay same duty as shell-lac; polishing powders, Frankfort black, Berlin, Chinese, fig and wash blue, pay 25 per cent.

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*Efficiency of the Engineer Corps and for other purposes.*—Topographical engineers are merged into regular engineer corps, and the officers reorganised; promotion only after rigid examination. In this act is provision for paying for steamboat and railroad engines lost or destroyed in military service; also, for repaying bounties advanced to enlisted men in settling with paymasters; also to pay $50 bounty to nine months' men who enlist for one year; also, that medical and line officers shall make regulations for army cooking, and employ Africans for under-cooks, at $10 per month and one ration per day; that pepper shall be added to regular rations; that increase in rank and number of officers, under this act, ends with the rebellion.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*Civil Appropriations.*—For Coast Survey, $306,000; sick and disabled seamen, $110,000; light houses, $776,819 88; public grounds, buildings, light, fuel, etc., $280,404; pavements, bridges, botanic garden, $47,406 50; insane, deaf and dumb, blind, paupers, $81,490; patent office, $81,800; repay Minnesota for Indian depredations, $250,000; repay States for repelling rebel raids, $600,000; capitol extension, $350,000; judiciary, $102,900; to detect counterfeiters, $26,184; instruction books for army, $50,000; Territories, $175,062 68; Naval, for building, repairing and buying vessels, $14,429,050; medals of honor, $20,000; census, $50,000; Washington police, $110,000; agricultural bureau, $26,684; court of claims, $11,815; miscellaneous, $4,623,871 60.—Total, $22,509,237 61. This act authorizes 18 new clerks in the 2d Controller's office; it also organizes the signal corps of the army, who receive cavalry pay. It also alters the act forbidding the granting of passports to citizens of the United States, so as to restrain only those subject to military duty. *Mileage.*—It also contains the old mileage allowance to members of Congress and directs its payment.

CHAP. LXXX.—*Town Sites.*—Allows the laying out in lots of town sites on public lands, to be appraised by disinterested persons, and sold at auction, with a view to increase the public revenue.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*Suspending Habeas Corpus.*—When the President deems it necessary and required for public safety, during the pre-

sent Rebellion, he is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue. Government is to furnish Federal judges the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in Federal courts, who are or may be state or political prisoners. Should no indictment be found against such prisoner by a grand jury, the judge shall have him brought before the court for discharge, should such prisoner desire it, and any officer refusing to obey the order of the judge is guilty of misdemeanor; but no person shall be discharged without having taken an oath of allegiance; and the court at discretion may compel the prisoner to give bonds. Prisoners indicted may be bailed if the offence be bailable. Any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the present Rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending, or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of Congress, and such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue. The act provides for the removal of actions against officers for torts in arrest to the United States circuit courts, whereon the State courts can go no further; if final judgment has been given in a State court, the case goes to the United States court on appeal and is tried as if originally begun there. Such appeals are not allowed in criminal cases when judgment has been given for the defendant. Appealed cases may be carried to the Supreme Court. No party shall be debarred by this act until two years after its passage; suits must be brought within that period.

CHAP. LXXXV.—*Letters of Marque.*—President may, for three years only, grant letters of commission to privateers as he may deem proper.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*Prize Cases.*—Regulating legal proceedings in condemning and disposing of prize vessels or other property.

CHAP. XCII.—*Court of Claims.*—The President to appoint two additional judges; the act regulates proceedings; members of Congress cannot practice in the court; appeals lie to the Supreme Court.

CHAP. XCIII.—*United States Courts.*—If the judge for any circuit is unable to hold court, one from another circuit may take his place.

CHAP. XCV.—*Testimony to go Abroad.*—Prescribes the mode of taking testimony in this country for courts abroad. Witnesses are treated as to fees, pay, etc., as witnesses in our own Federal courts.

CHAP. XCVI.—*Mint in Nevada.*—Establishes a branch mint at Carson City, with the necessary officers, to be under the direction of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia; the branch being a depository of public money, and the superintendent authorized to take gold dust on deposit; $100,000 is appropriated to start the mint.

CHAP. XCVII.—*Public Land.*—To dispose of Fort Howard and Fort Crawford military reserves, in Wisconsin, with certain lands adjoining the former.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*Lands for Kansas.*—Grants to Kansas, to aid the construction: First, of a railroad and telegraph from the city of Leavenworth, by the way of the town of Lawrence, and via the Ohio City crossing of the Osage River, to the southern line of the State, in the direction of Galveston Bay in Texas, with a branch from Lawrence by the valley of the Wakarusa River, to the point on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad where said road intersects the Neosho River. Second, of a railroad from the city of Atchison, via Topeka, the capital of said State, to the western line of the State, in the direction of Fort Union and Santa Fé, New Mexico, with a branch from where this last-named road crosses the Neosho, down said Neosho valley to the point where the said first-named road enters the said Neosho valley; every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said roads and each of its branches. If any such lands are sold or preëmpted, other as near as possible shall be given in lieu, but in no case further than 20 miles from the line of road; the granted lands to be applied exclusively to aid the roads. The sections among these lands remaining to the United States are not to be sold for less than double the minimum price, nor subject to private entry until first offered at public sale, except in case of actual settlers, who may buy at minimum price; the homestead law also applies to all these lands. The roads are to be free to the United States for carrying troops or any property. Rules for disposing of the lands are set down. If no part of the roads is done in ten years, the grant is void.

CHAP. XCIX.—*Indian Appropriations.*—For superintendents, agents, etc., $217,150; Blackfeet, $59,404.77; Chasta Choton and Umpqua, $5,700; Chippewas of Lake Superior, $47,146 66; Chippewas of the Mississippi, $30,460 01. Chippewa, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Indians, $23,886 66; Chippewas of Saginaw, Sevan and Black Rivers, $25,940; Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and New York Indians, $1,500; Chickasaws, $3,000; Choctaws, $35,000; Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches of Arkansas River, $25,000; Creeks, $49,140; Delawares, $2,404; Iowas, $3,875; Kansas, $10,000; Kickapoos, $14,000; Menomonees, $21,516 66; Miamis of Kansas, $27,806 84; Miamis of Indiana, $30,874 15; Miamis of Eel River, $1,050; Nisqually and others, $6,200; Omahas, $37,128 50; Osages, $3,456; Otoes and Missourias, $16,940; Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, $39,040; Ottawas of Kansas, $2,600; Pawnees,

$47,480; Pottawatomies, $31,766; Quapaws, $2,660; Rogue Rivers, $3,500; Sacs and Foxes, $58,870; Seminoles, $32,200; Senecas, $14,562-50; Shawnees, $7,060; Six Nations, $4,500; to aid removal of Sioux, $50,016 60; treaty of Fort Laramie, $70,000; Umpqreat, $8,900; Winnebagoes, $59,250, and to aid removal, $50,000; Yancton Sioux, $65,000; Clackamas, $8,000; Poncas, $24,500; Dwamagh and others, $20,100; Makahs, $9,600; Walla-Wallas, $28,800; Yakimas, $26,100; Nes Rerces, $26,400; Flatheads, $20,500; tribes in Middle Oregon, $17,600; Molels, $9,100; Quinaelts, $9,200; Skialtams, $26,100, Wichitas, $37,800; for service in Choctaw country, $22,525; in California, $64,000; in Oregon and Washington, $35,000; in Nevada, $25,000; in Utah, $26,500; in Colorado, $25,000; for Arapahoes and Cheyennes, $55,000; Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, $44,705 90; incidental expenses, $71,700; miscellaneous, $288,965 56.—Total, $2,178,569 01.

CHAP. C.—*Courts for Oregon and California.*—The United States Supreme Court to consist of chief justice and nine associates, six to be a quorum; one additional justice to be appointed; California and Oregon to be the 10th circuit; existing United States courts in this district are abolished, and circuits are to be held by a regular associate justice of the Supreme Court, in California at San Francisco and Los Angeles, and in Oregon at Portland, at times now set down. The justice officiating there to have $1,000 per year extra for travelling expenses.

CHAP. CI.—*Peru.*—Appoints two commissioners to carry into effect a convention with Peru for settling claims; $15,500 appropriated for salaries.

CHAP. CIII.—*Colored Youth.*—Incorporates a society to educate colored youth in the District of Columbia.

CHAP. CIV.—*Lands to Michigan and Wisconsin.*—Grants every alternate section for three sections in width on each side, to aid the construction of a military wagon road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Houghton, Portage Lake, and south to the state line of Wisconsin, and in Wisconsin to Fort Howard, Green Bay; no such reservation in case of sale or preëmption; land granted to be not over 15 miles from the road. The road to be 40 feet wide, graded 16 feet.

CHAP. CV.—*Infant Asylum.*—Incorporates in the District of Columbia, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, for the support of foundlings and infant orphan and half orphan children, and also to provide for deserving indigent and unprotected females during their confinement; may dispose of children by adoption or apprenticeing.

CHAP. CXI.—*National Academy.*—Incorporates Prof. Louis Agasses and other eminent scientific men as "The National Academy of Sciences," having ordinary corporate powers, to meet once a year at least at places of its own selection, and is bound to assist the Government in scientific researches without pay.

CHAP. CXII.—*Pacific Railroad.*—Establishes the guage of this road and branches at four feet eight inches.

CHAP. CXVII.—*Government of Idaho.*—The territory included within the following limits, to wit: beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake River where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down said channel of Snake River to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia, or Clear Water River; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence east along said parallel to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south along said degree of longitude to the northern boundary of Colorado Territory; thence west along said boundary to the thirty-third degree of longitude west of Washington; thence north along said degree to the forty-second parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence north along said boundary to place of beginning. And the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Idaho. [The usual provisions are made for governor, legislature, etc.] "Every free male white inhabitant" residing in the territory at the passage of this act may vote at the first election; slavery shall not be allowed.

CHAP. CXVIII.—*Naval Appropriations.*—Pay of officers and men, $14,734,332 70; construction and repairs, $9,298,000; purchase and building steamers, $15,000,000; two armor plated sea steamers, $3,000,000; hemp, etc., $320,000; fuel, $2,690,000; equipment of vessels, subsistence, guns, etc., $20,089,545; yards and docks, $679,000; equipment and recruiting, $1,000,000; various contingencies, $391,000; marine corps, $1,248,417 81; barracks at Mare Island, $100,000; navy yards, $2,153,573; hospitals, $118,400; magazines and civil branch, $148,283; naval observatory, $60,850.—Total, $71,041,401 01.

CHAP. CXIX.—*Removal of Indians.*—Authorizes the President to assign new reservations, remove the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux, and sell their present lands in Minnesota and Dakota. In the distribution of lands and goods, discrimination may be made in favor of such Indians as are loyal, and such as tried to prevent the massacre of whites in 1863.

CHAP. CXX.—*Abandoned Property.*—Agents may be appointed to collect, in insurrectionary districts, abandoned property, except material used in war; such property may be appraised and taken for public use, or forwarded to loyal States for sale at auction, the proceeds to go to the United States. Owners of such property to have process in courts of claims for recovery within two years, and on proof of ownership and loyalty, shall be repaid. Property of this kind coming from such places through any persons except these agents is confiscated, and the parties concerned may be fined and imprisoned. Army and navy officers must turn abandoned property over to these agents.

[*Note*—The aggregate of appropriations authorized by the foregoing laws is nearly $979,000,000.]

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation

vas issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and FOREVER FREE, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed Rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said Rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first abovementioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Palquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of Orleans), MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, and VIRGINIA (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES within said designated States and parts of States ARE, AND HENCEFORWARD SHALL BE FREE! and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE COST OF WAR.

Actual and estimated Expenditures for four years of War.

Expenses.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
War Department	$394,368,407 36	$747,380,828 98	[illegible] 20	[illegible] 77
Navy Department	42,674,569 69	63,177,610 77	[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil List	21,408,491 16	23,811,843 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions and Indians	2,102,935 59	5,982,906 45	10,[illegible] 01	[illegible] 73
Interest on Debt	14,190,324 45	25,014,533 07	53,513,380 20	[illegible],977 15
Miscellaneous	96,096,322 09	95,212,456 14	15,[illegible]	....
Balance undrawn	13,043,546 81	....	300,000,000 00	350,000,000 00
Total Expenses	$583,885,247 06	$788,558,777 62	$1,026,413,183 56	$1,151,815,[illegible]

Actual and estimated Receipts.

Receipts.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Customs	$49,056,397 62	$69,041,786 59	$70,000,000 00	$70,000,000 00
Public Lands	152,203 77	88,724 16	25,000 00	1,000,000 00
Direct Tax	1,795,331 73	11,620,717 99	....	....
Internal Revenue	....	85,456,303 73	150,000,000 00	125,000,000 00
Balances on hand	2,257,065 80	13,043,546 81	260,000,000 00	[illegible] 95
Miscellaneous	931,787 64	2,244,316 58	3,000,000 00	5,000,000 00
From Loans	529,692,460 50	608,065,452 08	622,388,183 56	544,978,542 95
Total Receipts	$583,885,247 06	$788,558,777 62	$1,095,413,183 56	$1,151,815,[illegible] 86

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

No detail of the number of men in service is accessible, for obvious reasons. The following table shows the actual number sent, up to the beginning of 1863.

States.	3 months.	9 mos.	3 years.	Total.
Maine	779	7,493	24,771	33,105
New Hampshire	800	2,023	14,915	17,738
Vermont	782	4,777	13,447	19,006
Massachusetts	3,736	16,896	50,406	71,038
Rhode Island	3,147	2,069	9,410	14,626
Connecticut	2,340	5,697	20,182	28,219
New York	15,922	....	176,783	222,858
New Jersey	3,105	10,714	16,995	30,214
Pennsylvania	20,979	15,100	164,257	200,336
Ohio	26,883	....	143,228	170,121
Indiana	4,696	....	93,840	104,336
Illinois	4,901	....	130,539	135,440
Michigan	1,700	....	44,890	45,670
Wisconsin	810	491	39,345	40,646
Minnesota	930	1,200	10,136	12,266
Iowa	969	....	47,855	48,814
Missouri	....	....	37,407	37,947
Kentucky	....	878	41,163	43,908
Total	91,561	67,335	1,068,769	1,276,246

Of course all the three and nine months' men (and the two years' men) are now out of service.

In the total is included 263 raised in Maine, 8191 in Indiana, 10,540 in Missouri, 1860 in Kentucky for State defence, 2,587 for twelve months in Indiana, and 80,131 for two years in New York. No returns have been received from the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and California. Since the date of the above summary there have been two calls for 300,000 each. An idea of the number in the field, or that may be put there, is conveyed by the War Department estimates. The Paymaster-General of volunteers asks money for 961 regiments of infantry, 159 of cavalry, 42 of artillery, 4 of engineers, and 174 artillery batteries—in all about equal to 1150 full regiments. The regular army to be added, consists of 6 regiments of cavalry, 5 of artillery, and 19 of infantry; making an aggregate army of about 1,300 regiments, which at the maximum numbers would embrace nearly a million and a quarter of men.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

When the war broke out in 1861, we had only 76 vessels of all sorts in the navy, and only 42 of these were in commission. And these had been scattered to the ends of the earth by the conspirators under the lead of Jeff. Davis, so that when the long-meditated blow should be struck, the government would be paralyzed. We have now, compared with 1862, as follows:

Year.	Vessels.	Guns.	Tons.
1862	427	3268	340056
1863	588	4443	467967
Increase	161	1175	127931
LOSSES DURING 1863.			
Captured	12	48	5947
Self-destroyed	3	29	2083
Sunk in battle	4	28	2201
Wreck, fire, etc	13	61	4854
Total loss	32	166	15085
WHAT VESSELS ARE UNFINISHED.			
Double-end iron steamers	7	84	7210
Single turret iron-clad	20	40	12220
Double " "	4	16	12520
Clipper screw sloops	12	96	26400
Screw sloops, spar deck	8	160	17600
Screw sloops, great speed	7	56	22000
Total	58	452	98010
WHAT THE NAVY WILL THEN SHOW.			
Iron clad coasters	46	150	62518
" for inland	29	152	20784
Sidewheel steamers	203	1240	126517
Screw steamers	198	1578	187892
Sailing vessels	112	1328	70256
Total	588	4443	467967

PRIZES IN 1863.—Whole number, 1045; of which, steamers, 179; schooners, 547; sloops, 131; brigs, 30; barks, 26; ships, 15; yachts, etc., 117. Many more were destroyed on the coast and great rivers. Value of prizes sent to courts since the blockade began, $18,000,000; already condemned, $6,897,970 86. During the war of 1812, we had 801 vessels of all sorts in the navy, and 517 privateers commissioned; the whole number of prizes taken by them during the war was 1719.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Title.	Length.	Redeemable.	Rate of Int.	Amount issued.	Out. June 30, 1863.	Sep. 30, 1863.
Loan of 1842	20 years	Aft. Dec. 31, 1862	6 Recent.	$8,343,886 03	$302,620 75	$242,620 75
Loan of 1846	10 years	Aft. Nov. 12, 1856	6 Recent.	4,999,149 45	.....	.....
Loan of 1847	20 years	Aft. Dec. 31, 1867	6 Recent.	28,207,150 00	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00
Loan of 1848	20 years	Aft. July 1, 1868	6 Recent.	16,000,000 00	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80
Texan Indemnity	15 years	Aft. Dec. 31, 1864	5 Recent.	5,000,000 00	3,461,000 05	3,461,000 05
Old Funded Debt	Demand	On demand	3 & 6 Rect.	.....	114,115 48	114,115 48
Treasury Notes	Demand	On demand	Impl. 6 Rect.	.....	104,521 64	104,511 64
Treasury Notes	1 year	1 year aft. date	5 & 5½ Rct.	20,000,000 00	13,000 00	12,900 00
Loan of 1858	15 years	Aft. Dec. 31, 1873	5 Recent.	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860	10 years	Aft. Dec. 31, 1870	5 Recent.	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00	7,032,000 00
Treasury Notes	1 year	1 year aft. date	6 & 12 Rct.	10,000,000 00	1,600 00	600 00
Loan of Feb. 1861	20 years	Aft. June 1, 1881	6 Recent.	18,415,000 00	18,415,000 00	18,415,000 00
Treasury Notes	2ys. 60dys.	2 years & 60 days	6 Recent.	25,364,450 00	776,750 00	512,900 00
Oregon War	20 years	Aft. July 1, 1881	6 Recent.	1,090,850 00	1,021,300 00	1,021,000 00
Twenty-year Sixes	20 years	Aft. June 30, 1881	6 Recent.	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00
Seven-thirty Notes	3 years	Aft. Aug. 18, 1864	7.30 Rct.	53,033,300 00	52,981,000 00	52,725,350 00
Seven-thirty Notes	3 years	Aft. Sep. 30, 1864	7.30 Rct.	86,995,700 00	86,989,500 00	86,963,650 00
Demand Notes	Demand	On demand	No int.	60,000,000 00	3,351,019 75	2,022,173 00
Twenty-year Sixes	20 years	Aft. June 30, 1881	6 Recent.	Ex. for 7.30s.	28,500 00	320,000 00
U. S. Notes, new iss.	.....	.....	None	150,000,000 00	147,767,114 00	147,767,114 00
Five-Twenties	5 or 20yrs.	Aft. Apl. 30, 1867	6 Recent.	Being issued.	168,880,250 00	273,511,800 00
Temporary Loan	30 days	Aft. 10 dys notice.	4 & 5 Rct.	Being issued.	102,384,085 30	104,934,192 70
Cert. of Indebtedness.	1 year	1 year after date	6 Recent.	Being issued.	156,784,241 65	156,918,437 49
U. S. Notes	.....	.....	None	150,000,000 00	150,000,000 00	150,000,000 00
Postal Currency	.....	.....	None	20,192,456 00	20,192,456 00	17,786,056 00
U. S. Notes, new iss.	.....	.....	None	104,969,927 00	89,879,475 00	104,969,937 00
Total, (as per Treasury Report of Dec., 1863)					$1,098,793,181 37	$1,222,113,559 86

THE SHRINKAGE OF THE REBELLION.

The following table gives a birdseye view of the extent to which the Slaveholders' Rebellious Confederacy has grown the wrong way (for them) since the flag of the Union was fired upon at Fort Sumter in April, 1861. The table shows how much the conspirators claimed in 1861 in territory and population, and how much of each they hold after two years and a half of active military operations:

	Rebel Claims in 1861.		Re-taken to Dec. 1863.		In Rebellion, Dec. '63.	
	Sq. miles.	*Pop. 1860.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Pop. 1860.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Pop. 1860.*
Maryland	9,356	687,049	9,356	687,049	.....	.....
Virginia	61,352	1,596,318	26,352	796,318	35,000	800,000
North Carolina	45,000	992,622	10,000	100,000	35,000	892,622
South Carolina	24,500	703,708	500	53,706	24,000	650,000
Georgia	58,000	1,057,286	1,000	50,000	57,000	1,007,286
Florida	59,268	140,425	b	40,425	59,268	140,425
Alabama	50,722	964,201	10,722	100,000	40,000	864,201
Louisiana	46,431	708,002	46,431	708,002	.....	.....
Mississippi	47,156	791,305	40,000	700,000	7,156	91,305
Texas	237,320	604,215	150,000	500,000	107,320	104,215
Arkansas	53,198	435,450	53,198	400,000	a	35,450
Tennessee	45,600	1,109,801	45,600	1,109,801	.....	.....
Kentucky	37,680	1,155,684	37,680	1,155,684	.....	.....
Missouri	67,380	1,182,012	67,380	1,182,012	.....	.....
Territories	360,427	220,000	360,427	220,000	.....	.....
Total	1,222,390	12,348,078	867,646	7,802,997	354,744	4,585,804

a Florida ought to be counted about half and half; her territory gives no strength and her people contribute little aid (except in provisions) to the Rebellion. Arkansas is practically clear of every form of rebel power.

Thus it appears that the Slaveholders' Rebellion, which set out to grasp all territory south of the Missouri line (and claimed even Delaware, which we do not allow them), has already lost more than two-thirds of its territory, and more than three-fifths of its population as reckoned in 1860. What with the wear and tear of war, the escape of slaves, and the diseases incident to insufficiency of food and shelter, it may be safely estimated that the States now under the rule of Jeff. Davis, show a heavy decrease from the last census (as applied to the territory by them now actually occupied)—say a total population now of but little over four millions, black and white, instead of the twelve and a half millions on which the war was based.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

[*From the Report of the Secretary of War.*]

The quantities of the principal articles of ordnance materials in the control of the department at the beginning of the war, the quantities of those articles that have since been procured, and the quantities of those articles on hand on June 30, 1863, are shown in the following table, viz.:

Names of articles.	On hand at beginning of war.	Procured since war began.	Issued since war began.	On hand June 30, '63.
Siege and sea-coast artillery	1,053	1,054	2,088	999
Field artillery	231	2,734	2,481	484
Fire-arms for infantry	437,433	1,960,144	1,561,576	836,001
Fire-arms for cavalry	51,268	358,128	337,170	42,226
Sabres	16,933	337,555	271,817	82,671
Cannon balls and shells	363,891	2,562,744	1,745,566	1,180,749
Lead and lead bullets, in pounds	1,501,766	71,776,774	50,054,515	23,024,025
Cartridges for artillery	23,348	2,723,746	2,274,490	492,504
Cartridges for small arms	8,392,309	822,204,816	678,584,104	151,913,012
Percussion caps	19,868,000	769,475,000	715,036,470	74,246,530
Friction primers	83,425	7,084,709	6,062,505	1,005,629
Gunpowder, in pounds	1,110,584	13,424,363	13,071,073	1,463,874
Saltpetre, in pounds	2,923,348	5,231,731	None	8,155,079
Accoutrements for infantry	10,980	1,831,308	1,680,220	162,010
Accoutrements for cavalry	4,320	194,466	196,286	2,493
Equipments for cavalry horses	574	216,656	211,670	5,562
Artillery harness (double)	586	18,666	17,485	1,767

At the beginning of the war we were compelled to rely upon foreign countries for the supply of nearly all our arms and munitions. Now all these things are manufactured at home, and we are independent of foreign countries not only for the manufactures, but also for materials.

Foreigners in the United States.—It appears by census tables (not yet printed) that the entire population of the United States, born in foreign countries, was, in round numbers, in 1860, 4,136,000. This aggregate was distributed in States and Territories, in round numbers, as follows: Alabama, 12,000; Arkansas, 4,000; California, 146,000; Connecticut, 80,000; Delaware, 9,000; Florida, 3,000; Georgia, 11,000; Illinois, 324,000; Indiana, 118,000; Iowa, 106,000; Kansas, 12,000; Kentucky, 59,000; Louisiana, 81; Maine, 37,000; Maryland, 77; Massachusetts, 260,000; Michigan, 149,000; Minnesota, 59,000; Mississippi, 8,000; Missouri, 160,000; New Hampshire, 20,000; New Jersey, 122,000; New York, 998,000; North Carolina, 3,000; Ohio, 328,000; Oregon, 5,000; Pennsylvania, 430,000; Rhode Island, 37,000; South Carolina, 10,000; Tennessee, 20,000; Texas, 47,000; Vermont, 32,000; Virginia, 35,000; Wisconsin, 276,000; Colorado, 3,000; Dacotah, 2,000; District of Columbia, 12,000; Nebraska, 6,000; Nevada, 2,000; New Mexico, 6,000; Utah, 12,000; Washington Territory, 3,000.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY,

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, DECEMBER 8, 1863.

WHEREAS, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and whereas a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and whereas the congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and whereas it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States: Therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain such oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are, all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so called confederate government, above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United Service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive. And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same

reason, it may be proper to further say that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be reëstablished within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. [L. S.] 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

VOTE FOR SPEAKER OF XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 7TH, 1863.

FOR SCHUYLER COLFAX, UNION, OF IND.—101.

John B. Alley.....Mass.	Orlando Kellogg...N. Y.
Wm. B. Allison ...Iowa.	De Witt C. Littlejohn N.Y.
Oakes Ames.....Mass.	Benj. F. Loan.....Mo.
Lucien Anderson....Ky.	John W. Longyear. Mich.
Isaac N. Arnold.....Ill.	Owen Lovejoy.....Ill.
James M. Ashley ...Ohio	James M. Marvin ...N. Y.
John D. Baldwin ..Mass.	John R. McBride...Or'g.
Portus Baxter.....Vt.	Joseph W. McClurg..Mo.
Fern'o C. Beaman..Mich.	Walter D. McIndoe. Wis.
Jas. G. Blaine .....Me.	Samuel F. Miller...N. Y.
Jacob B. Blair ...W. Va.	James K. Moorhead..Pa.
Henry T. Blow .....Mo.	Justin S. Morr.ll.....Vt.
Geo. S. Boutwell...Mass.	Daniel Morris.....N. Y.
Semp. H. Boyd.....Mo.	Amos Myers.....Pa
Aug. Brandagee...Conn.	Leonard Myers.....Pa.
John M. Broomall....Pa.	Jesse O. Norton.....Ill.
Wm. G. Brown...W. Va.	Charles O'Neill .....Pa.
Ambrose W. Clark .N. Y.	Godlove S. Orth.....Ind.
Freeman Clark ....N. Y.	James M. Patterson. N.H.
Brutus J. Clay .....Ky	Sidney Perham.....Me.
Amasa Cobb .....Wis.	Fred'k A. Pike .....Me.
Cornelius Cole,.....Cal.	Theo. M. Pomeroy. N. Y.
Jno A. J. Cresswell .Md.	Hiram Price.....Iowa
Hen. Winter Davis. .Md.	Wm. H. Randall.....Ky.
Thomas T. Davis...N. Y.	Alex. H. Rice.....Mass.
Henry L. Dawes...Mass.	John H. Rice.....Me.
Henry C. Deming..Conn	Edward H. Rollins. N.H.
Nathan F. Dixon....R. I.	Robt. C. Schenck ...Ohio
Ignatius Donnelly...Min.	Glenni W. Scofield...Pa.
John F. Driggs.....Mich.	Thos. B. Shannon ...Cal.
Ebenezer Dumont ..Ind.	Ithamar C. Sloan....Wis.
Eph. R. Eckley ....Ohio.	Green Clay Smith ...Ky.
Thos. D. Eliot.....Mass.	Nathan. B. Smithers. Del.
John F. Farnsworth ..Ill.	Rufus P. Spaulding. Ohio
Reuben E. Fenton .N. Y.	John F. Starr.....N. J.
Augustus Frank....N. Y.	Thaddeus Stevens....Pa.
James A. Garfield...Ohio.	M. Russell Thayer....Pa.
Daniel W. Gooch...Mass.	Francis Thomas .....Md.
J. B. Grinnell .....Iowa.	Henry W. Tracy.....Pa.
James T. Hale .....Pa.	Chas. Upton.....Mich.
William Higby .....Cal.	R. B. VanValkenburg. N Y
Samuel Hooper.....Mass.	Elihu B. Washburne .Ill.
Giles W. Hotchkiss..N. Y.	Wm. B. Washburn. Mass.
A. W. Hubbard ....Iowa.	Edwin H. Webster...Md.
John H. Hubbard ....Ct.	Kellian V. Whaley. W. Va.
Calvin T. Hulburd..N Y.	Thos. Williams.....Pa.
Thos. A. Jenckes....R. I.	A. Carter Wilder...Kan.
Geo. W. Julian .....Ind.	James F. Wilson....Iowa
John A. Kasson....Iowa.	Wm. Windom.....Minn.
Wm. D. Kelley.....Pa.	Fred. E. Woodbridge, Vt.
Francis W Kellogg. Mich.	

FOR SAMUEL S. COX, DEM., OHIO.—42.

James C. Allen.....Ill.	Frank C. Le Blond..Ohio
Wm. J. Allen .....Ill.	Alex. Long .....Ohio
August. C. Baldwin. Mich.	Daniel Marcy.....N. H.
Geo. Bliss .....Ohio	James F. McDowell. Ind.
James S. Brown...Wisc.	J. F. McKinney,....Ohio
James A. Cravens..Ind.	Geo. Middleton.....N. J.
John L. Dawson.....Pa.	Jas. R. Morris.....Ohio
John R. Eden .....Ill.	Wm. R. Morrison ....Ill.
Joseph K. Edgerton. Ind.	Warren T. Noble ...Ohio
Charles A. Eldridge. Wis.	John O'Neill.....Ohio
James E. English..Conn.	Geo. H. Pendleton..Ohio
Wm. E. Finck.....Ohio	Nehemiah Perry....N. J.
Hen. W. Harrington. Ind.	James C. Robinson...Ill.
Chas. M. Harris .....Ill.	Andrew J. Rogers..N. J.
Anson Herrick.....N. Y.	Lewis W. Ross.....Ill.
Wm. S. Holman.....Ind.	Wm. G. Steele .....N. J.
Wells A. Hutchins..Ohio	Lorenzo D. M. Sweat. Me.
Wm. Johnson.....Ohio	Daniel W. Voorhees. Ind.
Martin Kalbfleisch. N. Y.	Ezra Wheeler.....Wis.
Anthony L. Knapp...Ill.	Chilton A. White....Ohio
John Law.....Ind.	Joseph W. White ...Ohio

FOR JOHN L. DAWSON, DEM., OF PA.—12.

Sydenham E. Ancona. Pa.	Jesse Lazear.....Pa.
Joseph Baily.....Pa.	Archibald McAllister. Pa.
Alex. H. Coffroth.....Pa	William H. Miller....Pa.
Samuel S. Cox.....Ohio	Samuel J. Randall....Pa.
Charles Denniston.....Pa.	John D. Stiles.....Pa.
Philip Johnson.....Pa.	Myer Strouse.....Pa.

FOR ROBERT MALLORY, DEM., OF KY.—10.

James Brooks.....N. Y.	James S. Rollins.....Mo.
Henry Grider.....Ky.	John T. Stuart.....Ill.
Aaron Harding.....Ky.	Wm H. Wadsworth...Ky.
Benj. G. Harris.....Md.	Elijah Ward.....N. Y.
Austin A. King .....Mo.	Geo. H. Yeaman .....Ky.

FOR HENRY G. STEBBINS, DEM., N. Y.—8.

John B. Ganson ....N. Y.	Moses F. Odell.....N. Y.
John A. Griswold....N. Y.	John V. L. Pruyn ...N. Y.
Francis Kernan.....N. Y.	John R. Steele.....N. Y.
Homer A. Nelson...N. Y.	Chas. H. Winfield ..N. Y.

FOR AUSTIN A. KING, DEM., MO.—6.

John W. Chanler...N. Y.	William Radford...N. Y.
William A. Hall.....Mo.	John G. Scott .....Mo.
Robert Mallory.....Ky.	Fernando Wood ....N. Y.

FOR FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., MO.—2.

Thomas Cottman .....La.	A. P. Field.....La.

FOR JOHN D. STILES, DEM., PA.—1.

Benjamin Wood .....N. Y.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—6.

Schuyler Colfax .....Ind.	Joseph Segar.....Va.
Francis P. Blair, jr...Mo.	Henry G. Stebbins...N. Y.
Lucius H. Chandler...Va.	Benj. M. Kitchen.....Va.

ON ARMING NEGROES.—On a motion that no money should be used to arm or pay Colored Soldiers, proposed Dec. 21, by Mr. Harding, the House voted Yea 41, Nay 105. Twelve Democrats voted Nay; all the Yeas were Democrats.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

Prepared for the TRIBUNE ALMANAC *by* Prof. A. J. SCHEM.

The peace of Europe is continually being disturbed by a number of grave questions, and it is generally believed that it will never be established on a permanent foundation, until these questions are solved. As they may give rise at any moment to bloody wars or important diplomatic complications, an acquaintance with their main points will greatly facilitate an understanding of the events of the year 1864. We therefore give a brief statement of each of these questions.

I.—THE POLISH QUESTION.

The insurrection of the Poles against the Russian rule broke out in February, 1863, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Russia, it was not yet suppressed at the close of the year. The avowed object of the Poles was to wrest from Russia all the territory that had formerly belonged to the Polish empire. This result once obtained, they hoped to achieve, in the course of time, the re-establishment of the Polish empire within its limits of 1772. At that time, the year of the first partition, the empire contained 13,859 geo. sq. miles, and 12,216,000 inhabitants. Now the Poles are divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia. In Russia they inhabit the kingdom of Poland (4,800,000) and eight western provinces of Russia proper, where, however, according to the Russian statisticians, they form at present only a small minority of the total population, the race statistics of these provinces being as follows:—5,900,000 Russians, 1,037,000 Poles, 1,645,000 Lithuanians, 1,139,000 Jews, and 113,000 of different nationalities, among a total population of 9,849,000; or 60.10 per cent. Russians, 10.40 per cent. Poles, 16.90 per cent. Lithuanians, 11.65 per cent. Jews, and 1.15 per cent. different nationalities. Austria has 2,159,648 Poles living in the province of Gallicia, which has a total population of 4,597,470. The number of Poles, subject to Prussia, amounts to 1,950,199, who live in the provinces of Posen (777,646 in a total population of 1,494,621), Prussia (449,497 in a total population of 2,866,817), Silesia (719,887 in a total population of 3,890,748), Pomerania (3,633), and scattered in other provinces (36). Most of the other European powers have remonstrated with Russia in behalf of Poland, though they did not support the claim of the Poles to entire independence. Russia has refused to accept their advice until the pacification of Poland will be completed.

II.—THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The death of King Frederick VII., of Denmark, which occurred on Nov. 15, 1863, has brought on a crisis in the Schleswig-Holstein question. The two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have never been integral parts of Denmark, but they were independent duchies, whose dukes happened to be at the same time kings of Denmark. In Denmark proper, the crown of the monarchy was transmissible to females; in the two duchies the Salic law prevailed, according to which the crown can only descend to heirs male. In consequence of this difference of the law of succession, the connection of the two duchies with Denmark had to cease with the death of King Frederick; the Prince of Augustenburg being the lawful successor in the two duchies, and another relative in Denmark. In order, however, to secure the integrity of the Danish monarchy, a conference of the great powers of Europe, held at London in 1852, and in which England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sweden took part, undertook to change the law of succession both in Denmark proper and in the duchies, designating Prince Christian, the father of the princess of Wales and of the new king of Greece, as entitled to succession for the whole monarchy. On the death of King Frederick, the Prince of Augustenburg claimed the succession in the two duchies, on the ground that the conference of London was not authorized to dispose of his rights and the privileges of the people of the two duchies—that neither the Diets of the duchies nor the federal Diet of Germany had given their consent to the protocol of 1852, and that it was therefore utterly invalid. The claims of the prince were at once recognised by a number of the German princes, and sustained by the German people generally.

The duchy of Holstein is exclusively inhabited by Germans, and is a part of the German Confederacy. In Schleswig about 146,500 inhabitants are speaking German, 88,000 Friesian, 185,000 Danish, and 85,000 Danish and German. Schleswig does not belong to the German confederacy, but by virtue of treaties is connected with Holstein. The two duchies (together with the duchy of Lauenburg) have a population of 1,004,478 souls, while Denmark proper has 1,600,551.

III.—THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The German Confederacy is, at present, little more than a federation of independent states. The universal desire of the people is to change the federation of states into one federal empire, whose supremacy over the governments of the several states is to be emphatically expressed. We subjoin a table of the states, at present composing the confederacy, with their area, population, contingent to the federal army, and their representation in the federal councils. Of the latter, there are two, the Plenum or General Assembly, and the Minor Council. In the former, Austria and each of the five kingdoms cast four votes each, and the smaller states, according to their importance, three, two or one each. In the Minor Council, Austria, each one of the five kingdoms, as also Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Holstein and Luxemburg, have one vote each; while of the smaller states, two or more have one vote in common. The German people generally demand the convocation of a German Parliament. Upon the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, in August, 1863, a Congress of the German princes and representatives of the free cities was held at Frankfort, to discuss a thorough reform of the Confederacy. The opposition of Russia, however, prevented the execution of the Austrian scheme.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERACY.

	Area in sq. miles.	Popular'n Census 1861.	Cont'g't to Fed Army.	Vot's in Fed Diet p*	Vot's in Fed Diet †
Austria (German Provinces)	8,546.74	12,813,293	158,057	4	i
Prussia (do.)	3,289.13	14,126,904	157,769	4	ii
Bavaria	1,387.50	4,689,857	60,834	4	iii
Saxony	271.67	2,225,240	20,000	4	iv
Hanover	700.43	1,926,070	21,757	4	v
Wurtemberg	354.28	1,720,708	23,259	4	vi
Baden	278.01	1,369,291	15,697	3	vii
Hesse-Cassel	173.77	758,454	9,466	3	viii
Hesse-Darmst'dt	152.86	856,260	10,526	3	ix
Holstein & Lauenburg	167.33	594,566	6,090	3	x
Luxemburg & Limburg	97.58	415,531	2,706	3	xi
Brunswick	67.73	281,607	3,498	2	xiii
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	240.84	548,449	5,967	2	xiv
Nassau	86.55	456,567	6,109	2	xiii
Saxe-Weimar	66.12	273,253	3,350	1	
Saxe-Meiningen	46.30	172,541	1,918	1	xii
Saxe-Altenburg	24.17	137,162	1,638	1	
Saxe-Cb'g-Gotha	36.49	159,431	1,860	1	
Meckl'bg-Strelitz	49.49	99,080	1,197	1	xiv
Oldenburg	116.05	295,242	3,740	1	
Anhalt	43.25	181,824	2,040	1	
Schwarsburg-Sondershausen	15.48	64,895	616	1	xv
Schwarsburg-Rudolstadt	17.40	71,913	761	1	
Lichtenstein	2.90	7,160	999	1	
Waldeck	21.84	56,004	91	1	
Reuss (eld.br'nch)	6.28	42,130	1,341	1	
Reuss (yo'ngr do.)	15.15	83,360		1	xvi
Schaumburg-Lippe	8.05	30,774	350	1	
Lippe Detmold	20.52	108,513	1,202	1	
Hesse-Homburg	4.76	26,817	338	1	
Lubeck	6.62	49,452	679	1	
Frankfort	1.53	83,390	1,119	1	xvii
Bremen	4.58	96,575	748	1	
Hamburg	6.59	229,941	2,163	1	
Total	11,437.16	45,010,033	505,072	65	xvii

* The Plenum or General Assembly consists at present of 65 votes, divided among the states as the column above indicates. Austria and other large states casting 4 votes each, and the other States in proportion. The Plenum meets whenever an organic change is to be introduced, or any affair relating to all the Confederation is to be decided.

† The Minor Council is composed of 17 votes, eleven of the larger states having each a single vote, and the remaining states 6 joint votes.

IV.—The Italian Question.

Italy, until 1859, divided among a number of princes, is now a powerful empire under the rule of the former king of Sardinia. A few territories are as yet prevented by force of arms from annexing themselves to Italy; these are Venetia (now belonging to Austria), with 2,446,056 inhabitants, and the Papal States with about 690,000 inhabitants. The Italian nationality also prevails in the southern part of the Tyrol (839,913 souls), in the Swiss Canton of Turin (116,843), and the French provinces of Corsica (252,889). The demanded annexation of Venetia and Rome to Italy constitutes the Italian question, in which the great majority of the Italian people agree. Many sanguine patriots look forward to the time when also the other districts, exclusively or predominantly inhabited by Italians, will be incorporated with Italy.

V.—The Turkish Question.

European Turkey is inhabited by about eleven millions of Christians, and only four-and-a-half millions of Musulmen. The former feel, therefore, a natural aspiration to emancipate themselves from the Turkish rule, and achieve their independence. Four of the Christian provinces — Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Montenegro —already are semi-independent. Russia and Greece encourage the aspirations of the Christians, while England and France have hitherto defended the integrity of the Turkish Empire. In 1854, the Turkish question gave rise to the Crimean war.

THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE,

THEIR GOVERNMENTS, AREA, POPULATION, ARMY AND NAVY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen.—Victoria I., Alexandrine, born 24th May, 1819; succeeds her uncle William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1848, to Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Area and Population:

	Area in Eng. sq. ms.	Pop. in 1861.
England and Wales	58,183	20,061,725
Scotland	31,324	3,061,251
Ireland	32,512	5,764,648
Total	112,190	29,031,299
British Dependencies:		
In Europe: (Gibraltar, Helgoland, Malta and Jafa*).	121	168,130
In Asia: (East India Company's Possessions, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan)	876,797	167,745,760
In Africa: (Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Cape Colony, Natal, St. Helena, Mauritius, Seychelles	149,985	953,045

* The Ionian Islands, which were since 1815 under British protectorate, were, in 1863, with the consent of the British government, annexed to the kingdom of Greece.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
In America: (Labrador, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward'sIsland, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Vancouvers Island, West Indies, Honduras, Guiana, Falkland Islands)	347,936	4,469,913
In Australia: (New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand)	1,570,433	1,211,089
Total	3,444,943	194,512,900

Parliament.—House of Lords has 465 peers; namely, 30 spiritual lords (26 English and 4 Irish bishops and archbishops) and 434 secular lords; viz., 3 princes of the royal house, 20 dukes, 21 marquises, 112 earls, 22 viscounts, 218 barons, 16 Scottish peers, 28 Irish peers (for life).

House of Commons has 654 members; namely, 486 English and Welsh, 53 Scottish and 105 Irish.

Army and Navy.—According to the army

estimates in the budget of 1862–63, the English army consisted of 14,066 cavalry, 129,563 infantry—total, 143,629. The British army in India consisted of 7,062 cavalry, 14,000 artillery, 54,837 infantry—total, 75,899.

According to the navy list, April 1862, the English fleet consisted of 372 steamers afloat, with 117,465 horse-power, 40 steamers building, with 21,360 horse-power, 144 sailing vessels afloat—total, 556, with 14,748 guns. There were also 170 steam gunboats and 147 coasting vessels, so as to make the complete number of vessels enumerated in the Navy List, 895.

FRANCE.

Emperor.—Napoleon III., Charles Louis, Emperor of the French, born 20th April, 1808; proclaimed Emperor 2d December, 1852; married 29th January, 1853, to Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Teba.

Area and Population:

	Area in geo. sq. ms.*	Pop. Jan. 1, '62.
France	10,634	37,472,732
Algeria	7,107	2,999,124
Total	17,141	40,471,856
French Dependencies:		
In Asia: (Pondichery, Karikal, Yanaon, Mahe, Chandernagor, 6 provinces in Lower Cochinchina)†	510	2,219,878
In Africa, exclusive of Algeria: (Senegal, Reunion, Ste Marie, Mayotte)	4,622	447,428
In America: (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guyana, St. Pierre and Miquelon)	3,322	301,323
In Oceania: (Marquesas Isles, Pomotou, Wallis, Gambier, Touboual, Society Islands, New Caledonia)	453	99,460
Total	8,906	3,062,389

The Chambers.—The Senate consists of not over 150 members, appointed for life by the Emperor, and of the archbishops, marshals of the empire, and admirals, who are *de facto* entitled to seats.

The Corps Legislatif consists of 267 members. At the election which took place on June 7 and 8, the different opposition parties elected together about 30 members against 5 in 1857. The total number of votes cast for the opposition candidates was estimated at about 1,900,000 against 571,859 in 1857.

Army and Navy.—The French army was composed, in 1862, as follows: Gendarmerie—1 regiment, 28 legions, 4 battalions, 5 squadrons, 199 companies; 24,535 men. Infantry—115 regiments, 676 battalions, 2,958 companies; 202,569 men. Cavalry—64 regiments, 385 squadrons, 9 companies; 62,799 men. Artillery—22 regiments, 227 battalions, 7 squadrons, 68 companies; 16,646 horses, 1,362 cannon, 39,389 men. Engineers—3 regiments, 1 division, 6 battalions, 73 companies; 7,486 men. The total strength of the army on the peace footing was 404,193, and on the war footing, 757,725.

The fleet, in the same year, consisted of 94 iron-clad screw steamers, with 1,143 guns and 21,136 horse-power, 187 other screw steamers, with 5,502 guns and 61,760 horse-power, 86 wheel steamers, with 684 guns and 19,540 horse-power, 111 sailing vessels, with 2,380 guns—total, 478 vessels, with 9,718 guns, and 102,436 horse-power.

* 1 geographical square mile about equal to 21 English square miles.

† According to a letter in the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, dated Saigoon, Cochinchina, Sept. 6, 1863, a treaty has been concluded between France and the king of Cambodia (in Farther India), by virtue of which this whole kingdom is placed under the protectorate of France. France also receives the right to establish a settlement on the banks

RUSSIA.

Emperor.—Alexander II., Nicolayevitch, born 29th April (17th April according to the new style), 1818; succeeds his father, Nicholas I., on March 2 (Feb. 18), 1855; married 28th (16th) April, 1841, to Marie Alexandrovna, daughter of Grandduke Louis II. of Hesse.

Area and Population:

	Area in geo. sq. ms.	Population.
Russia in Europe	80,134.53	59,330,752
Caucasia	8,053.78	4,257,704
Russia in Asia	262,745.97	4,070,938
Russia in America*	24,326.01	54,000
Kingdom of Poland	2,257.81	4,800,000
Grandduchy of Finland	6,870.00	1,660,000
	394,340.09	74,193,394

Finnish Diet.—The opening of the Finnish Diet by Emperor Alexander, which is regarded as the inauguration of a constitutional form of government in Russia, took place on 7th (19th of old style) September. The Diet of Finland, like that of Sweden, consists of the four estates of nobles, priests, burghers and townsmen. The Emperor, in his speech, avowed a belief in the efficacy of a constitutional form of government.

Army and Navy.—The Russian army is composed—1, of active troops; 2, of reserve troops; 3, of irregular troops. According to the reports of the Ministry of War, the effective of the land forces was, in 1859, as follows:

	Generals.	Officers.	Soldiers.
Active army	364	26,997	738,562
Reserve troops	23	3,084	86,573
Irregular troops	80	4,635	92,090
Total	387	34,716	942,225

The navy, on June 1, 1862, consisted of 248 steamers, with 2,887 guns and 37,007 horse-power, 62 sailing vessels, with 304 guns—total, 310 vessels, with 3,691 guns.

AUSTRIA.

Emperor.—Francis Joseph I., born 18th August, 1830, succeeds his uncle Ferdinand I., in virtue of the abdication of the latter, on 2d December, 1848; married 24th April, 1854, to Elisabeth Amelia Eugenia, daughter of Duke Maximilian, of Bavaria.

Area and Population—Austria comprises the following crown-lands, each one of which has a provincial diet:

Austria below the Ens	260.08	1,631,697
Austria above the Ens	217.90	707,450
Salzburg	150.15	146,769
Styria	407.84	1,056,773
Carinthia	166.42	332,456
Carniola	181.42	451,941
Goertz, Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste	145.10	820,978
Tyrol and Vorariberg	532.04	851,016

* The Russian possessions in America were formerly the property of a company, but at the end of the year 1863,

ohemia	943.70	4,705,525
Moravia	495.77	1,567,094
Silesia	93.60	445,912
Gallicia	1425.78	4,597,470
Bukovina	189.91	456,929
Dalmatia	232.56	404,499
Venetia	456.69	2,446,056
Hungria	3696.33	9,900,785
Croatia and Slavonia	350.16	876,009
Transylvania	997.51	1,926,727
Military Frontier	609.38	1,064,922
Active Army		5,979,989
		35,019,058

The following crown-lands, or parts of crown-lands, form part of the German Confederacy: Austria below and above the Ens, Salsburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the city of Trieste and its territory, the district of Goertz, part of the district of Istria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and of Gallicia the two duchies of Auschwitz and Zator; having together 3590 geographical square miles, and a population, in 1857, of 12,813,268.

Nationalities.—As to nationality, the Austrian empire contains 7,889,925 Germans, 11,044,572 northern Slavi, 8,982,774 southern Slavi, 2,959,186 western Roumanians, 2,642,958 eastern Roumanians, 4,947,134 Magyars, and 1,917,583 other races.

Among the northern Slavi, there are 6,182,742 Czechi, Moravians and Slovacklans, 2,159,648 Poles, and 2,752,482 Ruthenians; among the southern Slavi, 1,153,53; Slovenians, 1,337,010 Croats, 1,433,901 Serbians, and 24,030 Bulgarians; among the western Roumanians, 2,557,918 Italians, 416,725 Friulians, and 14,498 Ladinians; among the other races, 3175 Albanians, 9255 Greeks and Bohemians, 16,181 Armenians, 146,100 Gipsies, and 1,049,871 Jews.

Parliament. — The Austrian *Reichsrath* (Council of the Empire) consists of the House of Nobles and of the House of Deputies.

The House of Nobles consists of the princes of the imperial house who are of age, of heads of noble landed families, appointed as hereditary members, of the archbishops and bishops of princely ranks, and finally of life members.

The House of Deputies consists of 343 members, delegated, by direct election, by the diets of several crown-lands. The following crown lands have as yet sent no delegates: Hungary (85), Croatia and Slavonia (9), Venitia (20). The Diet of Transylvania elected deputies (26) for the first time in September 1863.

Army and Navy.—The Austrian army, in 1863, was composed as follows:

	Active.	Non-active.
Infantry	162,818	442,000
Cavalry	40,344	82,760
Other troops	45,018	92,935
Total	248,680	537,695

The navy consisted of 64 steamers, with 647 guns, and 51 sailing vessels, with 340 guns; total, 115 vessels, with 987 guns.

PRUSSIA.

King.—Frederic *William* I. Louis, born 22d March, 1797, son of the king *Frederic William* III., appointed Prince Regent 9th Oct., 1858; succeeds his brother, King Frederic William IV., on 2d Jan., 1861; crowned 18th Oct., 1861; married 11th June, 1829, to Mary Louise *Auguste* Catherine, daughter of the late Grand-duke Charles Frederic of Saxe Weimar.

Area and Population: Area, 5108 geographical square miles; population (3 Dec., 1861), 18,500,446. The number of the non-German population amounts to 2,480,609, and consists of 1,950,199 Poles, 283,379 Mazures, 7652 Rassebes, 82,282 Wends, 10,824 Bohemians, 48,554 Moravians, 136,990 Lets, 414 Courlanders, 10,502 Walloons, and 368 Hollanders.

Representatives Chambers.—The House of Lords consists of all princes of the royal blood, all princes formerly sovereign but now subject to the King of Prussia, hereditary peers, peers for life, 90 members elected by the wealthiest classes, and 30 members elected by the municipal corporations of as many principal cities.

The Chamber of Representatives consists of 352 members, who are elected by indirect universal suffrage for three years. The last election took place Oct. 23, 1863. In the new Chamber the "Party of Progress" counts about 140 members; the "Left Center," which differs but little from the former, 82; the "Parliamentary Union" (Right Center), 4; the Moderate Liberals, 7; Catholics, 25; Poles, 27; Conservatives, about 40. The members not classified will mostly vote with the majority.

Army and Navy.—The Prussian army, in 1863, was composed as follows:

	Peace footing.	War foot'g.
Regular troops	191,033	356,555
First levy of the Landwehr	——	123,923
Troops in garrison	82,65	153,963
	199,298	634,421
To these must be added:		
Officers	8,000	10,000
Gensarmes	2,250	2,250
Two divisions of the School of Young Officers	980	980
Company of Under Officers of the Guard	70	70
Feldjager	77	77
Invalids	1,105	—
Total	211,778	647,796
If a second levy of the Landwehr is raised, there must be added		95,496
Total		743,294

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

THERE were living in the loyal States, on the 4th of March, 1863, twelve Revolutionary pensioners, of whom six were in New York, one in Massachusetts, one in Maine, one in Ohio, one in Wisconsin, one in Missouri, and one in Indiana. Of this number, the Rev. Nathaniel Ames, who resided at Racine, Wisconsin, died on the 30th of July. Of the whole number now living, or whose deaths are not known to have occurred, the youngest is 93 years old, three are 97, two are 99, three are 100, four are 101, three are 102, one is 103, three are 104, two are 105 years old, and one, William Coggins, of Georgia, if still living, is in his 109th year. The two whose ages are reported as 105 years each are, or were, residents of North Carolina.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

President—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.
Vice President—ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.
Secretary of State—JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of La.
Secretary of War—JAMES A. SEDDON, of Va.
Sec. of Treasury—CHAS. G. MEMMINGER, of S. C.
Sec. of Navy—STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Fla.
Attorney-General—GEORGE DAVIS, of N. C.
Postmaster-General—JAMES H. REAGAN, of Tex.

FIRST REGULAR CONGRESS.—SENATE.

Second Session of Congress convened at Richmond, on the 1st Monday in December, 1863.
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, *President*. J. H. NASH, of South Carolina, *Clerk*.

ALABAMA.	*Term Exp.*
Clement C. Clay,	1864
Robert Jemison,	1864
ARKANSAS.	
Robert W. Johnson,	1864
Charles B. Mitchell,	1868
FLORIDA.	
James M. Baker,	1864
Augus's E. Maxwell,	1866
GEORGIA.	
Benjamin H. Hill,	1864
Herschel V. Johnson,	1868

KENTUCKY.	*Term Exp.*
Henry C. Burnett,	1864
William E. Simms,	1868
LOUISIANA.	
Thos. J. Semmes,	1866
Edward Sparrow,	1868
MISSISSIPPI.	
Albert G. Brown,	1864
James Phelan,	1866

MISSOURI.	*Term Exp*
John B. Clark,	1864
[Vacancy.]	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
George Davis,	1864
William T. Dortch,	1866
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Rob't W. Barnwell,	1866
James L. Orr,	1868

TENNESSEE.	*Term Exp*
Landon C. Haynes,	1866
Gustavus A. Henry,	1868
TEXAS.	
Wm. S. Oldham,	1866
Louis T. Wigfall,	1868
VIRGINIA.	
Rob't M. T. Hunter,	1866
Allen T. Caperton	1868

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, *Speaker*. ALBERT R. LAMAR, of Georgia, *Clerk*.

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J. Foster.
2 William R. Smith.
3 John F. Ralls.
4 Jabez L. M. Curry.
5 Francis S. Lyon.
6 William P. Chilton.
7 David Clopton.
8 James L. Pugh.
9 Edward L. Dargan.

ARKANSAS.
1 Felix I. P. Batson.
2 Grad. D. Royster.
3 Augustus H. Garland.
4 Thomas B. Hanley.

FLORIDA.
1 James B. Dawkins.
2 Robert B. Hilton.

GEORGIA.
1 Julian Hartridge.
2 C. J. Munnerlyn.
3 [Vacancy.]
4 Augustus H. Kenan.
5 David W. Lewis.
6 William W. Clark.
7 Robert P. Trippe.
8 Lucius J. Gartrell.
9 Hardy Strickland.
10 Augustus R. Wright.

KENTUCKY.
1 W. B. Machen.
2 John W. Crockett.
3 H. E. Reid.
4 George W. Ewing.
5 James S. Chrismas.
6 T. L. Burnett.
7 H. W. Bruce.
8 G. B. Hodge.
9 E. M. Bruce.
10 J. W. Moore.
11 R. J. Breckinridge.
12 John M. Elliott.

LOUISIANA.
1 Charles J. Villere.
2 Charles M. Conrad.
3 Duncan F. Kenner.
4 Lucien J. Dupre.
5 Henry Marshall.
6 John Perkins, jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 J. W. Clapp.
2 Reuben Davis.
3 Israel Welsh.
4 H. C. Chambers.
5 O. R. Singleton.
6 E. Barksdale.
7 John J. McRae.

MISSOURI.
1 [Vacancy.]
2 Thomas A. Harris.
3 Casper W. Bell.
4 A. H. Conrow.
5 George G. Vest.
6 L. W. Freeman.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 Wm. N. H. Smith.
2 Robert R. Bridgers.
3 Owen R. Keenan.
4 F. D. McDowell.
5 A. H. Arrington.
6 J. R. McLean.
7 Thomas S. Ashe.
8 William Lander.
9 Burgess S. Gaither.
10 A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 John McQueen.
2 W. Porcher Miles.
3 L. M. Ayer.
4 W. D. Simpson.
5 James Farrow.
6 W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.
1 Joseph T. Heiskell.
2 William G. Swan.
3 W. B. Tebbs.
4 E. L. Gardenhier.
5 Henry S. Foote.
6 Meredith P. Gentry.
7 George W. Jones.
8 Thomas Menees.
9 J. D. C. Atkins.
10 John V. Wright.
11 David M. Currin.

TEXAS.
1 John A. Wilcox.
2 Claib. C. Herbert.
3 Peter W. Gray.
4 P. B. Sexton.
5 Malcolm D. Graham.
6 Wm. B. Vaughn.

VIRGINIA.
1 M. R. H. Garnett.
2 John R. Chambers.
3 James Lyons.
4 Charles F. Collier.
5 Thomas S. Bocock.
6 John Goode, jr.
7 James P. Holcombe.
8 D. C. De Jarnette.
9 David Funsten.
10 Alex. R. Boteler.
11 John R. Baldwin.
12 Waller R. Staples.
13 Walter Preston.
14 Samuel A. Miller.
15 Robert Johnston.
16 Charles W. Russell.

SECOND REGULAR CONGRESS (*as far as elected*).—*SENATE.*

First Session to commence February 19, 1864.

ALABAMA.	*Term Exp.*
Rich. Wilde Walker,	1870
Robert Jemison,	1868
ARKANSAS.	
Robert W. Johnson,	1870
Charles B. Mitchell,	1868
FLORIDA.	
James M. Baker,	1870
A. E. Maxwell,	1866
GEORGIA.	
Herschel V. Johnson,	1870
Benjamin H. Hill,	1868

KENTUCKY.	*Term. Exp.*
—— ——	1870
H. C. Burnett,	1868
LOUISIANA.	
Edward Sparrow,	1868
Thomas J. Semmes,	1866
MISSISSIPPI.	
J. W. C. Watson,	1870
Albert G. Brown,	1866

MISSOURI.	*Term Exp.*
—— ——	1870
—— ——	1866
NORTH CAROLINA.	
William A. Graham,	1870
William T. Dortch,	1866
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
James L. Orr,	1868
Rob't W. Barnwell,	1866

TENNESSEE.	*Term. Exp.*
—— ——	1870
Landon C. Haynes,	1868
TEXAS.	
W. S. Oldham,	1868
Louis T. Wigfall,	1864
VIRGINIA.	
R. M. T. Hunter,	1868
Allen T. Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J. Foster.
2 William R. Smith.
3 W. R. W. Cobb.
4 M. H. Cruikshank.
5 Francis S. Lyon.
6 W. P. Chilton.
7 David Clopton.
8 James L. Pugh.

ARKANSAS.
[No election.]

FLORIDA.
1 S. St. George Rogers.
2 R. B. Hilton.

GEORGIA.
1 Julian Hartridge.
2 William E. Smith.
3 Mark H. Blanford.
5 J. T. Shewmake.
6 J. H. Echols.
7 James M. Smith.
8 George N. Lester.
9 H. P. Bell.
10 Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.
[No election.]

LOUISIANA.
2 Charles M. Conrad.
3 Duncan F. Kenner.
4 Lucien J. Dupre.
5 Henry Marshall.
6 John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 J. A. Orr.
2 W. D. Holder.
3 Israel Welsh.

5 Otho R. Singleton.
6 Ethel Barksdale.
7 J. T. Lampkin.

MISSOURI.
[No election.]

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 W. N. H. Smith.
2 E. C. Yellowby.
3 J. T. Leach.
4 Thomas C. Fuller.
5 Josiah Turner, Jr.
6 John A. Gilmer.
7 Samuel H. Christian.
8 J. G. Ramsay.
9 B. S. Gaither.
10 George W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 Jas. H. Witherspoon.
2 W. Porcher Miles.
3 Lewis M. Ayer.
4 W. D. Simpson.
5 James Farrow.
6 W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.
1 J. B. Heiskell.
2 William O. Swan.
3 A. S. Colyar.
4 John P. Murray.
5 H. S. Foote.
6 E. A. Keeble.
7 James M. Cullom.
8 Thomas Menees.
9 J. D. C. Atkins.
10 John V. Wright.
11 David M. Currin.

TEXAS.
1 John A. Wilcox,
2 Claiborne C. Herbert.
3 A. M. Branch.
4 Frank B. Sexton.
5 J. R. Baylor.
6 S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.
1 Robert L. Montague.
2 Robert H. Whitfield.
3 Williams C. Wickham
4 Thomas S. Gholson.
5 Thomas S. Bocock.
6 John Goode, Jr.
7 William C. Rives.
8 D. C. Dejarnette.
9 David Funsten.
10 F. W. M. Holliday.
11 John B. Baldwin.
12 Waller R. Staples.
13 Fayette McMullen.
14 Samuel Miller.
15 Robert Johnston.
16 Charles W. Russell.

REBEL FINANCES.

In the report submitted Dec. 8, 1863, by Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Rebel States, we find the following resume of the present financial condition of the Government:

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.	
For 8 per cent. stock	$107,292,900 70
For 7 per cent. stock	38,75[illegible],550 70
For 6 per cent. stock	6,810,050 00
For 5 per cent. stock (call certificate)	22,992,900 00
For 4 per cent. stock	482,200 00
Cotton Certificates (Act April 21, '62)	2,000,000 00
Interest on Loans	140,210 00
War Tax	4,128,998 97
Treasury Notes	391,623,530 00
Sequestration	1,862,550 27
Customs	934,796 68
Export duty on Cotton	8,101 78
Patent Fund	10,[illegible]94 04
Miscellaneous, includ'g repayments by disbursing officers	24,498,217 93
Total	$601,522,883 12
EXPENDITURES DURING SAME PERIOD.	
War Department	$517,988,244 00
Navy "	38,457,661 00
Civil, Miscellaneous, etc.	11,829,278 00
Customs	84,636 00
Public Debt	23,212,290 00
Notes cancelled and redeemed	59,044,449 00
Total of expenditures	$619,368,559 00
Total receipts	601,522,883 00
Balance in Treasury	$82,154,334 00
From which is to be deducted the amount of Treasury notes which have been funded and brought in for cancellation, but have not yet been regularly audited, estimated	65,000,000 00
Total	$17,154,334 00

The public debt (exclusive of the foreign loan) at the same period, was as follows:

FUNDED.	
Eight per cents	$207,126,750 00
Seven "	42,745,000 00
Six "	41,096,270 00
Six " cotton interest bonds	2,035,000 00
Total	$292,915,620 00
Treasury notes: **UNFUNDED.**	
General currency	$503,632,798 50
Two-year notes	8,477,975 00
Interest notes at 3.65	627,450 00
" " 7.30	122,582,200 00
Under $5	4,597,095 50
Five per cent. call certificates	26,240,000 00
Total	$766,447,519 00
Deduct amount of Treasury notes funded and cancelled, above referred to	65,000,000 00
Total	$701,447,519 00

In order to estimate the amount of treasury notes in circulation at the date of this report, there must be added the further sum of one hundred millions for the two months which have elapsed since the date of the above schedules.

The balances of appropriations already made by Congress, and not drawn on 30th September, stood as follows:

War Department	$338,902,698 00
Navy "	24,413,645 00
Civil, Miscellaneous, etc.	56,240,896 00
Customs	294,460 00
Total	$476,851,799 00

The estimates submitted by the various Departments for the support of the Government are made to 1st July, 1864, the end of the fiscal year, and are as follows:

Legislative Department	$36,005 00
Executive "	52,880 00
Treasury "	21,683,320 00
War "	488,078,570 00
Navy "	13,634,945 00
State "	544,400 00
Justice "	222,507 00
Post Office "	82,948 00
Total	$675,498,498 00

The Secretary says that if these estimates are to be extended to embrace the remaining six months of the calendar year they must be doubled, and that sum added to the undrawn appropriations would make an aggregate of $1,427,448,788, which Congress is formally called upon to provide.

RICHMOND MARKETS, Dec. 1, 1863.

[Exactly copied from Richmond papers of that date.]

Apples, ₱bbl $60@$75. Bacon, ₱lb $2 75@$3. Beans, ₱bush. $10@$20. Beef, fresh, ₱lb 7c.@8c. Beeswax, ₱lb $3@$3 50. Butter, ₱lb $3 50@$4. Coffee, ₱lb $9@$10. Corn, ₱bush. $11@$15. Corn Meal, ₱bush. $12@—. Cheese, ₱lb $3 50@$7. Candles, tallow, ₱lb $5 75@$4. Flour, superfine, ₱bbl $100@$105. Do. extra, ₱bbl. $105@$110. Hay, ₱100lb $12@—. Lard, ₱lb $2 50@$2 80. Whiskey, ₱gal. $65@$75. Apple Brandy, ₱gal. $55@$60. Molasses, sugar cane, ₱gall. $15@$16. Do. sorghum, ₱gall $12@$13. Nails, ₱kg. $110@$130 00. Onions, ₱bush. $30@$31 00. Peas, ₱bush. $25@—. Potatoes, Irish, ₱bush. $6@$10. Do. sweet, ₱bush. $12@16. Rice, ₱lb 30c. @35c. Salt, ₱lb 30c. @ 40c. Seeds, clover, ₱bush. $60@—. Do., timothy, ₱bush. $12@$15. Soap, ₱lb 75c. @$1 10. Sugar, brown, ₱lb $1 @ $3 25. Do., crushed, ₱lb $4@$5. Wheat, ₱bush. $14@$16.

[Gold was selling at $12 50 per dollar; silver $10 00.]

SLAVES (*Augusta, Ga.*)—Mary Ann, 19 years of age, $3,025; Ellen, aged 15, $3,275; woman Ellen and child, $4,575; Jane, aged 14, $2,900; Sam, aged 14, $3,280; Ned, aged 14, $3,210; Frank, aged 10, $2,000; Tony, aged 28, $3,000; John, aged 15, $3,250; Isaiah, Sarah his wife, and two children, $4,500.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

Brief Chronicle of Principal Events, continued from the Tribune Almanac of 1863.

1862—Dec. 1.—Rebel forts on the Tallahatchie captured....Cavalry skirmish near Charlestown, Va.; rebels routed. 9 killed, 18 wounded.

Dec. 2.—Abberville, Miss., captured, rebels running away....Rebels routed near Franklin, Va. ....Cavalry skirmish at King George C. H., Va.; two Union companies defeated.

Dec. 3.—Princeton, Ky., occupied by Union troops....Skirmishing near Oxford, Miss.; 20 rebels killed and wounded, and 92 captured.

Dec. 4.—Cannon fight between Union gunboats off Port Royal on the Rappahannock and rebel batteries behind the town; no damage to the boats ....Winchester, Va., surrendered to Union troops ....Rebel camp broken up near Tuscumbia, Ala., and 70 taken prisoners....Fight at Water Valley, Miss.; 300 rebels taken.

Dec. 5.—Near Coffeeville, Miss., 2000 Union cavalry defeated by rebel infantry; Union loss about 100....Rebels defeated in an attack on two Union regiments at Helena, Ark.; 30 rebels taken, 8 killed.

Dec. 6.—Skirmish near Lebanon, Tenn.; rebels retreat.

Dec. 7.—Steamer Ariel captured off Cuba by the Alabama, but released on a bond....Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., where Gens. Blunt and Herron defeated the rebels under Hindman and Marmaduke; Union loss, 1143....A small Union force captured at Hartsville, Tenn.

Dec. 9.—Rebels try to capture a forage train near La Vergne, Tenn., but are driven off....Steamboat Lake City burnt by guerrillas at Concordia, Ark.; in retaliation, the De Soto burned 42 houses in the town....Skirmish near Brentville, Tenn.; rebels fly, leaving their guns.

Dec. 10.—Fight between Union gunboats and rebel shore batteries above Port Royal, Va.; two rebel schooners taken and the batteries silenced ....Rebels capture Plymouth, N. C., and partly burn the place.

Dec. 11.—Gen. Burnside begins to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg; the town bombarded....Gunboat Cairo sunk by a torpedo in Yazoo River; crew all saved....Gen. Foster left Newbern, N. C., with a large force to destroy railroads.

Dec. 12.—Burnside's army occupy Fredericksburg....Skirmish near Corinth, Miss.; rebels defeated, with 11 killed and 30 wounded, 40 prisoners; Union loss, 3....Union reconnoissance to the Blackwater, Va.; an artillery fight, and rebels driven back, when the Unionists returned to Suffolk....Stuart's rebel cavalry dash into Dumfries, capture 35 men, and cut the wires between Burnside's army and Washington....Skirmish 14 miles from Newbern; rebels driven off....Rebel salt and saltpetre works at Yelville, Ark., destroyed....Union cavalry dash upon Franklin, Tenn., drive out the rebels, destroy grist mills and retire with loss of one man.

Dec. 13.—Battle of Fredericksburg; Union loss, 1138 killed, 9105 wounded, 2078 missing....Jeff. Davis reviews Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, Tenn. ....Rebels surprised near Tuscumbia, Ala.; 70 taken; Union loss, 4 killed, 14 wounded....Fight at Southwest Creek, N. C.; rebels routed; a number of prisoners and one cannon taken.

Dec. 14.—Battle near Kinston; defeat of the rebels under Gen. Evans; 400 prisoners and a battery taken and the town occupied....Union picket guard of 23 captured at Helena, Ark., by guerrillas ....Rebel raid into Poolesville; a party of the Scott Nine Hundred captured.

Dec. 15.—Advance of the Banks' expedition arrives at New Orleans.

Dec. 16.—Gen. Burnside retreats across the Rappahannock....Gen. Banks assumes command of the Department of the Gulf....1200 rebels near New Haven, Ky., surprised and taken without resistance....Artillery fight across the Neuse, near Whitehall, N. C.; rebels retire.

Dec. 17.—Baton Rouge, La., occupied by Union troops....Fight near Goldsboro, N. C.; Gen. Foster destroys the railroad bridge and retires.

Dec. 18.—Rebels seize Lexington, Ky.....Commerce, Miss., burnt in retaliation for guerrillas firing upon steamers.....Stuart's cavalry capture a supply train near Occoquan, Va.

Dec. 19.—Col. Dickey's scouting party return to Oxford, Miss., after an absence of six days, during which they marched 200 miles, worked two days at the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of which they destroyed 34 miles, captured 150 prisoners, and a large amount of stores, without having a man killed, wounded or captured....Stuart's cavalry overtaken and 12 of the stolen wagons recaptured, the others destroyed.

Dec. 20.—Holly Springs, Miss., sacked by Van Dorn's rebels; Union garrison surrendered....Skirmish near Hall Town, Va.....Trenton and Humboldt, Tenn., captured by Forrest's guerrillas; depots and government stores burned....Sherman's army, in 100 transports, embark at Memphis for Vicksburg.

Dec. 21.—Skirmish near Nashville....Fight on Wolf River, Miss.; rebels repulsed, losing 22 killed, 30 wounded and 20 prisoners; 200 or more of wounded were taken off by their friends.

Dec. 22.—Skirmish at Isle of Wight C.H., Va.; Unionists driven off.

Dec. 23.—Union forces take possession of Winchester, Va.

Dec. 24.—Union troops destroy a section of the Texas railway, ten miles west of Vicksburg, burning two stations....Skirmish near Munfordville, Ky.; rebels retreat.

Dec. 25.—Skirmish at Bacon Creek, Ky.; Unionists forced to retreat with loss of 23.

Dec. 26.—Gen. Sherman's expedition disembarks in the Yazoo....38 Indians executed at Mankato, Min., for murdering whites....Rosecrans begins to move toward Bragg....Rebel guerrilla camp in Powell Co., Ky., broken up; the leader and 11 others taken.

Dec. 27.—Sherman marches upon Vicksburg, drove the rebels (this and the next day) from their first and second lines, and got within two and a half miles of the city....Elizabethtown, Ky., captured by rebels under Morgan; much property destroyed and stolen....Rebel cavalry defeated in an attack on Dumfries, Va.

Dec. 28.—Van Buren, Ark., captured by Gen. Blunt with all the rebel garrison, ammunition, and four steamers laden with supplies....Trestle-work at Muldragh Hill, Va., captured by Morgan and destroyed....Union troops evacuate New Madrid, Mo.....Skirmish near Suffolk; rebels repulsed.... Rebel camp surprised at Elk Fork, Tenn.; 30 killed, 176 wounded, and 51 captured; no loss on Union side....Skirmish near Clinton, La.; Union repulse.

Dec. 29.—Gen. Sherman driven back from Vicksburg, with heavy loss.

Dec. 30.—Gen. Sherman abandons the siege of Vicksburg.....Bridges destroyed on the railroad east of Knoxville by Carter's expedition; 400 rebels captured....The iron steamer Monitor foundered off Hatteras, 16 men lost....Battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; rebels defeated with a loss of 1000; Union loss about 100.

Dec. 31.—Beginning of the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro; ten hours' continuous fighting without result.....Gen. McClernand succeeds Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg, and our army retires to Milliken's Bend.

1863—President Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation....Galveston, Texas, captured by

the rebels under Magruder; the gunboat Harriet Lane captured, the Westfield blown up, Commander Renshaw killed, and the Union garrison of 300 captured.

Jan. 2.—Battle of Stone River resumed, and ended in the defeat of the rebels; the Union loss was 1533 killed, 1375 wounded; rebel loss over 10,000, of whom 9000 were killed or wounded.

Jan. 3.—Rebel camp surprised at La Grange, Ark., a few wounded and captured.....Rebels attack Moorfield, Va., are driven off, but get 65 prisoners.

Jan. 5.—Slight reverse to Union troops in Hardy Co., Va., 33 captured.....Rebel fort on Little River, N. C., captured; no Union loss.

Jan. 8.—Fight at Springfield, Mo.; after ten hours the rebels retreated; losses about equal.....Union force from Yorktown, Va., make a raid to the Pamunky River, destroy the ferry boat, sloops, a steamer, railroad depot, etc., and return without loss.....Descent upon a rebel camp near Ripley, Tenn., 8 killed, 20 wounded, 46 taken; no Union loss.

Jan. 9.—Col. Ludlow effects an exchange of prisoners, by which 30,000 men were restored to the Union army.

Jan. 10.—Skirmish at Catlett's Station, Va.

Jan. 11.—U. S. steamer Hatteras sunk off Galveston by the Alabama.....Capture of Arkansas Post and Fort McClernand; Union loss nearly 1000; rebel loss over 5000, with all their arms and supplies.....Rebels beaten at Hartsville, Mo.

Jan. 12.—A brigantine prize to the rebel privateer Retribution, retaken from the prize crew by a Yankee woman, wife of the captain of the brigantine, who made the rebels drunk, put them in irons, and brought the vessel into St. Thomas.....Rebel raid upon Holly Springs, Miss.

Jan. 13.—Gunboat Major Slidell and three boats with wounded troops captured by guerrillas on the Cumberland River, the wounded men robbed, and all but one of the boats burned.

Jan. 14.—Rebel gunboat Cotton in Bayou Teche, La., destroyed; Com. Buchanan, of the Union expedition, was killed.....Gunboat Queen of the West captured in Red River by the rebels.

Jan. 15.—Mound City, Ark., burnt to clear out the guerrillas.....17 of a party of Union couriers captured near Helena, Ark.

Jan. 16.—U. S. steamer Columbia stranded at Masonboro Inlet; her officers surrendered to the rebels.....Duvall's Bluff, on White River, Ark., taken without opposition; some guns found.....Rebel pirate Oreto escaped from Mobile.

Jan. 17.—Des Arc, Ark., taken without opposition.....Pollockville, N. C., taken; rebels retreat.

Jan. 19.—Reconnoissance to Burnt Ordinary, Va., and daring charge of 12 Union cavalry through 100 rebels to recapture prisoners.....Army of the Potomac moves down the Rappahannock.

Jan. 21.—Rebel camp broken up near Columbia, Mo.....Gen. Fitz John Porter dismissed from the service.

Jan. 22.—Gen. Burnside's second attempt to cross the Rappahannock foiled by a heavy storm.

Jan. 23.—Arkansas Post evacuated after destroying the fort.

Jan. 25.—Organization of the 1st regiment colored volunteers completed at Port Royal.....Attack by rebels on the railroad near Nashville; they are repulsed.....Rebel picket station near Kinston, N. C., captured.

Jan. 26.—Gen. Hooker succeeds Gen. Burnside in command of the Potomac army.....Lower batteries at Vicksburg shelled by gunboat Chillicothe.....Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.; 35 rebels killed and 100 captured.

Jan. 27.—Rebels driven out of Bloomfield, Mo.; 52 taken.....Bombardment of Fort McAllister, Ga., by the iron-clad Montauk and other boats; the fort was not reduced.....Skirmish on Bayou Plaquemine, La.

Jan. 28.—A steamer and 300 rebels captured near Van Buren, Mo.

Jan. 29.—Gen. Banks promulgates the Emancipation Proclamation at New Orleans.....A fight with Indians at Bear River, Washington Territory; the Indians defeated with great loss...Gen. McClernand lands opposite Vicksburg.

Jan. 30.—Gunboat Isaac Smith captured in Stono River by rebels.....Guerrilla camp near Dyersburg, Tenn., broken up; 34 killed.....Fight at Deserted House, near Suffolk, Va.; losses about even.

Jan. 31.—Attack upon the Charleston blockading fleet by three iron-clad steamers from the harbor; the Mercedita sunk.....Cavalry skirmish near Nashville; rebels whipped with loss of 12 killed, 12 wounded, and 300 prisoners.....Trouble in Morgan Co., Ind., about arresting deserters; attack on U. S. troops; the deserters were held.....Union troops enter Shelbyville, Ky.

Feb. 1.—Second attack on Fort McAllister; the fort was not taken; its commander was killed; the Union vessels were not injured.....Franklin, Tenn., occupied by Union forces.....Rebel attack on Island No. 10; they seized a transport, but were quickly put to flight by a gunboat.....Rebel camp at Middleton, Tenn., broken up; 100 prisoners taken.

Feb. 2.—The ram Queen of the West runs the blockade at Vicksburg.

Feb. 3.—Guerrillas routed at Mingo Swamp, Mo.; 9 of them killed and 20 wounded.....Reconnoissance into Eastern Tennessee; skirmishes with rebels.....Rebels defeated in an attack on Fort Donelson.

Feb. 4.—Cavalry dash upon Batesville, Ark., rebels driven out and some killed or captured.....Ram Fulton disabled by a rebel battery at Cypress Bend; she was saved by our gunboats.....Skirmish near Lake Providence, La.; 30 rebels used up

Feb. 5.—Skirmish on Bear Creek, Mo.; rebels routed.....Skirmish near Stafford's Store, Va.

Feb. 6.—Union raid upon Middleburgh, Va., several rebels taken.....Col. Cushman, the rebel cotton-burner, captured near Ripley, Tenn.....Rebels capture the mail-coach near Winchester, Va., but it is retaken the same day.

Feb. 7.—A squadron of Union cavalry fall into an ambush near Williamsburg, Va., and lose about 40 men.....Dawson, a guerrilla leader, and several men taken near Dyersburgh, Tenn.....Rebel Secretary of State declares Galveston and Sabine Pass open to commerce.

Feb. 8.—Guerrillas routed near Independence, Mo.....Lebanon, Tenn., occupied, and 800 rebels captured there.....Capture of three rebel transports by the Queen of the West, in Red River, reported.....Circulation of *The Chicago Times* suppressed.

Feb. 9.—Skirmish near Summerville, Va., rebels driven off.....Gen. Rosecrans orders the summary execution of all rebels caught in Union uniform or carrying our flag.

Feb. 10.—Fight at Old River, La.; rebels whipped with loss of 25 prisoners and 11 killed or wounded; Union loss, 3.....News received of the capture of the rebel Indian Agency at Wachita, Texas, by loyal Delawares and Shawnees.

Feb. 12.—Skirmish near Smithfield, Va., capture and recapture of a few men....Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.; 11 rebels used up...Gunboat Indianola runs the Vicksburg batteries.

Feb. 14.—Union cavalry surprised at Anandale, Va.; 15 killed and missing, and several wounded.....Queen of the West gets aground near Gordon's Landing, is disabled by rebel cannon and abandoned.

Feb. 15.—Cavalry fight near Cainesville, Tenn.; rebels beaten....Rebels attack a train near Nolansville, Tenn., but are driven off with loss.....Fight at Arkadelphia, Ark.; rebels routed, losing 36; Union loss, 14.

Feb. 17.—Forage train captured by rebels near Romney, Va.....Order suppressing *The Chicago Times* rescinded.

Feb. 18.—Mortar boats open fire upon Vicksburg.....Clifton, Tenn., destroyed by Union troops.....Disloyal State Convention at Frankfort, Ky., dispersed by military.

Feb. 19.—Rebels near Coldwater, Miss., surprised and routed, 15 taken, and 9 killed or wounded..... Hopefield, Ark., opposite Memphis, a guerrilla nest, burnt by order of Gen. Hurlbut.....*The Constitution* newspaper at Keokuk, Iowa, sacked by soldiers from the hospital.

Feb. 20.—Gunboat reconnoissance up the Rappahannock; a rebel battery silenced....Guerrilla raid upon Shakertown, Ky.; some cars destroyed.

Feb. 22.—Union scout to Florence and Tuscumbia, Ala.; cotton, horses, mules and negroes taken ....Yazoo Pass expedition reaches Moon Lake.

Feb. 23.—Fight at Greenville, Miss.; a Union major killed....Skirmish near Athens, Ky.; guerrilla Morgan's brother captured with others....A rebel robbing party of 700 operating in Eastern Kentucky.

Feb. 24.—Gunboat Indianola captured near Grand Gulf, Miss., by four rebel steamers.

Feb. 25.—Cavalry fight near Hartwood Church, Va.; rebels routed, but escape across Kelby's Ford ...Rebels dispersed at Licktown, Ky.

Feb. 26.—Cavalry skirmishes on the Strasburg road; Union loss, 200....Cherokee National Council repeals the Ordinance of Secession, abolishes slavery, disqualifies disloyalists and adjourns.... Guerrillas capture a government freight train near Woodbura, Tenn., steal the property and set the locomotive off under full steam to smash a passenger train, but did not succeed.

Feb. 27.—Skirmish 15 miles from Newbern, N.C.; rebels routed, with loss of 3 killed and 48 prisoners; Union, one wounded.

Feb. 28.—Rebel iron-clad Nashville (Atlanta) ca tured in Ogeeche River while beginning her firs voyage.

Mar. 1.—Union dash into Bloomfield, Mo.; Provost-marshal and 20 prisoners taken....Rebels at Aldie, Va., capture 50 Union cavalry....Fight near Bradyville, Tenn.; Duke's guerrillas routed with heavy loss.

Mar. 2.—Sharp contest on the Salem pike, 16 miles from Murfreesboro, between the regulars of Rosecrans' army and a large force from Bragg's; the rebels twice beaten....Slight cavalry fight near Petersburg, Tenn.; rebels routed, with 12 killed and 30 wounded....30 of Moseby's guerrillas taken near Aldie.

Mar. 3.—Ft. McAllister, Geo., again bombarded without success.

Mar 4.—Rebels routed near Chapel Hill, Tenn.; 12 killed and 72 captured....Skirmishes at Skeel and Swan Quarter, N.C.; rebels beaten, 28 killed; Union loss, 18.

Mar. 5.—Fight at Thompson's Station, near Franklin, Tenn.; Unionists defeated and the whole force captured....*The Ohio* newspaper office at Columbus, O., destroyed by soldiers.

Mar. 6.—Gen. Hunter orders the drafting of negroes in the Department of the South.

Mar. 7.—A scouting expedition from Belle Plain, Va., returned with several rebel prisoners and much property.

Mar. 8.—Moseby dashed into Fairfax and captured Brig. Gen. Stoughton and 30 men, with all their arms and horses....A company of rebel cavalry captured near Newbern, N. C., by the 43d Mass.

Mar. 9.—Small rebel force captured below Fort Hudson....Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.; 18 guerrillas taken....Skirmish at Blackwater Bridge, Va. ....Skirmish on Amite River, La.; rebels dispersed.

Mar. 10.—Jacksonville, Fla., captured by the 1st South Carolina (colored) regiment....Several rebels captured at Rutherford Creek, Tenn....Attack on guerrillas near Covington, Tenn.; 25 killed and many captured.

Mar. 11.—Guerrillas repulsed in attack upon a train 12 miles from Paris, Ky.

Mar. 12.—Reconnoissance from Franklin, Tenn., returned, having driven the rebels, without fighting, beyond Duck River; Union loss in the few skirmishes, 9.

Mar. 13.—Fort Greenwood, on the Tallahatchie, Tenn., silenced by gunboats, but not taken.... Skirmish at Berwick City, La.; rebels dispersed....; Signal Station at Spanish Wells, S. C., surprised and burned by rebels; 9 prisoners taken.

Mar. 14.—Admiral Farragut, with 7 of his fleet, passed Port Hudson, after a fierce engagement, in which the Mississippi was disabled, and burned by order of the admiral....Newbern, N. C., attacked by rebels; the gunboats came up and dispersed the enemy....Reconnoitering force returned to Murfreesboro, after 11 days' work, with 50 rebel prisoners.

Mar. 15.—*The Jeffersonian* newspaper office at Richmond, Ind., destroyed by Union soldiers.

Mar. 17.—Attack on rebel works near Franklin, Va.; our troops driven off with 16 killed or wounded....Cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford, Va.; Pitshugh Lee routed and pursued six miles.

Mar. 18.—Skirmishing at Berwick Bay, La.; 10 rebels killed and 20 wounded.

Mar. 19.—Steamer Georgiana, with arms for the rebels, destroyed off Charleston....Skirmish on Duck River, Tenn.

Mar. 20.—Admiral Farragut's boats reach the canal below Vicksburg....Battle near Milton, Tenn.; rebels defeated, losing 400 men.

Mar. 21.—Fight at Cottage Grove, Tenn.; rebels defeated with heavy loss....Small fight near Seneca, Va.; loyalists defeated....Expedition up the bayou returned to the Yazoo after defeating the rebels at Deer Creek and destroying 2000 bales of cotton, 50,000 bush. corn, and all the houses on the route.

Mar. 22.—Union force of 50 defeated by Quantrell at Blue Spring, Mo., with loss of 14....Mt. Sterling, Ky. captured by guerrillas.

Mar. 24. Pontachoula, La., taken by Union troops.

Mar. 25.—Union rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the rebel batteries at Vicksburg; Lancaster sunk and Switzerland disabled....Brentwood, Tenn., captured and sacked by rebels; they were pursued, dispersed, many killed, and their plunder retaken.

Mar. 26.—Expedition returned to Carthage, Tenn.; with 28 rebel prisoners....Gen. Burnside takes command of the Department of the Ohio.

Mar. 27.—Fast day in the rebel States....Jacksonville, Fla., burned by the Union troops.... Steamer Hartford passed the rebel batteries at Warrenton, Miss.

Mar. 28.—Gunboat Diana captured by the rebels at Pattersonville, La.....Coles Island, S. C., taken by Union troops....Steamer Sam Gary plundered by guerrillas at Sibley, Mo.....Expeditionary force returned to Belle Plain, Va., having foraged along Northern Neck, destroyed ferries, burned a schooner and taken some prisoners.

Mar. 29.—Party of blockade runners taken at Poplar Creek, Md.....Sharp fight near Somerville, Tenn.; rebels beaten off; Union loss, 40.

Mar. 30.—Battle near Somerville, Ky.; rebel under Pegram routed with great loss....Washington, N. C., attacked by Hill and Pettigrew; gunboats drove them out of range....Mt. Pleasant, Va. taken and plundered by Jenkins's rebels; they were driven off with a loss of 52....Gen. McClellan took Richmond, Miss., after a sharp fight.

Mar. 31.—Gen. Herron appointed to command the Army of the Frontier.

April 1.—Admiral Farragut fought and passed the Grand Gulf batteries with the Hartford, Switzerland and Albatross, without serious damage....Fight with Moseby near Broad Run, Va.; no result.

April 2.—Women's Bread Riot at Richmond, Va.

....Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.; 12 rebels killed or wounded, 30 taken.....Admiral Farragut went to Red River; destroying rebel boats.....Gunboat St. Clair disabled by rebels above Fort Donelson; she was saved by another boat.....Battle at Snow Hill, Tenn.; rebel cavalry routed, with 50 killed and wounded, and 60 prisoners, Union loss, 3.

April 3.—Arrest of knights of the Golden Circle at Reading, Pa. .... Skirmishing party returned

Fayetteville, Ark., after four skirmishes, in which two rebel captains were killed, one wounded, 23 men killed and seven taken.

April 4.—Unionists repulsed with loss of five men in attempt to capture rebel battery on Pamlico River, N. C. .... Palmyra, Tenn., burned by the gunboat Lexington.

April 5.—Troops sent from Newbern to rescue Gen. Foster, besieged in Washington, N. C. .... Skirmish on Black Bayou, La.

April 6.—Rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn., broken up; 5 killed and 15 taken.

April 7.—Bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont; the fleet driven off; fort little injured. .... U. S. gunboat Barataria lost in Amite River, La. .... Successful foray into Gloucester Co., Va.

April 8.—Gunboat George Washington, stranded in Broad River, S. C., attacked by rebels and blown up.

April 9.—Pascagoula, Miss., taken by a Union force from Ship Island, but abandoned same day. .... Fight at Blount's Mills, N. C.; Unionists driven off with small loss.

[illegible] Tenn.; Van Dorn's attack repulsed; Union loss about 150; rebel, not known. .... Rebels routed near Germantown, Ky. .... Skirmish near Waverly, Tenn.; 21 Unionists taken prisoners.

April 11.—Col. Streight's raiding force left Nashville for Georgia. .... Union cavalry camp near Williamsburg, Va., broken up by rebel attack.

April 12.—Iron-clad fleet leaves Charleston harbor. .... Skirmish near Gloucester Point, Va. .... Lieut.-Col. Kimball killed by Gen. Corcoran.

April 13.—Transport Escort ran the batteries below Washington, N. C., bringing aid for Gen. Foster. .... Skirmish near Suffolk, Va.

April 14.—Battle at Bayou Teche, La.; rebels defeated and their three gunboats, Diana, Hart, and Queen of the West, destroyed; Union loss about 300; rebel, much larger. .... Gen. Foster escaped from Washington, N. C., by running the rebel blockade in the steamer Escort. .... Rebel battery on Nansemond River silenced by gunboats.

April 15.—Franklin, La., occupied by Union troops. .... Rebels raise the siege of Washington, N. C. .... Fight with and defeat of Indians 75 miles south of Salt Lake City. .... Fighting continued on the Nansemond River. .... Dash upon Pikeville, Ky.; 17 rebel officers and 61 privates captured.

April 16.—Admiral Porter's fleet of eight gunboats and several transports ran past the Vicksburg batteries, losing only one transport and no men. .... Fight with Indians at Medalia, Minn.

April 17.—Gen. Donelson (rebel), nephew of Andrew Jackson, died at Knoxville. .... Skirmish near Suffolk, Va. .... Col. Grierson's famous cavalry raiding force started from La Grange, Tenn. .... Skirmish at Bear Creek; rebels defeated. .... Skirmish at Vermillion Bayou, La.; rebels driven off.

April 18.—Reconnoitering party at Sabine Pass captured by concealed rebels; Capt. McDermott, of gunboat Cayuga, killed. .... Rebels repulsed in an attack on Fayetteville, Ark.

April 19.—Cavalry skirmishing near Hernando, Miss., with varying success.

April 20.—Opelousas, La., occupied by Union forces. .... Cavalry skirmish near Helena, Ark. .... Fight at Patterson, Mo.; no decisive result; Union loss, 50. .... Bute a la Rose, La., captured by Union gunboats.

April 21.—Skirmish and capture of a few rebels near Berryville, Va.

April 22.—Rebel raid on Tompkinsville, Ky.; court-house burned. .... Seven loyal cavalrymen, after being made prisoners in Cedar County, Mo., stripped and shot by guerrillas. .... McMinnville, Tenn., occupied by Union troops. .... 300 rebels routed near Strasburg, Va., with loss of 40; Union loss, 2.

April 23.—Skirmish at Chuckatuck, Va.

April 24.—Tuscumbia, Ala., occupied; the rebels being driven out. .... Rebels defeated at Weber Falls, Ark. .... Skirmishing near Suffolk, Va. .... Unionists defeated at Beverly, Va.

April 25.—Rebel shore batteries at Duck River shoals, Tennessee River, silenced by gunboats; 25 rebels killed and wounded. .... Fight at Greenland Gap, Va.; rebels severely punished.

April 26.—20 rebel cotton-gins and mills and 350,000 bushels of corn destroyed by a raid to Deer Creek, Miss. .... Cape Girardeau, Mo., attacked by Marmaduke's rebels, who were defeated with heavy loss.

April 27.—Gen. Hooker begins his movement upon Fredericksburg. .... A Texan legion captured near Franklin, Tenn.

April 28.—Hooker crosses the Rappahannock .... Marmaduke overtaken and badly defeated near Jackson, Mo. .... Skirmish near Mill Spring, Ky.

April 29.—Fairmount, Va., taken by the rebels, who lost about 100; Union loss slight. .... Bombardment of Grand Gulf, Miss., by Porter's fleet; rebel works greatly damaged; fleet considerably injured; 20 killed and many wounded.

April 30.—Gen. Grant's army lands near Port Gibson, Miss. .... Rebel battery on the Nansemond River silenced. .... 53 Union cavalry captured near Spotsylvania, Va.; 68 others cut their way out.

May 1.—Battle at Port Gibson (beginning of Grant's march to Vicksburg). 11,000 rebels defeated, 500 taken; they retreat toward Vicksburg. .... Fight at Monticello, Ky.; rebels driven. .... Skirmish near Lagrange, Ark.; Unionists defeated with loss of 41. .... Fight at South Quay on the Nansemond; rebels defeated with great loss; Union loss 41.

May 2.—Battle of Chancellorville between the armies of Hooker and Lee; Union army checked after a fierce battle; Stonewall Jackson wounded. .... Marmaduke's rebels driven into Arkansas. .... Col. Grierson's raiders reached Baton Rouge, La., after 15 days of work on Mississippi; they defeated the rebels several times, destroyed railroads and bridges, and captured many prisoners.

May 3.—Col. Streight's Union raiding force of 1,500 captured near Gadsden, Ala. .... Second battle of Chancellorville; Union troops repulsed; heavy loss on both sides. .... Moseby's guerrillas routed near Warrenton Junction, Va. .... The colored regiment returned to Beaufort from the Combahee River raid; they captured 800 slaves, and destroyed $2,000,000 worth of rebel property.

May 4.—Battle of Chancellorville continued; Unionists forced back. .... Capt. Dwight murdered, after surrender, by rebels, at Washington, La.

May 5.—Vallandigham arrested. .... A rebel company captured near Peltie's Mills, S. C.; no Union loss. .... Fort de Russy, Red River, occupied by Union forces.

May 6.—Hooker retreats safely across the Rappahannock; Lee does not follow. .... Alexandria, Miss., occupied by Union troops. .... Fight near Tupelo, Miss.; rebels whipped and lose 90 prisoners.

May 7.—Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry, after marching around Lee's army, arrived at Gloucester Point, Va. .... Reconnoissance from the Peninsula to White House; some prisoners retaken from the rebels.

May 8.—An attack upon Port Hudson commenced.

May 9.—Bombardment of Port Hudson continued; no reply. .... Scouting on Stone River, Tenn.; some rebels taken.

May 10.—Stonewall Jackson died. .... The ship Wat Florida ran ashore on Galveston Island by the Owasco and Kahtadin. .... Port Hudson assault renewed; rebel batteries silenced.

May 11.—Fight at Greasy Creek, Ky.; Unionists defeated with loss of 25; rebel loss, nearly 100. .... Crystal Springs, Miss., burned by Union cavalry.

May 12.—Battle of Raymond, Miss.; McPherson defeats the rebels under Gregg. .... Railroad bridge destroyed by Unionists at Hammond Station, La. .... Skirmish and rebels defeated near Wyedburn, Ky. .... Union raid upon Linden, Tenn.; court-house burned.

May 13.—Yazoo City, Miss., captured by gun-

heats; rebels ran off; $2,000,000 of property destroyed.....Guerrillas and Indians defeated at Fonlashula, Miss.; their camp destroyed....Skirmish, and rebels worsted at South Union, Ky.

May 14.—Jackson, Miss., captured; Joe Johnston retreats northward....Hammond Station, La., destroyed by Union forces....Skirmish, and rebel cavalry dispersed near Fairfax C. H., Va.

May 15.—Grant defeats Pemberton at Edwards Station, Miss.....Rebel camp Mooresville, La., captured and destroyed, with the railroad depot....Corbin and Graw executed at Sandusky, O., for recruiting within Union lines.....Sharp cavalry fighting near Suffolk; no result.

May 16.—Battle of Champion Hill, Miss.; Grant drives Pemberton to Big Black River.....Union cavalry company captured at Charlestown, Va., last night retaken to-day; 40 rebels taken.....Skirmish and 15 rebels captured near Cripple Creek, Tenn.....Union cavalry routed with loss near Suffolk.....Skirmish at Berry's Ferry, Va.; Union prisoners retaken from Mosseby.

May 17.—Battle at the crossing of Big Black; Pemberton retreats toward Vicksburg, after great loss.....Union forces evacuate Jackson, Miss.

May 18.—Grant invests Vicksburg; Haines Bluff abandoned by the rebels and taken by Admiral Foster....Skirmish near Sherwood, Mo.; Union defeat.

May 19.—Richmond, Me., captured by guerrillas; Unionists defeated.....Skirmish near Winchester, Va.; a few rebels killed and taken.

May 20.—Fighting in front of Vicksburg.....Skirmish near Fayetteville, Va.; rebels defeated....Fight near Fort Gibson, Ark.; rebels driven off.

May 21.—Vicksburg fully invested; rebels offer to surrender if they can march out, but Grant gives no conditions....Rebel camp broken up near Middleton, Tenn.

May 22.—Assault upon Vicksburg; Grant repulsed after a heavy fight....Successful raid into Gloucester Co., Va.....Reconnoissance to Green Swamp, N. C.; many rebels taken.

May 24.—Austin, Miss., burned by Union forces.....Guerrillas capture a wagon-train at Shawnee Creek, Kan.....Gen. Schofield relieves Gen. Curtis in Department of the West.

May 25.—Rebels defeated at Senatobia, Miss.....Skirmish at Hartford, Ky.

May 26.—Scouting near McMinnville, Tenn.; skirmishing and some rebels captured.....A raid into Alabama started from Corinth, Miss.

May 27.—Gen. Banks assaults Port Hudson, but is repulsed with heavy loss; distinguished bravery of colored troops.....Gunboat Cincinnati sunk by rebel batteries at Vicksburg.

May 28.—Successful cavalry scout returned to Hooker's headquarters after eleven days' work along the Rappahannock, destroying many sloops and boats, and other property, and bringing in 800 contrabands.....First Colored Regiment from the North left Boston.....Skirmish and Union defeat near Somerset, Ky.....Skirmish near Doniphan, Mo.; Union defeat with loss of 80.

May 29.—Skirmish and rebel defeat near Thoroughfare Gap.

May 30.—Earthworks and mines begun by Grant.....Tappahannock, Va., taken by Union gunboats.....Rebels capture a forage train near Warrenton Junction, Va.....Rebel camp near Carthage, Tenn., surprised; 23 prisoners taken.

May 31.—Raiders return to Corinth, Miss., after destroying 7 cotton factories and many mills and shops, the bridge at Florence, houses, arms, etc., bringing in 100 prisoners and 600 cattle.....Fight in Lincoln Co., Mo.; militia defeated by rebels.....Scout near Monticello, Ky.; 16 rebels taken.....Gunboat Alert accidentally burned at Norfolk, Va.

June 1.—Blair's reconnoissance in search of Joe Johnston returns, having been unsuccessful.....Skirmishing in Howard Co., Mo.

June 2.—3,000 rebel prisoners arrive at Indianapolis.....Gen. Burnside prohibits the circulation in the Department of the Ohio of *The N. Y. World* and *The Chicago Times*.....Union troops evacuate West Point, Va.

June 3.—Indian (rebel) prisoners arrive in New York.....New York City Supreme Court decide against legal tender notes.....Mass Convention of Peace Democrats in New York.....Admiral Foote ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont at Charleston.....Skirmish near Manchester, Tenn.....Bombardment of Port Hudson continued.

June 4.—The President revokes Gen. Burnside's order suppressing *The N. Y. World* and *The Chicago Times*.....Rebel guerrillas defeated near Fairfax, Va.....Fighting at Franklin and Triune, Tenn.; rebels defeated with heavy loss.....Gen. Gillmore goes to relieve Gen. Hunter of command of Department of the South.....Bluffton, S. C., burned by Union troops.....Fight at Satartia, Miss.; 100 rebels taken.....Simmonsport, La., destroyed by our gunboats.

June 5.—Guerrillas routed at Liberty, Tenn.....A division of Hooker's army cross the Rappahannock and capture 96 prisoners.....Raid to Warwick River, Va.; rebel boats destroyed.

June 6.—Fight at Milliken's Bend; rebels defeated mainly by negro troops.

June 8.—District of the Frontier set off and given to Gen. Blunt.....Two rebel spies shot at Franklin, Tenn.....Reconnaissance on the Chickahominy.

June 9.—Meeting of editors in New York about censorship.....Fight at Beverly Ford, Va., with Stuart's cavalry; Union victory.....Explosion in Fort Lyon, near Alexandria; 80 men killed.....Union cavalry return to Winchester, Va., with several prisoners.....More of Hooker's army cross the Rappahannock, at Kelly's Ford, without opposition.....Skirmish at Triune, Tenn; rebels repulsed.

June 10.—An enrolling officer murdered at Manville, Ind.....Fighting near Monticello, Ky.; rebels defeated.....Rebels repulsed at Lake Providence by negro troops.

June 11.—Col. Montgomery leaves Hilton Head with his colored regiment for a raid in Georgia.....Preparations in Pennsylvania to repel rebel invasion.....Rebel cavalry cross the Potomac at Pooleysville, but are driven back.....Meeting in New York to raise colored troops.....Peace Democratic meeting in Brooklyn.....Vallandigham nominated for governor of Ohio.....Lee's army begins to move up the Rappahannock.....Rebels attack Triune, Tenn., and are driven off.....Steamer Maple Leaf, from Fortress Monroe, seized by rebel prisoners.

June 12.—Union gunboats shell the shores of James River.....Darien, Geo., burned by Unionists.....Union cavalry near Port Hudson captured.....Skirmish near Middletown, Va.; rebels defeated.....Rebel pirate Clarence captures six vessels off the Chesapeake, converting one (the Tacony) into a pirate.....Gen. Corcoran leaves Suffolk, Va., with a strong force.....Gen. Hunter relieved from command of Department of the South.....Attack upon Morris Island by our gunboats; rebels attack our troops on Folly Island.

June 13.—Rebels plunder a railway train at Elizabethtown, Ky.....Skirmish on Slate Creek, Ky.; Union defeat.....Lee surrounds Milroy at Winchester; part of our garrison taken.....Hooker's army in rapid march toward Maryland.....Skirmish and rebel defeat near Boston, Ky.

June 14.—Gen. Banks assaults Port Hudson and is repulsed.....English and Austrian consuls sent away from Richmond.....Rebel raid upon Maysville, Ky.

June 15.—Lee marches into Maryland.....President calls for 100,000 men to repel invasion.....Immense excitement in Pennsylvania.....The Potomac army at old Bull Run battle-field.....Enrollment resisted in Boone Co., Ind.....Rebels who attacked Maysville caught; their plunder and 100 prisoners taken.

June 16.—Lee's advance north of Chambersburg.....Gen. Milroy arrives at Harper's Ferry; rebel attack there unsuccessful.....Skirmish near Aldie.

June 17.—The rebel advance at Westminster,

Haggerstown, and Chambersburg.....New York troops start for Harrisburg....Cavalry fight at Thoroughfare Gap...Skirmish on the Blackwater...Rioters in Holmes Co., Ohio, resist enrollment; they are put down by military.....Skirmish near Big Black Bridge, Miss....Fight with guerrillas near Westport, Mo.....Rebel iron-clad Nashville (Atlanta) captured in Warsaw Sound.

June 18.—1700 of Milroy's men arrive safely at Bedford, Pa.....Rebels burn canal boats at Hancock, Md.....Small skirmishes with Lee's invaders in Maryland.....Skirmishing near Aldie.....Union defeat near Hernando, Miss.

June 19.—Rebel cavalry cross the Ohio into Harrison Co., Ind.; 50 of them captured.

June 20.—Gen. Schenck suppresses disloyal papers in Baltimore.....Cavalry fight near New Baltimore.....Vicksburg bombarded.

June 21.—Brilliant cavalry fight, and rebels whipped at Aldie Gap.....Skirmish near New Baltimore; Union repulse.....Skirmish at Low Creek, West Va.; rebels beaten.....Rebels defeated at Lafourche Crossing, La.

June 22.—Skirmish at Frederick, Md.; rebels driven out.

June 23.—Rebels occupy Chambersburg, Pa.....Skirmish near Gettysburg.....Gunboat Sumter sunk by accident off Cape Henry.....Union raiding force return from East Tennessee, where they made great havoc.

June 24.—Rebels advance to Shippensburg and Haggerstown.....The pirate Tacony destroying fishing vessels off New England coast.....Union raid force returned from Northern Miss. after much success.....Gen. Rosecrans's army in motion; skirmishes at Guy's Gap and Liberty Pike.

June 25.—Rebels near Carlisle, Pa.....Fight at Liberty Gap, Tenn.; rebels routed.

June 26.—Rebels occupy Gettysburg.....Unionists evacuate Carlisle.....Skirmish at South Anna, Va.; Gen. W. F. Lee (rebel) captured.....Death of Admiral Foote.

June 27.—The Potomac army northwest of Baltimore.....Cavalry fight at Fairfax; Union defeat.....Rosecrans's army occupy Manchester, Tenn., after slight resistance; also Shelbyville.

June 28.—Gen. Hooker superseded by Gen. Meade.....Rebels occupy York and threaten Harrisburg.....Rebels capture a train near Rockville, Md.; also sutler's stores at Annandale, Va.....Skirmish at Columbia Bridge, Pa.....Enrollment in Indiana enforced by military.....Rebels defeated at Donaldsville, La.

June 29.—Rebels driven from Decherd, Tenn.

June 30.—Mines exploded and Rebel outworks breached at Vicksburg...Cavalry fight at Hanover.

July 1.—Rebels repulsed in attack on Carlisle, Pa.....First conflict at Gettysburg; rebel advance checked; Gen. Reynolds killed.....Bragg retreats before Rosecrans; Tullahoma occupied by our advance.

July 2.—Second battle of Gettysburg; no especial advantage to either side; rebel losses very heavy....Skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, Va.

July 3.—Final battle of Gettysburg; complete Union victory; Lee withdrew at night, marching back toward Virginia.....Pemberton proposes terms for the surrender of Vicksburg; Grant refuses anything short of unconditional submission.

July 4.—Surrender of Vicksburg and Pemberton's entire army....Lee's army rapidly retreating to the Potomac.....Rebel attack on Helena, Ark., repulsed.....Morgan, the guerrilla, whipped at Green River Bridge, Ky.

July 5.—Vallandigham arrives at Halifax.....Raid from Newbern to Warsaw, N.C.

July 6.—John Morgan's rebels invade Indiana and capture Corydon.

July 7.—Great scare in Louisville; Morgan said to be coming....Two steamboats captured by rebels at Brandenburg, Ky.....Bragg retreats across the Tennessee, destroying the Bridgeport bridge.

July 8.—Surrender of Fort Hudson; the Mississippi opened.

July 9.—Rebel cavalry defeated at Boonsboro, Md., with heavy loss.....Raiding party to destroy Lee's communication with Richmond return to Fortress Monroe.

July 10.—Gilmore lands on Morris Island, taking all the rebel works except Fts. Wagner and Gregg, which are shelled by the Monitors.....Our forces occupy Jackson, Miss.....Rebels defeated at Big Creek, Ark....Cavalry fight on the old Antietam field.....Lee's fortifications opposite Williamsport.....Morgan burns depot at Salem, Ind.

July 11.—Morgan burns railroad bridge at Vienna, Ind.

July 12.—Morgan gets into Ohio.....Martial law in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington.....Fight at Jackson, Miss.

July 13.—Great Draft Riot in New York; many buildings destroyed; THE TRIBUNE office assailed; Colored Orphan Asylum burned, several negroes killed.....Bragg pulls up at Chattanooga.....Rebel cavalry defeated at Jackson, Tenn.....Yazoo City taken by our troops.....Union defeat at Bayou Lafourche, La.; 210 taken prisoners.

July 14.—New York riot continues; military called out; several conflicts and some rioters killed; Gov. Seymour issues a proclamation.....Lee gets his army safely across the Potomac; we capture a few stragglers at Falling Waters.

July 15.—New York Riot continues; cars and stages stopped; two negroes killed; military attacked—Col. O'Brien killed.....Cavalry skirmish near Charlestown, Va.....Riots in T-07 and Boston....Jeff. Davis calls out white men from 18 to 45 to serve three years.

July 16.—Last day of the N. Y. riot; a great many rioters killed.....Rebels defeated near Fort Gibson, Ark.....Rebel dash upon Hickman, Ky.....Rebels defeated at Elk Creek, Indian Territory.

July 17.—Orders given to enforce the draft at all hazards.....Huntsville, Ala., taken by Union troops.....Rebels evacuate Jackson, Miss.

July 18.—Gillmore assaults Fort Wagner, but fails to take it.....Rebels defeated at Wytheville, Va.; the place destroyed and the Tennessee and Virginia railroad broken.....Raid from Newbern into North Carolina.....400 rebels captured at Rienzi, Miss.

July 19.—Fighting with Morgan at Buffington Island; 300 of his men taken.

July 20.—Basil Duke and a portion of Morgan's force taken near Pomeroy, O.; Morgan escaping.

July 21.—Joe Johnston retreats to Brandon, Miss....Union raid to Tar River and Rocky Mount, N. C.

July 23.—Skirmish near Nolan's Ferry on the Potomac.....Skirmish at Chester Gap, Va.....Brashear City, La., recaptured by our gunboats.

July 23.—Engagement at Manassas Gap, Va.; 300 rebels killed or wounded, 60 prisoners.

July 24.—Skirmish with Morgan's men at Washington, Ohio.

July 26.—John Morgan and all his men captured near New Lisbon, Ohio.....Rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.

July 27.—Rebels drive Union forces out of Richmond, Ky.

July 29.—Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.

July 30.—President Lincoln issued an order for retaliation in case of barbarous treatment of our men.

July 31.—Lee's and Meade's army again on the Rappahannock.....Rebels take Stanford, Ky., but are quickly driven out.

Aug. 1.—Heavy cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford; rebels defeated.....Richardsen's rebel guerrillas driven from West Tennessee.....A doleful proclamation issued by Jeff. Davis.

Aug. 2.—The Enfans Perdus, of N. Y., capture 500 rebels at Folly Island.

Aug. 3.—Skirmish near Kelly's Ford.....Gen. Foster goes up James River on reconnoissance; his boat attacked at Dutch Gap; he returns safe.

Aug. 4.—Skirmish near Brandy Station.....Steamer Ruth accidentally burned below Cairo.

Aug. 5.—Union raid upon Woodville, Miss.; railroad broken.

Aug. 6.—Gen. Sibley reports three battles and defeat of the hostile Indians in Minnesota.

Aug. 10.—Admiral Farragut arrived with his flagship at New York.

Aug. 12.—Robert Toombs publishes a letter of this date, exposing the bankruptcy of the Confederacy.

Aug. 14.—Some Union signal officers captured near Warrenton, Va..... Gillmore tries the range of his heavy guns toward Sumter.

Aug. 15.—Union cavalry return to Corinth, Miss., with 250 prisoners just conscripted by Forrest.

Aug. 16.—Explosion of the City of Madison, ammunition boat, at Vicksburg; about 120 men killed.

Aug. 17.—Grand bombardment of Sumter begun.

Aug. 18.—Union raid in North Carolina; 30 rebels killed near Pasquotank.

Aug. 19.—Union raid upon Grenada, Miss.; great destruction of railroad property.

Aug. 20.—Lawrence, Kansas, sacked and fired by Quantrell; many citizens murdered.

Aug. 21.—Quantrell's murderers pursued; several skirmishes.....Rosecrans's advance begin an attack on Chattanooga.....Brig Bainbridge foundered; only one man saved.

Aug. 22.—A raid to Pocahontas, Ark.; 100 rebels captured, including Gen. Jeff. C. Thompson and staff.

Aug. 23.—Shells thrown into the city of Charleston, nearly six miles range.....Gen. Blunt crosses Arkansas River; rebels fall back without fighting.

Aug. 24.—Cavalry skirmish below Fredericksburg.....Cavalry skirmish near Fairfax....Squad of Union cavalry captured at Annandale.

Aug. 25.—125 bodies buried at Lawrence, the victims of Quantrell's massacre; 41 of Quantrell's men killed to this date.....Rebels under Price and Marmaduke defeated at Bayou Metiare, Ark.

Aug. 26.—Union expedition to Bottom's Bridge, Va.; rebels defeated and bridge destroyed.

Aug. 27.—John B. Floyd died at Abingdon, Va. ....Belle Boyd, the female traitor, rearrested in Va.....An army train captured near Phillippi, West Va., by rebels.

Aug. 28.—Union camp captured at Edward's Ferry, Va...Fight near Warm Springs, Va.; rebel loss, 200.

Aug. 29.—Five deserters shot in Potomac army.

Aug. 30.—Rosecrans's army crosses the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

Aug. 31.—About this time guerrillas swarmed in all Western Tennessee and down the Mississippi on both sides to Baton Rouge.....Fort Smith, Ark., taken by Gen. Blunt.

Sept. 1.—Union expedition in West Virginia under Gen. Averill, return after general success. ...Rebel raid upon Brownville, Tenn.; the place plundered.

Sept. 2.—Gunboats Sattelite and Reliance, lately taken by the rebels, destroyed by a Union force.... Kingston, Tenn., taken by Burnside.

Sept. 4.—Burnside occupies Knoxville.

Sept. 5.—Skirmish near Moorfield, W. Va.; no loss....Woman's bread riot in Mobile.

Sept. 6.—Rebels evacuate Morris Island; Forts Wagner and Gregg fall into our possession; 150 rebels killed and wounded.

Sept. 7.—Gen. Burnside tenders his resignation, which is not accepted.....A magazine exploded by our shells in Fort Moultrie.

Sept. 8.—Skirmish at Bath, Va.....Rebels defeated near Arkadelphia, Ark.

Sept. 9.—Cumberland Gap taken from the rebels by Gen. Shackleford....Union defeat at Tilford, Tenn.; 300 captured.

Sept. 10.—Gen. Rosecrans arrives at Chattanooga; Archbishop Purcell celebrates mass in the cathedral....Little Rock, Ark., taken by Union troops without a fight.

Sept. 12.—Union cavalry raid into Mississippi.... Sabine Pass expedition returns to New Orleans, having utterly failed; two of its small gunboats destroyed.

Sept. 13.—Cavalry fight beyond Culpepper; 40 rebels and 2 guns taken; Gen. Pleasanton advances to the Rapidan.....Small rebel raid across the Potomac to steal horses.....Rebel works at Grant's Pass, near Mobile, shelled.

Sept. 14.—Arkansas being rapidly cleared of rebels by Gen. Blunt.

Sept. 15—The President suspends the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Sept. 16.—Skirmish along Rosecrans's lines; little damage.

Sept. 17.—Cavalry fight at Raccoon Ford; Union repulse.

Sept. 18.—White's rebel cavalry routed at Warrington, Va.

Sept. 19—Beginning of the battle of Chicamauga.

Sept. 20.—Battle of Chicamauga rages furiously; Union army defeated....Fight at Zollicoffer, Tenn.

Sept. 21.—Rosecrans at night withdraws from Chicamauga to Chattanooga; Bragg does not follow....Meade's cavalry possess Madison C. H..... Rebels seize a steam-tug at Southwest Pass, but are caught and the boat restored.

Sept. 22.—Great cavalry fight and Union victory near Madison C. H....Rebel cavalry cross the Potomac near Rockville, but are driven back.

Sept. 23.—Meade's army reaches the Rapidan.... 1200 rebel prisoners, taken at Cumberland Gap, arrive in Louisville.

Sept. 25.—Mosby breaks the railroad near Fairfax....Rebels driven out of Donaldsonville, La.

Sept. 27.—Steamer Robert Campbell burned by rebels at Milliken's Bend; 25 lives lost.

Sept. 28.—Rebels attack Burnside's right wing near Knoxville, but are repulsed.

Sept. 29.—Gen. Hooker arrives in Cincinnati...Two Union regiments defeated above Port Hudson, La.

Sept. 30.—Delegation from Missouri visit the President to ask a change of commander in the Western Department....Rebel cavalry repulsed in trying to cross the Tennessee near Harrison's Landing.

Oct. 1.—Frequent skirmishes with guerrillas south of the Potomac.

Oct. 2.—Battle at Anderson's Cross Roads, Ky.; rebel cavalry whipped.....Explosion of an ammunition train near Bridgeport, Tenn.....Gen. Gillmore moves his headquarters to Folly Island.

Oct. 3.—Fight at McMinnville, Tenn.....Greek fire thrown into Charleston.....Guerrillas active near Glasgow, Ky.

Oct. 4.—Four steamers burned at St. Louis by rebel incendiaries.....Expedition from Fortress Monroe to break up guerrilla bands.....Rebels attempt to destroy Shelbyville, Tenn.

Oct. 5.—Rebels destroy a large railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro.....The rebels bombard Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain.....Cavalry fight near New Albany, Ala.....Rebels repulsed in an attack on Murfreesboro.

Oct. 6.—Rebels whipped near Shelbyville, Tenn. ....Skirmish at Cosno, Tenn.....Rebels attempt to destroy the New Ironsides with a torpedo; they fail, their men taken.

Oct. 7.—Some of our cavalry ambuscaded near Harper's Ferry by Imboden.....Part of Gen. Blunt's escort whipped by the rebels near Fort Scott; all who surrendered were murdered..... Rebel steamers destroyed on Red River.

Oct. 8.—Coffee and Shelby, with rebel guerrillas, plundering in Central Missouri.....Fight near Farmingham, Ky.; rebels defeated....Fight at Salem, Miss.; rebels driven off.

Oct. 9.—Rebels make great efforts to cut Rosecrans's communications, but fail.....The overland Texas expedition, from New Orleans reaches Vermillionville.

Oct. 10.—Skirmish near Madison Court House, Va.....Fight at Blue Springs, near Knoxville..... Union raiding expedition under Col. S. H. Mix, leave Newbern, N. C.; return in a few days entirely successful.

Oct. 11.—About this time much fighting along the Memphis and Charleston railroad; rebels generally defeated.

Oct. 12.—Skirmishing along our lines on the Rappahannock; Gen. Meade withdraws all his army to

the north bank....Skirmish at Blackwater, Mo....Fight at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Oct. 13.—Skirmish at Arrow Rock, Mo.....Brisk fight from Catlett's Station to Manassas.....Rebels under Shelby, in Missouri, defeated by Gen. Brown ....Skirmish on the Big Black, below Vicksburg.

Oct. 14.—Fight at Bristow Station; rebels defeated; 450 taken prisoners.

Oct. 15.—Skirmishing on the Bull Run battle-field.

Oct. 16.—Rebel raid upon Brownsville, Mo.

Oct. 17.—President Lincoln calls for 300,000 men. ....Active volunteering for the Union army in Arkansas.

Oct. 18.—Skirmishing near Stone Bridge and Manassas Junction.....Jim Keller, a noted guerrilla, taken near Sharpsburg, Ky., and shot.

Oct. 19.—Lee recrosses the Rappahannock and marches southward.....Secret meetings in New Orleans to revive the rebel State Government.

Oct. 20.—Gen. Rosecrans relieved; Gen. Grant takes command.....Gen. Blunt relieved of Army of the Frontier, Gen. McNeil taking his place..... Kilpatrick's cavalry on a raid toward Warrenton.

Oct. 21.—Fight near Philadelphia, East Tenn..... Fight at Cherokee Station, near Corinth, Miss.; rebels defeated.

Oct. 22.—Skirmishes at Columbia and Kingston Spring, Tenn....Gen. Averill's Union cavalry near Covington, Va.

Oct. 23.—Rebel raid upon Danville, Tenn..... Fighting at Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock. ....Unionists land at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and recapture some prisoners.

Oct. 24.—Guerrillas driven out of southern Missouri.

Oct. 25.—Whole of 1st Alabama cavalry said to have been captured near Tolanda, Miss., about this date.

Oct. 26.—Grant starts his movement upon Lookout Mountain; a flanking force crosses the river.

Oct. 27.—Hooker defeats the rebels at Brown's Ferry.....Arkadelphia, Ark., occupied by Union forces about this date.

Oct. 28.—Flanking and capture of Lookout Mountain; it is soon after abandoned and reoccupied by the rebels.

Oct. 29.—Union prisoners from Richmond, in a state of starvation, arrive at Annapolis; some die on the trip from Fortress Monroe....60 rebels taken near Columbia, Tenn.

Oct. 30.—Charleston, Mo., robbed by guerrillas. ....Guerrillas routed near Piney Factory, Tenn... Burnside's forces cross the river at Knoxville and occupy Loudon Heights.....Heavy bombardment of Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 31.—Banks' expedition lands at Brazos Island....Plot in Ohio to overthrow the Government comes to light....Rebel cavalry repulsed at Warrenton....Gen. Hooker wins an important victory at Shell Mound, Tenn...Fight at Leiper's Ferry, Tenn.

Nov. 1.—Much anxiety in Richmond about food. ...Union raid in northern Alabama; they reach Florence....Skirmish near Washington, N. C.... Collision on Opelousas Railroad; 16 soldiers killed and 65 wounded.

Nov. 2.—Rebels capture two trains and destroy railroad near Mayfield, Ky.....Rebels routed at Roan Springs, Tenn....Unsuccessful attempt upon Sumter by a boat expedition.

Nov. 3.—Rebel cavalry defeated near Columbia, Tenn....Rebels defeated at Collierville, Tenn.; their Brig.-General Geary captured....Gen. Washburne's advance attacked.

Nov. 4.—Banks' expedition take peaceable possession of Brownville, on the Rio Grande....East Tennessee said to be clear of rebels.

Nov. 5.—Rebels continue to shell Chattanooga... Skirmish at Motley's Ford, E. Tenn....Union camp at Rodgersville, E. Tenn., surprised, and 4 guns and nearly 800 men taken.

Nov. 6.—Guerrillas plunder in Blandville, Ky... much excitement about the starvation of Union prisoners at Richmond.

Nov. 7.—Meade's army begins an advance; sharp fighting at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station; the rebels driven across the river....Rebels break up the Memphis and Charleston railroad near Salisbury....Rebels defeated at Lewisburg, West Va.

Nov. 8.—Meade advances, the rebels retiring toward Gordonsville.....Successful reconnoissance returns from Chowan River, N. C....Banks' expedition in possession of Brazos, Brownville, and Point Isabel.

Nov. 9.—Skirmish near Culpepper; Meade's army in line of battle all day; Lee declines a fight ....Rebel dash upon Bayou Sara, La.....Fight on the Little Tennessee; a rebel regiment repulsed with 50 killed and 40 prisoners.

Nov. 10.—Skirmishing near Culpepper....Rebels concentrate along the south bank of the Rappidan. ....Supposed conspiracy in Canada to set free rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

Nov. 11.—Charleston and Fort Sumter regularly shelled day by day.

Nov. 12.—Union meeting held in Arkansas; rebellion dying out.

Nov. 13.—Rebel foray across the Potomac at Edward's Ferry.

Nov. 14.—Longstreet crosses the Tennessee and attacks Burnside, who retires toward his works at Knoxville....Banks captures Corpus Christi Pass.

Nov. 15.—Reconnoissance and skirmish on the Rapidan....Skirmish near Holston, Tenn.; Burnside falls back to Lenoir.

Nov. 16.—Gen. Sherman's corps forms a junction with Thomas at Chattanooga....Fighting near Mount Jackson, Va....Burnside falls back to Bell's Station.

Nov. 17.—Seabrook Island occupied by Gillmore. ....Charleston again shelled.....Burnside reaches Knoxville.

Nov. 18.—Skirmish at Germania Ford, Va..... Capture of Mustang Island by Gen. Banks.

Nov. 19.—Gettysburg Cemetery dedicated..... Fighting at Knoxville.

Nov. 20.—Moseby's guerrillas, in Union uniform, attempt to capture our forces at Bealton, Va.; the trick discovered in time.

Nov. 21.—Skirmishing along Burnside's and Longstreet's lines.

Nov. 22.—A portion of Knoxville burned; the city closely invested by Longstreet.....Successful scouting by negro troops at Pocotaligo, S. C.; a grandson of John C. Calhoun killed.

Nov. 23.—Reconnoissance in force by Gen. Thomas; rebels driven back....Guerrillas whipped in Loudon Co., Va.

Nov. 24.—Storming and capture of Lookout Mountain; Hooker's "fight above the clouds;" defeat of Bragg.....Skirmishing near Knoxville.

Nov. 25.—Capture of Missionary Ridge; Bragg's army routed and driven back toward Ringgold.... Colored troops doing good service in North Carolina....Rebel cavalry repulsed at Kingston, Tenn.

Nov. 26.—Bragg's army pursued by our victorious troops....Meade's army crosses the Rapidan with no serious opposition.

Nov. 27.—Brisk skirmishing between Meade and Lee; heavy fighting on the left....Wheeler's rebel cavalry whipped at Cleveland, Tenn.....Moseby captures part of one of Meade's trains.

Nov. 28.—John Morgan and six of his officers escape from the Ohio penitentiary.....A rebel battery discovered, built behind the Moultrie House while they kept a hospital flag flying from the roof.

Nov. 29.—Siege of Charleston progresses regularly....Longstreet attacks Knoxville, and is beaten after a heavy battle.

Dec. 1.—Meade's army recrosses the Rapidan without fighting Lee—greatly to the disappointment of the public....Gen. Hooker retires from Ringgold, and the Army of the Cumberland again concentrates at Chattanooga.

Dec. 2.—Bragg superseded by Hardee in command of the rebel army in Georgia.

Dec. 3.—Union cavalry make a foray toward Canton, Miss.

Dec. 4.—Longstreet abandons the siege of Knoxville, and marches toward Virginia.

ELECTION RETURNS.

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1863. Union. Cony.	Dem. Bradbury.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug's.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Breck.
Androscoggin	3845	2251..	3526	1833	50	65
Aroostook ...	1536	1337..	1142	414	7	167
Cumberland.	8082	7122..	7934	4815	345	345
Franklin	2415	19;3..	2281	1358	3	56
Hancock	3798	2673..	3422	932	189	1062
Kennebec	7176	3617..	6599	2353	200	156
Knox	2876	2654..	2520	1825	68	183
Lincoln.....	2606	2668..	2510	1073	267	210
Oxford	4506	3494..	4544	2523	15	199
Penobscot....	8354	4822..	6097	1555	185	2018
Piscataquis..	1868	1174..	1656	401	14	374
Sagadahoc ..	2596	1153..	2257	630	276	142
Somerset	4189	3049..	4048	1813	174	212
Waldo.....	4285	3037..	3800	1434	84	537
Washington .	3536	3153..	3315	2320	75	348
York	6531	6276..	6460	4389	93	294
Total...	68299	50583..	69611	29693	2046	6368

Maj. for Cony, 17716. Total vote, 118882.—Lincoln ov. Douglas, 32918; ov. all, 24504. Total vote, 118882.

Legislature, 1864.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Unionists	30	120	150
Democrats	1	31	32

Union majority on joint ballot, 118.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1863. Rep. Gilmore.	Dem. Un. Eastman.	President, 1860. Rep. Harriman.	Dem. Un. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Dem. Un's' Brek.	Bell.
Belknap....	1640	2094	131..	1981	1785	48	5
Carroll	1872	2585	38..	2148	1993	42	8
Cheshire	3225	2394	103..	3843	1912	166	21
Coos.....	1094	1599	73..	1349	1330	43	2
Grafton.....	3789	4554	403..	4823	3504	343	42
Hillsboro...	4924	5578	1197..	6898	4857	221	88
Merrimac ..	2908	4686	1364..	4794	3813	276	56
Rockingham	4820	4778	591..	5720	3228	618	116
Strafford ...	2779	2599	150..	3536	1995	258	43
Sullivan....	1934	2006	229..	2437	1763	97	30
Total	29035	32833	4373..	37519	26681	2112	411

No choice for Governor; Eastman ov. Gilmore, 3798; Gilmore and Harriman ov. Eastman, 574. Total vote, 66240. Gilmore was chosen by the Legislature.—Lincoln ov. Douglas, 11638; ov. all, 9115. Tot. vote, 65923.

	Congress, 1863.		Governor, 1862.		
Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	U. Dem.
I.	Eastman.	Marcy.	Berry.	Stark.	Wheel'r.
Belknap.....	1770	2037....	1888	2012	65
Carroll	1905	2580....	2007	2252	36
Rockingham ..	5401	4787....	4934	3842	247
Strafford.....	2903	2295....	2863	2271	65
Total	11979	12069....	11692	10377	413

Marcy's majority, 90.

II.	Rollins.	George.			
Hillsboro.....	6162	5445....	5387	4544	304
Merrimac	4203	4554....	4313	4246	231
Total	10365	9999....	9700	8790	535

Rollins's majority, 366.

III.	Patterson.	Burns.			
Cheshire	3226	2397....	3280	2017	61
Coos.....	1164	1560....	1182	1352	68
Grafton.....	4278	4753....	4330	4263	305
Sullivan.....	2179	1861....	1996	1777	327
Total	10847	10571....	10758	9399	761

Patterson's maj. 276. Tot. Gov. 32150 28566 1709

Legislature, 1863–64.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans	9	189	198
Democrats.....	3	142	145

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1863. Rep. Smith.	Dem. Redfield.	President, 1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Dem. Breck.	Un. Bell.
Addison.....	2333	312..	2326	344	47	17
Bennington...	1714	1015..	1937	710	94	12
Caledonia....	1950	1056..	2139	561	189	20
Chittenden....	2323	773..	2241	545	69	25
Essex	530	194..	646	312	10	1
Franklin.....	1875	854..	1919	538	227	20
Grand Isle...	316	193..	333	89	41	6
Lamoille.....	1390	507..	1280	312	37	3
Orange	2621	1685..	2714	973	212	38
Orleans.....	1826	569..	1749	293	120	6
Rutland.....	2847	1030..	4178	1348	116	23
Washington..	2714	1467..	2941	1269	43	4
Windham	3045	1183..	3732	461	473	17
Windsor.....	4129	1176..	5313	954	291	26
Total.....	29613	11962..	33808	8649	1969	218

Maj. for Smith, 17651. Total vote, 41575.—Lincoln ov. Douglas, 25159; ov. all, 23972. Total vote, 44644.

	Congress, 1863.		Governor, 1862.	
Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	Woodbridge.	White.	Holbrook.	Smalley.
Addison.....	2215	181.....	2495	220
Bennington	1532	1026.....	1415	173
Rutland.....	2180	904.....	2723	428
Washington.....	2638	1375.....	2785	55
Total	8565	3486.....	9418	876

Woodbridge's majority, 5079.

II.	Morrill.	Davenport.		
Caledonia.....	1922	1067.....	1993	6
Orange	2831	1578.....	2900	610
Windham.....	2877	1079.....	2964	663
Windsor	4028	1061.....	2479	763
Total	11358	4785.....	11356	2040

Morrill's majority, 6573.

III.	Baxter.	Harrington.		
Chittenden.....	2083	719.....	2451	135
Essex	446	113.....	701	33
Franklin.....	1623	759.....	2206	501
Grand Isle.....	200	117.....	310	95
Lamoille.....	1352	485.....	1203	74
Orleans.....	1531	480.....	2265	30
Total.....	7234	2673.....	9256	868

Baxter's maj., 4561. Total, Gov'r.. 30082 3784

Legislature, 1863–64.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans and Unionists.	30	224.....	254
Democrats.....	—	14.....	14

Republican majority on joint ballot, 240.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1863. Rep. Dm. Smith.	Gov'nor, '61. Con. Rep. Cos'na.	Pres't, '60. Union. Sc't'g.	Rep. Fus's Smith.	Dem. Sp'gue.	Un's Lin'n	Dem Dgl
Bristol.....	610	447	—..	642	606..	667	483
Kent.....	1272	751	1..	1035	1276..	1246	667
Newport....	1134	1029	39..	1257	1463..	1610	874
Providence.	6376	4369	262..	5945	7251..	7202	4874
Washington	1436	941	—..	1321	1251..	1519	834
Total	10828	7537	302..	10200	11844..	12244	7703

Smith over Cozzens, 3291; over all, 2989. Tot. vote 18667.—Sprague over Smith in 1861, 1644. Total vote 22044.—Lincoln's maj. in 1860, 4537. Tot. vote, 19951

Congress, 1863.		
Dist.	I.—Rep. Jenckes. 6532;	II.—Dixon.... 4201
	Dem. Bradley. 4616;	Browne.. 3189

Maj. for Jenckes, 1916; maj. for Dixon, 1022.

Legislature, 1863.	Senate.	House.	Total
Republicans.....	22	54.....	76

NEW YORK.

SEC. STATE, '63. COMPTROLLER. ATT'Y GEN. CT. OF APPEALS. GOV. 1862. PRES. 1860.

Counties.	Union. Dem. Depew.	Dem. St. John.	Union. Dem. Robinson.	Dem. Church.	Union. Dem. Cochr'n.	Dem. Champ'n.	Union. Dem. Selden.	Dem. Allen.	Union. Dem. Wade'th.	Dem. Seym'r.	Rep. Lincn.	Fusion. Doug. etc.
Albany	3994	10977	9015	10964	9002	10968	8946	11033	8409	10829	9836	11145
Allegany	3348	2459	3348	2459	3333	2564	3331	2427	3796	2493	6443	2537
Broome	4560	2490	4559	2491	4561	2498	4557	2463	4235	2733	4584	2976
Cattaraugus	5047	3029	5045	3031	5036	3035	5049	3014	4824	3240	5956	3409
Cayuga	6961	4033	6952	4026	6963	4031	6946	4028	6441	4072	7922	3954
Chautauqua	7503	3450	7502	3451	7500	3451	7469	3408*	7178	3712	8681	3573
Chemung	2873	2656	2863	2647	2874	2659	2857	2637	2589	2831	2449	2478
Chenango	5111	3758	5112	3757	5109	3756	5097	3747	5054	3796	5665	3686
Clinton	3155	3041	3155	3041	3157	3038	3141	3041	2779	3279	3961	3370
Columbia	4563	4557	4564	4553	4565	4551	4559	4546	4034	4789	5108	4782
Cortland	3721	1887	3719	1889	3721	1887	3724	1851	2433	1877	3993	1 .2
Delaware	4709	3952	4707	3954	4711	3948	4695	3936	4435	3969	5001	3212
Dutchess	6045	5869	6045	5868	6048	5865	5984	5911	5005	5419	6 63	6071
Erie	11421	11481	11408	11480	11409	11484	11342	11455	9642	11783	12430	10885
Essex	2786	1737	2786	1737	2785	1738	2724	1791	2607	1866	3484	1793
Franklin	2721	2018	2721	2044	2720	2047	2722	2037	2325	2250	3106	2402
Fulton	2593	2203	2593	2201	2593	2202	2581	2213	2491	2291	3111	2397
Genesee	3731	2613	3733	2612	3730	2614	3729	2608	3491	2559	4464	2456
Greene	2829	3603	2841	3589	2831	3596	2836	3601	2561	3757	3137	3534
Hamilton	169	595	181	582	169	594	148	414	202	371	With Fulton.	
Herkimer	4742	3758	4745	3754	4740	3757	4763	3669	4576	3413	5302	3362
Jefferson	7695	4920	7690	4926	7694	4912	7661	4931	7633	5176	8796	5531
Kings	14754	19832	14759	15705	14709	15709	14854	15192	12923	19554	15983	20583
Lewis	2748	2302	2747	2303	2748	2303	2723	2324	2554	2476	3257	2274
Livingston	4309	3054	4309	30,0	4308	3063	4297	3078	4368	3097	5178	3251
Madison	5689	3304	5689	3305	5695	3304	5691	3297	5501	3389	6289	3216
Monroe	8723	7483	8700	7501	8715	7489	8733	7459	8233	7461	10898	7291
Montgomery	3414	3264	3414	3264	3431	3253	3424	3244	3178	3366	3328	3253
New York	23613	43283	23641	43262	23463	43120	24058	42898	22356	54312	33290	62293
Niagara	4396	3816	4388	3820	4392	3820	4364	3830	4030	4098	4992	3744
Oneida	10357	9313	10370	9301	10367	9301	10327	9335	10143	9682	12508	9011
Onondaga	10215	7747	10215	7749	10214	7745	10195	7739	9321	7768	11243	7222
Ontario	4819	3426	4823	3422	4812	3426	4825	3398	4667	3533	5764	3634
Orange	5759	5629	5766	5638	5762	5635	5763	5655	5188	5967	5898	6014
Orleans	3408	2244	3374	2271	3408	2242	3396	2244	3237	2078	3859	2246
Oswego	7694	5420	7693	5423	7694	5424	7634	5481	7159	5159	9076	5414
Otsego	5492	5638	5496	5636	5496	5634	5474	5650	5576	5612	6543	5061
Putnam	1089	1493	1073	1498	1082	1501	1050	1535	1064	1531	1243	1325
Queens	2776	3647	2775	3642	27,0	3642	2680	3546	3027	4333	3749	4392
Rensselaer	7931	7503	7930	7499	7926	7507	7650	7727	6935	7906	8464	8421
Richmond	1296	2128	1244	2131	1244	2128	1223	2124	1139	2397	1408	25.0
Rockland	1093	1912	1091	1914	1089	1915	1075	1922	1173	2206	1410	2369
St. Lawrence	9621	3424	9622	3423	9618	3424	9601	3412	9698	3623	11324	4007
Saratoga	5400	4299	5396	4234	5405	4231	5377	4236	5139	4584	5900	4552
Schenectady	2071	2057	20,5	2056	2072	2057	2059	2076	1977	2053	2154	1994
Schoharie	2832	4486	2832	4486	2833	4486	2830	4493	2457	4686	3279	4213
Schuyler	2361	1688	2357	1689	2361	1689	2355	1668	2294	1709	2561	1708
Seneca	2443	2887	2447	2887	2446	2885	2438	2899	2330	2903	3025	2990
Steuben	7101	5048	7100	5049	7101	5045	7080	5043	7020	5353	8880	5023
Suffolk	3331	3283	3333	3281	3326	3284	3280	3274	3328	3379	3786	3519
Sullivan	2741	3255	2743	3247	2750	3247	2729	3247	2461	3283	2944	3170
Tioga	3698	2702	3696	2,02	3696	2703	36,9	2682	3280	2713	3769	2743
Tompkins	4277	2708	4270	2713	4277	2705	4253	2716	4005	2827	4345	3035
Ulster	5697	6347	5699	6347	5693	6349	5700	6337	5609	6530	6775	6252
Warren	2274	2061	2271	2065	2271	2064	2265	2069	2194	1910	2719	1970
Washington	5178	3113	5177	3110	5174	3114	5140	3115	5031	3243	6173	3482
Wayne	5537	3025	5517	3034	5520	3027	5526	3021	52-8	4060	6666	3958
Westchester	6043	6612	6090	6729	6961	6725	6967	6713	5555	7966	6771	8081
Wyoming	3877	2159	3878	2189	3875	2189	3863	2197	3677	2397	4496	2390
Yates	2713	1522	2714	1521	2714	1521	2709	1523	2681	1430	3014	1466
Total	314347	284942	314236	284849	313865	284762	313327	284066	295807	306649	362648	312510

* Including 554 votes given for Lewis F. Allen, and rejected by State canvassers.

Majority for Depew, 29405; ditto for Robinson, 29387; ditto for Cochrane, 29103; ditto for Selden, 29941. Total vote, 599289.—In 1861, Dem. maj. 10782. Total vote, 602546.—In 1860, maj. for Lincoln, 50136. Total vote, 675154.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS IN 1862.

	Unionists.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Treasurer	Geo. W. Schuyler..... 314303;	William B. Lewis 284818	— 29485
Engineer and Surveyor	William B. Taylor 314362;	Van R. Richmond..... 284758	— 29604
Canal Commissioner	Benj. F. Bruce 313840;	Wm. W. Wright..... 284984	— 28856
Prison Inspector	James K. Bates..... 314093;	David B. McNeil. 284990	— 29103

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

District 1.—Josiah Sutherland, *Dem.-Union*, 66340; (No opp.). II.—Granville T. Jenks, *Union*, 41209; Joseph F. Barnard, *Dem.*, 44533. III.—George Gould, *Union*, 34794; Charles R. Ingalls, *Dem.*, 41290. IV.—Enoch H. Rosekrans, *Union*, 29059; Augustus C. Hand, *Dem.*, 27139. V.—Henry A. Foster, *Union*, 43311; Albertus D. Perry, *Dem.*, 33398. VI.—Ransom Balcom, *Union*, 42725; Benjamin G. Ferris, *Dem.*, 30628. VII.—E. Darwin Smith, *Union*, 43412; James L. Angle *Dem.*, 31392. *Vacancy.*—Jas. C. Smith, *Union*, 42210; Nelson P. Stevens, *Dem.*, 31804. VIII.—Richard P. Marvin, *Union*, 44736—(re-elected without opposition.) *Vacancy.*—Charles Daniels, *Union*, 44214; John B. Skinner, *Dem.*, 28901.

NEW YORK—(Continued).

VOTE FOR SENATORS.

Districts.	Union. Nicoll.	Dem. Christie
I.		
Queens	2783	3539
Richmond	1278	2681
Suffolk	3315	3208
Total	7376	8968

Majority for Christie, 1612.

	Strong.	Johnson
II.		
Brooklyn (part)	7877	6809

Majority for Strong, 1066.

	Moore.	Murphy
III.		
Brooklyn & Kings	6656	8854

Majority for Murphy, 2198.

	Gibson.	Woodr'ff
IV.		
N. Y. Ward 1	186	1118
" 2	131	181
" 3	179	275
" 4	185	1412
" 5	572	1172
" 6	[illegible]	2117
" 7	[illegible]	2157
" 8	[illegible]	1855
" 14	[illegible]	2368
Total	2962	12545

Majority for Woodruff, 9153.

	Degra.	Cossens
V.		
N. Y. Ward 10	1059	1143
" 11	1352	3033
" 13	849	1546
" 17	2553	3419
Total	5812	9141

Majority for Cossens, 3329.

	Laimbeer.	King
VI.		
N. Y. Ward 9	2241	229
" 15	1556	962
" 16	2030	2014
" 18	2017	2470
Total	7844	7737

Majority for Laimbeer, 107.

	Rankin.	Fields
VII.		
N.Y. Ward 12	862	2080
" 19	1269	2279
" 20	1927	3268
" 21	2026	2060
" 22	1538	2454
Total	7622	12180

Majority for Fields, 4558.

	Clapp.	Smith
VIII.		
Putnam	1105	1471
Rockland	1065	1919
Westchester	5905	6706
Total	8175	10096

Majority for Smith, 1920.

	Low.	Niven
IX.		
Orange	5827	5492
Sullivan	2776	3129
Total	8603	8621

Majority for Niven, 18.

	Sherrill.	Beach
X.		
Greene	2807	3602
Ulster	5689	6357
Total	8496	9959

Majority for Beach, 1463.

	Dutcher.	Aiken
XI.		
Columbia	4578	4636
Dutchess	6040	5862
Total	10618	10490

Majority for Dutcher, 128.

Districts.	Union. Hastings.	Dem. Cook
XII.		
Rensselaer	7892	7814
Washington	5174	3115
Total	13066	10629

Majority for Hastings, 2437.

	Ten Eyck.	Shaffer
XIII.		
Albany	9035	10841

Majority for Shaffer, 1806.

	Johnson.	Allaben
XIV.		
Delaware	4685	3925
Schenectady	2068	2050
Schoharie	2852	4485
Total	9605	10470

Majority for Allaben, 865.

	Cook.	Odell
XV.		
Fulton and Hamilton	2768	2592
Montgomery	3415	3259
Saratoga	5346	4276
Total	11529	10127

Majority for Cook, 1402.

	Havens.	Davis
XVI.		
Clinton	3153	3058
Essex	2272	1741
Warren	2211	2117
Total	8136	6896

Majority for Havens, 1240.

	Hobbs.	Averell
XVII.		
Franklin	2734	2043
St. Lawrence	9615	3431
Total	12339	5474

Majority for Hobbs, 6865.

	Bell.	Thierry
XVIII.		
Jefferson	7684	4996
Lewis	2746	2305
Total	10430	7301

Majority for Bell, 3229.

	Bailey.	Williams
XIX.		
Oneida	10316	9353

Majority for Bailey, 963.

	Andrews.	Clarke
XX.		
Herkimer	4742	3748
Otsego	5897	5626
Total	10639	9374

Majority for Andrews, 1265.

	Ames.	Angell.
XXI.		
Oswego	7674	5436

Majority for Ames, 2238.

	White.	Wells
XXII.		
Onondaga	10192	7766

Majority for White, 2426.

	Julland.	Miner
XXIII.		
Chenango	5127	5737
Cortland	3719	*
Madison	5565	3312
Total	14411	7049

Majority for Julland, 5474.

* Harris Miner received 1888 votes—rejected by State canvasser.

	Cornell.	Pearsall
XXIV.		
Broome	4569	2469
Tioga	3696	2703
Tompkins	4323	2653
Total	12583	7844

Majority for Cornell, 4739.

	Williams.	Wood
XXV.		
Cayuga	6952	4053
Wayne	5507	3915
Total	12459	7948

Majority for Williams, 4511.

	Union. Folger.	Dem. Bloom
Districts.		
XXVI.		
Ontario	4855	3379
Seneca	2456	2675
Yates	2712	1518
Total	10023	7772

Majority for Folger, 2251.

	Hayt.	McDonald
XXVII.		
Chemung	3870	2826
Schuyler	2361	1658
Steuben	7111	5026
Total	12342	9340

Majority for Hayt, 3002.

	Munger.	Gould
XXVIII.		
Monroe	8685	7482

Majority for Munger, 1203.

	Cole.	Lampson
XXIX.		
Genesee	5726	2517
Niagara	4394	3818
Orleans	3423	2226
Total	11543	8561

Majority for Cole, 2982.

	Angel.	Church
XXX.		
Allegany	5066	2668
Livingston	4290	3079
Wyoming	3868	2192
Total	13224	7939

Majority for Angel, 5285.

	Prosser.	Humphrey
XXXI.		
Erie	11387	11498

Majority for Humphrey, 108.

	Allen.	Devereux
XXXII.		
Cattaraugus	5038	3014
Chautauqua	7511	3421
Total	12549	6435

Majority for Allen, 6114.

LEGISLATURE, 1864.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Total.
Unionists	21	82	103
Democrats	11	46	57

Union maj. on joint ballot, 46.

NEW YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR, DEC. 1863.

Wards.	Union. Blunt.	Dem. Gunther.	Dem. Boole.
I.	184	293	968
II.	99	98	122
III.	141	188	198
IV.	252	694	968
V.	482	601	710
VI.	200	726	1509
VII.	606	1649	1140
VIII.	710	1291	906
IX.	1903	1583	1054
X.	711	1335	805
XI.	754	2612	1896
XII.	768	930	1132
XIII.	567	1803	638
XIV.	363	1308	1767
XV.	1238	568	602
XVI.	1642	1093	1106
XVII.	1537	3321	1661
XVIII.	1754	2251	733
XIX.	906	1793	1351
XX.	1563	2010	1609
XXI.	1696	1401	1093
XXII.	1218	1393	956
Total	19363	29121	22597

C. Godfrey Gunther over Orison Blunt, 9758; over Francis L. A. Boole, 6884.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1863. PRESIDENT, 1860.

Counties.	Rep. Andrew.	Un. Paine.	Dem.	Sct'g.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Dem. Breck.
Barnstable	1683	448	0	..	2371	133	283	366
Berkshire	3583	2557	7	..	5202	2865	238	199
Bristol	4518	1033	4	..	7980	1713	540	321
Dukes	254	104	0	..	338	116	58	64
Essex	9748	3654	5	..	14832	3778	3187	859
Franklin	2405	934	14	..	3994	917	135	331
Hampden	3596	1967	3	..	5184	1993	296	592
Hampshire	2563	589	10	..	4597	608	182	220
Middlesex	13061	5277	9	..	17806	7069	4850	921
Nantucket	412	41	0	..	420	31	76	9
Norfolk	6056	2729	7	..	8860	3589	2987	438
Plymouth	4405	1707	1	..	6703	1426	1869	293
Suffolk	7110	4132	14	..	10974	4891	5640	954
Worcester	11089	4035	7	..	17272	5243	1890	382
Total	70483	29207	77	..	106633	34572	22331	6939

Andrew over Paine, 41276; over all, 41199; total vote, 99767.—Lincoln over Douglas, 72161; over all, 45891. Total vote, 169175.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Union.	Dem.	Plural'y
Lieut.-Gov.	Hayden..71254	Plunkett..28990	42264
Sec. of State	Warner..71468	Prince... 28638	42830
Treasurer	Oliver...71159	Clark..... 28840	42319
Auditor	Read.....71131	Bates..... 28792	42339
Att'y-Gen.	Foster...71016	Sweetser.. 28811	42205
Councillors 1.	Boynton. 7313	Homer.... 3996	3317
2.	Poor .. 9666	Nutting... 3400	6266
3.	Shute.... 11189	Richardson 4504	6685
4.	Williams. 9131	Hardwick. 3071	6060
5.	Crane.... 8969	Knox..... 4777	4192
6.	Wheeler. 9150	All others. 2306	7044
7.	Bird..... 8034	Clark..... 2735	5299
8.	Osborne. 7079	Swift..... 2114	4965

LEGISLATURE, 1864.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Repub.-Unionists	40	228	268
Democrats	0	12	12

Union majority on joint ballot, 256.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1863. PRESIDENT, 1860.

Counties.	Rep. Buckm.	Cop. Seymr.	Sct'g.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Doug.	Un. Dem. Bell.	Dem. Breck.
Fairfield	6430	6595	3	7925	1372	2055	2030
Hartford	8168	8108	13	8519	3145	302	3291
Litchfield	4767	4213	1	5118	1739	..	1672
Middlesex	2942	2845	10	2883	1175	110	1330
N. Haven	7598	8452	2	8067	2910	575	4360
N. London	5410	4302	6	5470	2586	211	1187
Tolland	2321	1935	..	2494	1139	18	478
Windham	3496	1950	1	3616	1456	20	303
Total	41032	38396	36	43792	15522	3291	14641

Buckingham over Seymour, 2637; over all, 2601. Total vote, 79463.—Lincoln over all, 10292. Total vote, 77292.

CONGRESS, 1863.

Dist. I. Counties.	Rep. Deming.	Cop. Hyde.	*Dist.* III. Counties.	Rep. Brandagee.	Cop. Conv'se
Hartford	8197	8182	New London	5337	4396
Tolland	2296	1976	Windham	3541	1986
Total	10493	10158	Total	8878	6381
Deming's majority, 335.			Brandagee's maj. 2497.		
Dist. II. Counties.	Warner.	English	*Dist.* IV. Counties.	Hubbard.	Wood'ff
Middlesex	2867	2284	Fairfield	6445	6653
New Haven	7553	8666	Litchfield	4803	4239
Total	10420	11450	Total	11248	10892
English's maj'ity, 1030.			Hubbard's maj'ity, 356.		

LEGISLATURE, 1863.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans	13	142	155
Copperheads	8	95	103

Republican majority on joint ballot, 52.

[The real vote for Ball in 1860 was only 1486. The rest of his vote was on a fusion ticket.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR, 1863. AUD.GEN.'62. PRES., '60.

Counties.	Union. Curtin.	Dem. Woodw'd.	Union. Coch'n.	Dem. Slenk'r.	Rep. Dem. & Linc'n.	Un'n.
Adams	2689	2917	2855	2966	2724	2718
Allegheny	17708	10053	12323	7895	16725	7815
Armstrong	3146	2977	2250	2476	3355	2163
Beaver	3037	2056	2268	1734	2824	1683
Bedford	2430	2704	1679	2320	2505	2324
Berks	6005	12627	4550	10464	6709	9396
Blair	3283	2386	2485	1894	3050	1911
Bradford	6722	2954	5824	1761	7091	2219
Bucks	6266	6836	5855	6562	6443	5756
Butler	3328	3064	2770	2615	3640	2367
Cambria	2164	3000	1535	2734	2227	1877
Cameron	318	216	196	136	New	Co.
Carbon	1542	2119	997	1697	1758	1090
Centre	2714	3058	1856	2687	3021	2465
Chester	7988	5498	7224	4870	7771	5473
Clarion	1618	2598	1396	2355	1829	2090
Clearfield	1531	2483	1317	2167	1702	1859
Clinton	1607	1911	1151	1644	1736	1316
Columbia	1801	3342	1382	2952	1873	2466
Crawford	6141	4236	5006	3589	5779	3045
Cumberl'nd	5434	4075	3671	3515	3693	3356
Dauphin	5065	3875	4150	3276	4531	2756
Delaware	3462	1,89	2772	1461	3181	1940
Elk	336	722	275	586	407	523
Erie	6259	3200	4255	2713	6160	2538
Fayette	3091	3791	2709	3639	3454	3479
Forest	91	68	82	59	107	47
Franklin	3876	3710	3157	3140	4151	3213
Fulton	761	1022	726	1049	788	961
Greene	1481	2960	949	2869	1614	2708
Huntingdon	3260	2167	2466	1823	3089	1699
Indiana	3961	1955	3396	1596	3910	1569
Jefferson	1754	1698	1412	1483	1704	1145
Juniata	1456	1737	1094	1548	1494	1211
Lancaster	13341	7650	11471	6532	13332	6304
Lawrence	3063	1251	2851	1053	2937	835
Lebanon	3658	2653	3045	2213	3868	2050
Lehigh	3696	5526	2406	4750	4170	4291
Luzerne	7022	9808	5768	8389	7300	6803
Lycoming	3414	3865	2608	3521	3494	2680
McKean	727	622	784	628	1077	593
Mercer	3907	3408	3421	3049	3855	2597
Mifflin	1709	1626	1468	1370	1701	1308
Monroe	684	2712	456	2118	844	1553
Montgomery	6238	7489	5118	6765	5826	6789
Montour	1112	1447	765	1239	1043	1101
Northamp'n	3465	6538	1969	4460	3839	4883
Northumb'd	2649	3356	2085	3068	2422	2475
Perry	2328	2296	1917	1959	2371	1789
Philadelp'a	44274	37193	36124	33323	39223	38024
Pike	270	1184	135	767	381	832
Potter	1470	619	1103	526	1545	521
Schuylkill	6506	8547	5451	7075	7568	8529
Snyder	1758	1331	1592	1253	1678	978
Somerset	3064	1738	2475	1415	3218	1186
Sullivan	359	713	279	608	429	498
Susquehan'a	4134	2932	3945	2749	4470	2556
Tioga	4504	1617	2792	806	4754	1297
Union	2024	1250	1580	1155	1834	846
Venango	3295	2979	2565	2497	2680	1944
Warren	2274	1396	1868	1213	2284	1091
Washington	4627	4371	3734	4163	4724	4074
Wayne	2211	3152	1819	2760	2857	2620
Westmor'l'nd	4494	5581	3693	5040	4887	4825
Wyoming	1379	1418	1154	1345	1266	1345
York	5512	8069	4310	7396	5128	6633
Total	269496	254171	215616	219140	269030	208412

Curtin's maj., 15325. Total vote in 1863, 532667.—Slenker's maj. in 1862, 3524. Total vote, 434756.—Lincoln over all, 59618. Total vote 1860, 476442.

SUPREME JUDGE, 1863.—Daniel Agnew, *Union*, 267257; Walter H. Lowrie, *Dem.*, 254855—majority for Agnew, 12402.

LEGISLATURE, 1863-64.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Unionists	17	83	99
Democrats	16	48	64

Union majority on joint ballot, 5.

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	Governor, 1863. Union. Bramlette.	Dem. Wic'liffe.	President, 1860. Rep. Va'n. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.
Adair	986	18..	1	403	348	355
Allen	913	5..	—	507	229	404
Anderson	429	82..	—	296	670	132
Ballard	174	53..	1	481	452	271
Barren	879	366..	14	1086	289	492
Bath	557	70..	—	694	878	143
Boone	449	807..	1	881	739	228
Bourbon	595	118..	3	966	755	29
Boyd	500	58..	18	488	191	115
Boyle	579	125..	3	697	331	52
Bracken	931	262..	4	881	644	246
Breathitt	95	47..	—	113	459	1
Breckinridge	912	158..	3	956	281	382
Bullitt	459	172..	2	451	96	444
Butler	852	144..	5	500	119	321
Caldwell	501	—..	3	446	618	48
Calloway	297	—..	—	274	904	118
Campbell	1471	686..	314	854	520	960
Carroll	193	344..	—	436	572	70
Carter	563	44..	1	301	616	146
Casey	983	16..	8	541	176	202
Christian	952	134..	1	954	411	467
Clark	615	306..	1	959	391	60
Clay	511	11..	4	341	353	108
Clinton	(No return.)		3	261	192	255
Crittenden	787	—..	1	553	630	67
Cumberland	447	31..	7	584	82	192
Daviess	733	132..	7	1074	654	530
Edmonson	519	108..	15	185	179	137
Estill	596	38..	56	433	512	19
Fayette	896	567..	5	1411	1051	99
Fleming	877	119..	2	907	827	100
Floyd	60	51..	—	64	609	—
Franklin	674	175..	—	790	907	37
Fulton	40	143..	—	300	307	107
Gallatin	236	195..	—	383	420	34
Garrard	763	46..	21	730	195	145
Grant	572	206..	—	677	709	112
Graves	720	—..	—	660	1225	140
Grayson	911	305..	8	497	387	219
Green	805	36..	2	420	367	188
Greenup	614	150..	4	795	350	89
Hancock	322	22..	3	397	427	65
Hardin	1047	720..	6	1029	144	912
Harlan	271	45..	2	329	264	4
Harrison	768	397..	—	960	1272	98
Hart	1051	249..	1	535	153	751
Henderson	266	138..	5	846	498	211
Henry	826	384..	2	672	773	390
Hickman	61	95..	1	284	618	66
Hopkins	564	29..	2	731	666	171
Jackson	313	—..	101	140	156	13
Jefferson	4629	2052..	106	4896	1122	3441
Jessamine	492	58..	3	603	559	37
Johnson	446	—..	—	22	618	26
Kenton	1906	383..	267	1327	650	1312
Knox	670	4..	11	579	211	76
Larue	840	175..	3	401	82	450
Laurel	509	26..	10	385	370	8
Lawrence	594	92..	—	433	515	10
Letcher	(No return.)		—	91	281	1
Lewis	790	11..	31	506	501	73
Lincoln	695	107..	4	743	380	72
Livingston	189	225..	—	460	350	96
Logan	882	411..	3	1490	169	342
Lyon	133	—..	—	304	431	11
Madison	959	226..	85	1033	914	56
Magoffin	230	94..	—	173	311	4
Marion	1053	192..	—	475	281	904
Marshall	224	263..	—	176	797	107
Mason	946	113..	26	1305	799	247
McCracken	213	—..	8	710	244	280
McLean	530	56..	—	242	132	162
Meade	313	227..	1	664	152	306
Mercer	955	142..	2	608	992	224
Metcalfe	889	8..	3	527	34	237
Montgomery	432	115..	—	540	489	49
Monroe	882	24..	3	494	324	142
Morgan	45	267..	—	189	776	—
Muhlenburg	107	69..	4	741	51	55
Nelson	443	225..	—	609	335	64
Nicholas	716	3..	1	690	988	2
Ohio	1211	448..	3	677	202	58
Oldham	854	372..	2	372	299	26
Owen	509	133..	—	539	1760	4
Owsley	537	—..	1	330	370	
Pendleton	845	116..	2	758	807	23
Perry	103	—..	1	123	293	
Pike	(No return.)		1	73	726	
Powell	169	82..	—	161	184	
Pulaski	1510	80..	55	877	1098	5
Rockcastle	598	8..	64	374	257	
Rowan	114	7..	—	121	189	2
Russell	497	38..	1	427	299	4
Scott	493	467..	—	734	1176	4
Shelby	810	527..	—	1176	594	22
Simpson	390	124..	—	404	319	19
Spencer	199	414..	—	334	94	30
Taylor	752	51..	1	312	151	45
Todd	577	6..	4	642	274	14
Trigg	475	1..	1	623	646	17
Trimble	114	134..	1	258	581	8
Union	271	17..	—	651	464	45
Warren	1259	313..	3	1126	182	61
Washington	1089	127..	1	318	290	61
Wayne	331	89..	5	603	695	
Webster	414	53..	—	205	575	17
Whitley	706	—..	7	519	318	1
Woodford	251	168..	—	633	547	1
Wolfe	50	56..	—	109	352	
Total	68306	17389..	1364	66058	53143	2565

Bramlette over Wickliffe, 50917. Total vote, 85695—Bell over Breckinridge, 12915; over Douglas 40397. Total vote in 1860, 146216.—The vote on the remainder of the State ticket, in 1863, was—

	Union.	Dem.	
Lt.-Governor	Jacob..... 65801	Reed.....	1482
Auditor	Samuels... 65111	Green.....	1346
Treasurer	Garrard... 65730	Kalfus.....	1264
Attor. Gen'l	Harlan.... 65742	Turner....	1283
Reg. Land Of.	Dawson... 63768	Frazier....	1323
Sup. Public In.	Stevenson. 64962	McKee.....	1258

Congress, 1863.

Districts.	Union. Anderson.	Dem. Trimble	Districts.	Union. Grider.	Dem. Winfre
I.			III.		
Ballard	163	41	Allen	935	
Caldwell	494	—	Barren	875	3
Calloway	291	—	Clinton	—	
Crittenden	787	—	Cumberland	382	1
Fulton	37	134	Hart	1054	1
Graves	682	—	Logan	888	3
Hickman	36	98	Metcalf	882	
Livingston	165	177	Monroe	874	
Lyon	133	—	Russell	462	
Marshall	225	250	Simpson	405	
McCracken	216	—	Todd	580	
Trigg	475	1	Warren	1317	1
Union	273	10			
Webster	841	—	Total	8654	12
Total	4323	711	Grider's maj, 7361.		
Anderson's maj., 3612.			IV.	Harding.	Hen
II.	Yeaman.	M'Henry	Adair	1006	
Breckinridge	888	243	Anderson	431	
Butler	758	275	Bullitt	455	1
Christian	934	117	Casey	996	
Daviess	758	460	Green	824	
Edmonson	434	202	Hardin	1059	6
Grayson	832	462	Larue	885	1
Hancock	324	41	Marion	1105	1
Henderson	257	219	Meade	317	1
Hopkins	506	90	Nelson	441	5
McLean	530	62	Shelby	816	5
Muhlenburg	1078	102	Spencer	216	
Ohio	982	814	Taylor	794	
Total	8311	3087	Washington	1090	1
Yeaman's maj., 5224.			Total	10435	2
			Harding's maj., 7927.		

KENTUCKY—Congress (*Continued.*)

Districts. V.	*Union.* Mallory.	*Dem.* Wolfe
Henry	867	347
Jefferson	4634	1768
Oldham	449	242
Owen	317	150
Total	6267	2477
Mallory's maj., 3780.		
Un'n. Dem. Dem		
VI. Smith.	L'bra.	Mus'e
Boone	830	760 124
Bracken	782	8 494
Campbell	1469	372 304
Carroll	171	26 236
Gallatin	218	175 50
Grant	537	94 149
Harrison	660	17 553
Kenton	1867	280 126
Pendleton	812	5 166
Trimble	50	224 69
Total	6936	1970 2093
Smith over Leathers, 4966; over Menniss, 4853.		
Un'n. Un'n. Dem.		
VII. Clay.	Boyle	Bell
Bourbon	821	
Boyle	38	
Clark	609	
Fayette	833	54 484
Franklin	896	97 176
Jessamine	326	88 116
Lincoln	42	720 82
Mercer	321	720 92
Nicholas	715	— 2
Scott	499	17 495
Woodford	111	241 173
Total	4711	2487 2143
Clay ov. Boyle, 2224; ov. Buckner, 2568; ov. b'th, 81.		

Districts. VIII.	*Union.* Randall.	*Dem.* Bradley
Breathitt	66	—
Clay	653	1
Estill	575	23
Garrard	766	12
Harlan	—	—
Jackson	309	—
Knox	661	—
Laurel	549	2
Letcher	—	—
Madison	966	18
Owsley	539	—
Perry	—	—
Pulaski	1392	63
Rockcastle	589	3
Wayne	329	65
Whitley	686	10
Wolfe	64	—
Total	7396	196
Randall's maj., 7702.		
IX. Wadsworth.	Brown	
Bath	581	1
Boyd	516	78
Carter	598	15
Fleming	860	23
Floyd	76	57
Greenup	701	25
Johnson	—	—
Lawrence	695	152
Lewis	609	51
Magoffin	211	102
Mason	951	28
Montgomery	464	3
Morgan	37	31
Pike	—	—
Powell	197	—
Rowan	123	—
Total	6638	567
Wadsworth's maj., 6071.		

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate of 38 members is entirely Union: the House of 100, may have five or six Democrats of secession proclivities in the lot.

MICHIGAN.

REGENT, 1863. GOV'NOR, '62. PRES'NT, '60.

Counties.	*Rep.* Willard.	*Dem.* Pitcher.	*Rep.* Blair.	*Dem.* Stout.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Douglas.
Allegan	1470	1535..	1467	1386..	1896	1644
Alpena	52	48..	74	14..	82	26
Antrim	43	23..	New County.			
Barry	1466	1084	1649	1029..	1991	1088
Bay	272	406..	256	390..	311	324
Berrien	2238	2202..	1864	2076..	2630	2537
Branch	2459	1404..	2414	1424..	3074	1558
Calhoun	3071	2070..	3196	2283..	4078	3449
Cass	1562	1424..	1424	1468..	2063	1624
Cheboygan	14	61..	8	38..	29	74
Chippewa	—	—..	33	101..	64	89
Clinton	1250	1275..	1251	1214..	1569	1273
Eaton	1633	1170..	1668	1270..	2135	1328
Emmett	60	81..	94	131..	90	168
Genesee	2385	1668..	2401	1796..	2832	1920
Gr'd Traverse	196	69..	518	103..	407	198
Gratiot	413	332..	324	320..	496	314
Hillsdale	3154	1696..	3213	1600..	3749	1719
Houghton	201	512..	125	366..	—	—
Huron	323	200..	262	249..	299	209
Ingham	1727	1720..	1646	1780..	2181	1838
Ionia	1835	1120..	1958	1088..	2231	1294
Iosco	15	27..	9	28..	20	41
Isabella	140	76..	196	71..	122	131
Jackson	3624	2668..	3613	2638..	3396	2396
Kalamazoo	2697	1983..	2762	2014..	3230	2031
Kent	2951	2649..	3090	2625..	3647	2240
Keweenaw	217	310..	83	83..	New Co.	
Lapeer	1291	1111..	1325	1119..	1763	1232
Leelanau	304	99..	New County.			
Lenawee	4100	3489..	4069	3466..	5080	3510
Livingston	1604	1908..	1633	1895..	2075	2003
Mackinaw	22	126..	23	82..	41	89

	Willard.	Pitcher.	Blair.	Stout.	Lincoln.	Doug.
Macomb	1814	2048..	1903	1906..	2534	2165
Manistee	—	19..	54	60..	128	59
Manitou	—	—..	—	—..	56	67
Marquette	74	126..	108	68..	No return.	
Mason	25	10..	103	20..	69	49
Mecosta	105	93..	103	31..	109	5
Midland	61	48..	135	49..	157	43
Monroe	1637	2104..	1405	2119..	2282	2155
Montcalm	474	370..	451	346..	565	351
Muskegon	274	215..	479	190..	502	241
Newaygo	201	156..	276	166..	364	207
Oakland	3305	3586..	3268	3594..	4411	3768
Oceana	183	130..	232	158..	192	158
Ontonagon	251	315..	101	157..	331	209
Ottawa	1035	1286..	993	1213..	1414	1217
Saginaw	1128	1405..	1106	1355..	1479	1306
Sanilac	639	281..	514	250..	899	396
Shiawassee	1203	1078..	1229	1181..	1605	1221
St. Clair	1702	1756..	1660	1969..	2559	1955
St. Joseph	2352	1814..	2306	1794..	2859	1960
Tuscola	659	289..	715	316..	747	360
Van Buren	1854	1244..	1869	1331..	2175	1274
Washtenaw	3397	3416..	3143	3527..	4266	3650
Wayne	4229	5713..	4510	6137..	7335	6701
Total	63993	61913..	65716	63102..	88490	65067

Willard over Pitcher, 7079. Total vote, 130906.—Blair over Stout, 2614. Total vote, 130818.—Lincoln over Douglas, 23423. Total vote (including 805 for Breckinridge and 405 for Bell), 154747.

OHIO.

GOVERNOR, 1863.

Counties.	*Union.* Brough.	*Dem.* Vallandig'm.	*Union.* Brough.	*Dem.* Va'n.	*Union.* Brough.	*Dem.* Va'n.
Adams	1768	1749..	564	49..	2332	1798
Allen	1745	1966..	225	59..	1970	2017
Ashland	2027	2306..	194	34..	2221	2220
Ashtabula	5708	882..	529	4..	6237	886
Athens	2788	1008..	609	16..	3397	1024
Auglaize	1160	2166..	245	49..	1405	2215
Belmont	3299	3232..	680	25..	3979	3257
Brown	2566	2674..	297	70..	2866	2674
Butler	2926	4013..	536	50..	3633	4063
Carroll	1732	1194..	280	6..	2012	1200
Champaign	2656	1582..	404	8..	3060	1590
Clark	5236	1540..	610	10..	5846	1550
Clermont	3091	2979..	594	68..	3685	3047
Clinton	2282	1154..	457	23..	3169	1178
Columbiana	4141	3266..	547	26..	4688	3292
Coshocton	2140	2448..	338	22..	2478	2470
Crawford	1849	2924..	209	24..	2167	2948
Cuyahoga	9630	4105..	1133	8..	10963	4113
Darke	2411	2758..	438	15..	2849	2773
Defiance	1038	1443..	269	32..	1307	1475
Delaware	2749	1831..	424	36..	3173	1856
Erie	3046	1395..	366	8..	3412	1403
Fairfield	2327	3448..	463	39..	2790	3478
Fayette	1741	1089..	268	3..	2009	1092
Franklin	4508	5226..	455	44..	4963	5270
Fulton	1778	824..	338	8..	2116	832
Gallia	2325	863..	536	12..	2861	875
Geauga	2961	850..	275	1..	3236	851
Greene	3870	1464..	502	5..	3872	1469
Guernsey	2578	1918..	351	34..	2929	1952
Hamilton	20671	13955..	4027	128..	24698	14083
Hancock	2020	2195..	276	52..	2296	2277
Hardin	1670	1336..	323	36..	1993	1372
Harrison	2257	1413..	330	21..	2587	1434
Henry	878	1001..	249	30..	1127	1031
Highland	2857	2405..	396	49..	3223	2454
Hocking	1334	1656..	267	24..	1601	1680
Holmes	1140	2545..	211	32..	1351	2573
Huron	3998	1769..	457	16..	4455	1775
Jackson	1944	1281..	224	15..	2168	1296
Jefferson	3275	1439..	500	8..	3775	1447
Knox	2765	2535..	395	17..	3160	2553
Lake	2664	368..	244	0..	2908	368
Lawrence	2286	854..	537	7..	3096	861
Licking	5336	3794..	587	40..	5843	3834
Logan	2477	1457..	348	12..	2822	1469
Lorain	4370	1365..	517	14..	4887	1379

OHIO—*(Continued).*

	Brough.	Vallndg'm.	Brough.	Va'm.	Brough.	Va'm.
Lucas	3535	1712	724	24	4309	1736
Madison	1533	1006	263	12	1796	1018
Mahoning	2837	2161	369	1	3206	2162
Marion	1471	1610	248	45	1719	1655
Medina	2833	1498	323	14	3156	1512
Meigs	3034	1231	728	11	3762	1242
Mercer	758	1859	195	84	953	1893
Miami	3570	2108	658	13	4228	2121
Monroe	1375	2919	492	81	1867	3000
Montgo'ery	5086	5020	933	25	6019	5045
Morgan	2387	1688	435	10	2822	1698
Morrow	2270	1661	356	15	2626	1676
Muskingum	4244	3526	648	38	4892	3564
Noble	2058	1686	352	10	2440	1696
Ottowa	786	798	119	2	905	800
Paulding	712	264	152	0	864	264
Perry	1655	18.8	3.5	37	2030	1915
Pickaway	2138	2219	399	81	2537	2300
Pike	954	1356	336	14	1290	1370
Portage	3335	1784	342	3	3677	1787
Preble	2452	1503	407	8	2959	1601
Putnam	989	1334	228	63	1217	1397
Richland	2830	3151	672	38	3402	3189
Ross	3175	2902	661	47	3836	2949
Sandusky	2143	2193	428	20	2571	2213
Scioto	2254	1727	724	67	2978	1794
Seneca	2906	3229	321	20	3227	3249
Shelby	1514	1850	311	54	1825	1904
Stark	4559	3972	605	32	5164	4004
Summit	3786	1510	423	11	4209	1521
Trumbull	4726	1681	605	7	5331	1688
Tuscarawas	2913	2885	436	34	3349	2919
Union	2041	1165	339	24	2380	1189
Vanwert	1057	1062	199	9	1256	1071
Vinton	1103	1336	264	7	1367	1343
Warren	3647	1305	632	5	4279	1310
Washington	3650	2785	838	54	4488	2819
Wayne	3008	5116	447	47	3455	5163
Williams	1955	1318	363	2	2318	1320
Wood	2220	1175	549	7	2829	1182
Wyandot	1666	1679	2	0	1668	1679
Total	247194	185274	41467	2288	288661	187562

Brough's maj. on Home vote, 61920; do. Soldiers', 39179; do. on both, 101099. Total State vote, 476223.

In 1862, the Democrats carried the State by 5577; the vote on Sec. of State being: Kennon, *Un.*, 178755; Armstrong, *Dem.*, 184332. Tot. vote, 363087.—In 1861, the vote for Governor was: Todd, *Un.*, 206997; Jewett, *Dem.*, 151794. Tot. vote, 358791.—In 1860, the vote was: Lincoln, 231610; Douglas, 187232; Bell, 12194; Breckinridge, 11404; Lincoln over all, 20778. Total vote, 442441.

State Offi'rs, '63.	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
Lt.-Gov....Anderson	288031	Pugh....190552	—97479
Auditor...Godman	287474	Hubb'rd.191029	—96448
Treasurer.Dorsey	287552	Knapp..191029	—96523
*Sup. Pu'ge.*Hunter	287507	V'Trump190992	—96515
*B.P. W'ks.*Barrere	287418	Heaton..190523	—96895

Legislature, 1864-65.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Total.*
Unionists	29	73	102
Democrats	5	24	29

Union majority on joint ballot, 73.

DELAWARE.

CONGRESS, '63. CONGRESS, '62

Kent Co.—*Hundreds.*	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Union.*	*Dem.*
	Smithers.	Brown.	Fisher.	Temple.
Duck Creek	332	0	342	0
East Dover	177	0	211	0
Little Creek	142	0	177	0
Milford	298	0	276	0
Mispillion	252	0	239	0
North Murderkill	194	0	214	0
South Murderkill	287	0	242	0
West Dover	143	0	161	0
Total, Kent Co.	1825	0	1862	0
New Castle Co.—*Dist.*				
Wilmington, 1st Ward	254	0	269	0
" 2d Ward	245	0	265	0
" 3d Ward	445	0	404	0
" 4th Ward	556	0	481	0
" 5th Ward	206	0	182	0
Total, Wilmington	1708	0	1601	0

Hundreds.	Smithers.	Brown.	Fisher.	Temple.
Appoquinimink	215	0	177	0
Brandywine	374	0	357	0
Christiana	394	0	405	0
Mill Creek	321	2	309	0
New Castle	212	0	206	0
Pencader	133	4	128	0
Red Lion	195	0	177	0
St. Georges	313	0	300	0
White Clay Creek	154	0	166	0
Total, New Castle Co.	4044	6	3826	0
Sussex Co.—*Hundreds.*				
Baltimore	264	0	256	0
Broad Creek	244	0	234	0
Broadkiln	170	0	161	0
Cedar Creek	291	0	296	0
Dagsboro'	226	0	218	0
Georgetown	150	0	153	0
Indian River	197	0	196	0
Lewes and Rehobeth	117	0	131	0
Little Creek	140	0	148	0
Lower North West Fork	118	2	127	0
Nanticoke	168	0	154	0
Upper North West Fork	171	5	172	0
Total, Sussex Co.	2351	7	2320	0
Total, in the State	8220	13	8014	0

Smithers elected without opposition, Brown, the Democratic candidate, having been withdrawn at the last moment, in consequence, as was alleged, of the oath of allegiance and other measures to prevent disloyal men from voting.

	Congress, '62.		President, '60.		
Counties.	*Union.* Smithers.	*Dem.* Brown.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	*Union.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.	*Dem.* Doug.
Kent	1825	0	1070	717	2067	144
New Castle	4044	6	3074	1573	2989	718
Sussex	2351	7	671	1574	2251	161
Total	8220	13	4815	3864	7357	1023

Smithers over Brown, 8207.—Breckinridge over Bell, 3473; over Lincoln, 2542; over Douglas, 6334.

NEW JERSEY.

Sen's & Co. Or'ss, '63. *Counties.*	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Union.* Ward.	*Dem.* Parker.	Pres., '60. *Rep.* Lin.	*Fus'n.* Doug. et.
Atlantic	920	946	950	934	1109	794
Bergen	—	1013	1158	2168	1453	2092
Burlington	660	—	5979	5825	5269	4036
Camden	2677	2565	2563	2460	2483	2643
Cape May	—	29	613	401	680	520
Cumberland	166	—	2000	1681	2305	1620
Essex	7143	7574	6956	6483	8812	9711
Gloucester	353	—	1658	1346	1958	1476
Hudson	—	350	2533	4961	3491	5180
Hunterdon	2141	4039	2141	4039	2827	3934
Mercer	—	272	5302	5330	5675	5358
Middlesex	2714	3216	2316	3292	2924	3608
Monmouth	2668	4042	2668	4042	3096	4089
Morris	—	430	2938	3589	3484	3315
Ocean	1061	732	1060	954	1398	701
Passaic	2260	2459	1927	2401	2814	2411
Salem	2131	1956	1756	2074	2226	1973
Somerset	1401	3359	1401	3359	1768	3085
Sussex	1694	2076	1543	2281	1959	2297
Union	1913	2363	1927	2631	2197	2756
Warren	—	1274	1681	3280	3401	3329
Total	29812	39186	46710	61807	56324	62

Democratic majority in 1863, 9374; in 1862, 1[illegible]

[There was no State officer voted for in 1862; the returns are for members of the Senate and county officers. In three counties the vote marked with a is that of 1862, there being no Union ticket run in 1863. The Union gain upon the majority in 1863, over 6000.]

Legislature, 1864.	*Senate.*	*Assembly.*	Fus'n
Unionists	7	35	[illegible]
Democrats	14	40	[illegible]

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 27.

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	Co. Off'a,'63. Union.	Treasur'r,'62. Dem.	Pres.'60. Union.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
			Butler	Starne.	Lincoln.	Doug.
Adams...	2884	3255..	2357	4154..	3811	4265
Alexan'er	76	243..	151	710..	106	684
Bond.....	897	21..	908	763..	987	981
Boone....	947	80..	1226	280..	1759	310
Brown...	602	977..	560	1041..	728	1302
Bureau...	2156	663..	3123	1887..	3622	1415
Calhoun..	150	304..	104	325..	269	668
Carroll...	872	—..	1173	389..	1630	461
Cass.....	509	989..	618	1211..	1046	1301
Champ'n.	1343	693..	1243	1104..	1793	1221
Christian.	833	1096..	698	1332..	968	1408
Clark....	972	1342..	542	1465..	1313	1724
Clay.....	613	670..	438	911..	681	1070
Clinton...	49	—..	640	1092..	748	1294
Colea....	1535	1368..	1282	1569..	1497	1467
Cook.....	10648	5436..	9088	8369..	14589	9846
Crawford	476	969..	530	1209..	921	1384
Cumber'd	504	762..	531	872..	629	909
De Kalb..	1680	504..	1829	670..	3049	965
De Witt..	862	818..	839	953..	1258	1015
Douglas..	730	541..	566	724..	899	629
Du Page..	1020	4..	1174	520..	1790	803
Edgar....	1255	1486..	1204	1861..	1727	1923
Edwards..	425	177..	389	534..	580	370
Effingh'm	535	526..	224	901..	453	1084
Fayette..	889	1060..	561	1341..	953	1571
Ford.....	242	201..	185	208..	235	148
Franklin.	554	747..	252	692..	228	1391
Fulton...	2564	2738..	1796	3150..	3629	3926
Gallatin..	254	371..	180	766..	221	1020
Greene...	290	728..	565	1746..	979	2173
Grundy..	1051	713..	1047	748..	1412	710
Hamilton.	569	710..	48	1063..	102	1563
Hancock.	2321	2375..	1520	2844..	2568	2960
Hardin...	123	235..	113	341..	107	499
Hender'n.	1018	706..	924	892..	1253	911
Henry...	1585	430..	2636	1001..	3022	1532
Iroquois..	1223	485..	1250	866..	1429	965
Jackson..	633	738..	138	996..	315	1556
Jasper...	396	549..	246	783..	626	906
Jefferson.	603	1153..	262	1384..	459	1852
Jersey...	20	863..	536	1256..	940	1291
Jo Dav'ss	2121	1152..	1921	1810..	2782	1841
Johnson..	687	195..	124	600..	40	1563
Kane....	2436	807..	2857	1347..	4207	1651
Kankakee	1101	327..	1442	453..	1977	803
Kendall..	759	71..	1244	399..	1811	571
Knox....	2409	1127..	2796	1640..	3832	2208
Lake....	1079	—..	1876	885..	2304	965
Lasalle..	4267	1229..	5618	3891..	5342	4290
Lawr'nce	617	687..	375	914..	764	970
Lee.....	1575	20..	1753	1038..	2420	1140
Livingst'n	1383	948..	1099	938..	1474	1088
Logan....	1263	959..	1531	1482..	1729	1521
Macon....	1432	1077..	1613	1340..	1501	1541
Macoupin	1820	2246..	1461	2143..	2192	2688
Madison..	2715	2246..	2178	2817..	3161	3100
Marion...	948	1069..	676	1360..	858	1715
Marshall.	1376	1184..	1128	1207..	1030	1376
Mason...	638	716..	606	1039..	1198	1224
Massac...	425	418..	217	604..	121	873
McDon'gh	1817	1837..	1443	1957..	2255	2266
McHenry.	1870	568..	2119	1007..	3013	1444
McLean..	2262	1453..	2939	2345..	3547	2567
Menard..	533	811..	768	968..	962	1035
Mercer...	1083	675..	1042	885..	1808	1193
Monroe..	470	598..	633	1249..	845	1401
Montg'ry.	1222	1453..	814	1725..	1099	1743
Morgan..	1884	1897..	1526	2023..	2312	2419
Moultrie..	480	650..	496	793..	615	707
Ogle.....	997	249..	2068	916..	3184	1315
Peoria...	2491	2711..	2518	3303..	3539	3738
Perry....	907	494..	599	742..	649	1101
Piatt....	569	833..	428	460..	782	599
Pike.....	1902	1945..	1508	2574..	2553	3016
Pope.....	573	—..	86	692..	127	1202
Pulaski..	227	219..	183	373..	220	560
Putnam..	463	241..	555	428..	751	566
Randolph	1367	1188..	945	1565..	1382	1815
Richland.	636	732..	417	844..	777	1022
Rock Isl.	1507	1059..	1353	1257..	2088	1478
St. Clair..	2993	1470..	2521	2571..	3662	3014
Saline....	807	458..	93	929..	100	1538
Sangam'n	2705	2463..	2761	2643..	3556	3598
Schuyler.	1070	1113..	670	1395..	966	1559
Scott....	469	736..	473	798..	832	1131
Shelby...	942	1426..	596	1964..	971	2088
Stark	695	206..	801	866..	1164	659
Stephen'n	1709	1184..	2154	1852..	2670	1787
Tazewell.	1508	1735..	1628	1976..	2348	2168
Union....	243	618..	142	1088..	157	996
Vermill'n	1856	1252..	1479	1560..	2251	1577
Wabash..	437	562..	338	675..	697	710
Warren..	1796	1374..	1546	1576..	2208	1672
Washin'n	1225	919..	908	957..	793	1565
Wayne...	787	787..	426	1173..	620	1645
White....	—	623..	431	1218..	756	1544
Whitesid's	1260	288..	2013	862..	2713	1110
Will.....	2191	1459..	2209	2300..	3219	2515
Wil'mson	671	746..	350	841..	173	1835
Win'bago	2052	388..	2740	620..	3984	817
Woodford	801	981..	811	1266..	1238	1419
Total..	125263	95865..	120116	136663..	172151	160215

Union majority in 1863, 29398. Total vote, 221128.
Starne's maj. in '62, 16346. Total vote, 256778.—In 1860, Bell received 4913 votes, Breck. 2404. Lincoln's maj. in '60, 4629. Total vote, 339663.

WEST VIRGINIA.

[The first election in this new State was held in April, the vote being to adopt or reject an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing slavery. There was no opposition. In June an election was held for State officers, the Unconditional Union ticket going through without opposition.]

Counties.	Const'n, 1863. For.	Ag'st.	Gov. 1863. Union.	Union.	Pres. 1860. Dem.	Dem.
					Boreman.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Barbour.....	471	—..	770..	422	910	39
Boone.....	57	—..	102..	121	204	24
Braxton.....	130	1..	212..	274	227	48
Brooke.....	448	1..	678..	173	450	76
Cabell.....	106	—..	—..	816	161	407
Calhoun.....	—	—..	—..	19	235	1
Clay.....	64	—..	—..	119	35	—
Doddridge....	463	5..	743..	143	356	91
Fayette.....	30	—..	—..	881	241	65
Gilmer.....	393	1..	269..	117	288	119
Greenbrier...	—	—..	—..	993	806	14
Hampshire....	75	9..	136..	878	1054	73
Hancock.....	573	5..	418..	33	288	85
Hardy.....	76	—..	91..	894	355	74
Harrison.....	1074	7..	2097..	931	1191	107
Jackson.....	499	10..	854..	898	800	61
Kanawha	1060	6..	966..	1176	513	68
Lewis.....	896	4..	1184..	882	894	247
Logan.....	—	—..	—..	100	271	6
Marion.....	965	8..	1428..	869	1257	157
Marshall.....	1430	86..	2057..	925	809	103
Mason.....	1112	2..	747..	716	439	207
McDowell.....	—	—..	—..	35	57	—
Mercer.....	—	—..	—..	443	432	13
Monongahela.	1415	128..	1585..	622	631	787
Monroe.....	—	—..	—..	693	530	63
Morgan.....	262	—..	261..	308	254	20
Nicholas.....	155	1..	—..	845	158	48
Ohio.....	1850	8..	2905..	1202	915	716
Pendleton....	151	—..	161..	400	217	133
Pleasants.....	253	—..	239..	140	166	119
Pocahontas....	—	—..	—..	163	333	30
Preston	1737	70..	1639..	562	942	239
Putnam	376	—..	232..	460	327	38
Raleigh.....	—	—..	—..	250	89	14
Randolph.....	167	13..	229..	209	243	143
Ritchie.....	753	3..	667..	234	844	73
Roane.....	189	—..	177..	257	264	16
Taylor.....	630	12..	867..	647	575	26
Tucker	45	1..	—..	23	99	23
Tyler.....	736	5..	720..	315	423	197
Upshur.....	742	4..	879..	381	669	54

WEST VIRGINIA—(*Continued.*)

	For.	Against.	Boreman	Bell.	Brck.	Doug.
Wayne	85	2..	229..	226	166	82
Webster	—	—.	—..	66	52	5
Wetzel	275	77..	370..	90	607	153
Wirt	180	6..	375..	150	255	16
Wood	1223	1..	1608..	832	832	56
Wyoming	—	—.	—..	60	20	9
Soldiers' vote	7696	152..	—..	—	—	—
Total	28321	572..	28797..	19135	20620	5196

Majority for the Constitution, 27749; for Governor, unanimous. The vote for other State officers was:

For Secretary of State	J. E. Bayer
Treasurer	Campbell Tarr
Auditor	Samuel Crane
Attorney General	Aquilla B. Caldwell
Judges of Appeals	R. L. Berkshire
	W. A. Harrison
	James H. Brown

24996			
25513			
24857			
25141			
24637			
24924			
24225			

Ten circuit judges were also chosen, generally without opposition.—In 1860, in the above counties, Bell and Breckinridge ran neck and neck, Douglas having only a quarter of their vote; Lincoln had a considerable vote, much of it being kept secret by withholding the returns. In Brooke county he had 173, Hancock 254, Ohio 771, Preston 110, Wood 61, Ritchie 12, and Marion 1—Total, 702.

CONGRESS, 1863.

Districts.	*Union.* Blair.	*Union.* DeHass.
I.		
Brooke	463	—
Calhoun	(No return.)	
Doddridge	569	48
Gilmer	(No return.)	
Hancock	362	—
Harrison	1141	124
Lewis	510	89
Marshall	1110	242
Ohio	1119	100
Pleasants	184	—
Ritchie	752	18
Tyler	653	7
Wood	891	7
Wirt	322	—
Wetzel	(No return.)	
Total	8066	605

Blair's majority, 7461.

II.	*Un.* Brown.	*Un.* Bar'tt.	*Un.* Zinn
Barbour	618	37	94
Berkeley	(No return.)		
Hardy	70	2	66
Hampsh'e	86	15	58
Morgan	30	130	—
Marion	334	648	70
Monong'a	996	176	74
Preston	338	443	71
Pocah'tas	55	—	—
Pendleton	16	—	194
Randolph	186	52	57

Districts.	*Un.* Taylor	*Un.* Tucker	*Un.* Upshur	*Un.* Webster
	365	301	156	
		(No return.)		
		(No return.)		
		(No return.)		
Total	3576	1804	800	

Brown over Burdett, 1772; over both, 972.

III.	*Union.* Whaley.	*Union.* Frost.
Braxton	(No return.)	
Boone	44	—
Cabell	222	106
Clay	20	20
Fayette	74	—
Greenbrier	(No return.)	
Jackson	185	508
Kanawha	747	554
Logan	(No return.)	
McDowell	(No return.)	
Monroe	(No return)	
Mason	623	681
Mercer	(No return.)	
Nicholas	(No return.)	
Putnam	197	119
Raleigh	(No return.)	
Roane	43	172
Wyoming	(No return.)	
Wayne	593	15
Total	2743	2184

Whaley's majority, 564.

MARYLAND.

CONTROLLER, 1863. PRESIDENT, 1860.

Counties.	*Union.* Goldsborough.	*Dem.* Maffit.	*Rep. Amer.* Lincoln.	*Dem. Dem.* Bell.	*Dem.* Brck.	*Dem's* Doug's
Allegheny	3162	1013..	522	1521	979	1303
Anne Arundel	558	1141..	3	1041	1017	98
Baltimore City	10942	368..	1083	12604	14596	1303
Baltimore Co.	2785	474..	37	3388	3305	449
Calvert	81	692..	1	399	386	43
Caroline	868	409..	12	712	616	100
Carroll	1617	1912..	59	2295	1791	339
Cecil	2234	1556..	158	1792	1506	103
Charles	70	623..	6	430	723	58
Dorchester	811	851..	35	1265	1176	81
Frederick	3985	751..	103	3616	3167	445
Harford	1173	326..	81	1862	1527	82
Howard	472	443..	1	830	550	189
Kent	296	785..	42	852	694	74
Montgomery	768	965..	50	1155	1125	99
Prince George	140	1089..	1	888	1048	43
Queen Anne's	826	540..	—	908	579	57
St. Mary's	270	747..	1	261	920	190
Somerset	406	897..	2	1536	1339	89
Talbot	672	89..	2	793	898	98
Washington	3563	65..	95	3567	2475	283
Worcester	1367	838..	—	1048	1425	90
Total	36360	16984..	3294	41760	42482	5966

Majority for Goldsborough, 20376. Maffit is a pro-slavery Unionist; Goldsborough an Emancipation Unionist. In 1860, Breckinridge had 748 majority over Bell.

CONGRESS.

Districts.	*Union.* Cresswell.	*Dem.* Critfield
I.		
Caroline	811	489
Cecil	2293	1514
Dorchester	790	837
Kent	278	779
Queen Anne's	282	551
Somerset	348	691
Talbot	563	165
Worcester	1347	456
Total	6742	5482

Cresswell's maj., 1260.

II.	Webster.	No op'n
Balt'eCity (prt)	4643	
Balt'eCo. (prt)	1649	
Harford	1444	
Total	7736	

III.	Davis.	Scat'g
Balt'eCity (prt)	6200	20

Districts.	*Union.* Thomas.	*Dem.* No op'n
IV.		
Allegheny	3225	
Carroll	2905	
Frederick	3667	
Washington	3345	
Total	13462	

V.	*Union.* Holland.	*Dem. Con'l U* Har'n.	Calv't
Anne Arun'l	545	1024	208
Balt'Co (pt)	1170	82	593
Calvert	57	497	198
Charles	58	687	177
Howard	451	450	362
Montgom'y	711	729	190
P. George's	143	496	639
St. Mary's	217	1024	80
Total	3352	5489	2387

Harris over Holland, 1578; Holland and Calvert over Harris, 668. Harris is a thorough secession sympathiser.

LEGISLATURE, 1864.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
Union and Emancipation	10	47	57
Union pledged to Convention	3	5	8
Union unpledged	6	4	10
Democrats and Slavery	8	13	21

Union majority on joint ballot, 75.

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR, 1863. GOVER'R, '61. PRESID'T, '60

Counties.	*Union.* Lewis.	*Dem.* Palmer.	*Rep.* Harv'y.	*Dem.* Farg'n.	*Dem.* Lin'n.	*Dem's* Doug's
Adams	692	221..	673	170..	844	301
Ashland	32	30..	29	38..	35	32
Bad Ax	(now Vernon.)		966	257..	1145	487
Brown	543	1062..	601	731..	873	1299
Buffalo	548	235..	567	236..	459	190
Calumet	557	707..	394	325..	706	905
Chippewa	226	272..	155	191..	256	241
Clarke	106	45..	175	26..	152	90
Columbia	2896	1262..	1925	741..	3396	1618
Crawford	712	666..	582	672..	828	838
Dane	4152	3698..	3113	2075..	4798	4214
Dodge	3677	4166..	2545	3950..	4398	4499
Door	230	49..	196	56..	250	123
Douglas	48	71..	51	41..	70	81
Dunn	507	273..	490	7..	564	350
Eau Claire	501	298..	404	194..	490	361
Fond du Lac	3579	2667..	2440	2295..	4105	3004
Grant	3404	1313..	2009	1046..	3579	1955
Greene	2046	836..	1461	661..	2372	1334
Green Lake	1499	433..	811	428..	1957	725
Iowa	1351	1256..	988	808..	1909	1627
Jackson	559	204..	605	99..	654	207
Jefferson	2299	2433..	1838	2076..	3077	2798
Juneau	893	671..	669	640..	1033	746
Kenosha	1328	632..	1054	490..	1637	924
Kewaunee	143	456..	307	204..	526	688
La Crosse	1299	717..	1166	777..	1477	830
La Fayette	1483	1463..	1464	1851..	1736	1945
La Pointe	43	12..	57	—..	43	50
Manitowoc	1302	1949..	1103	1361..	2041	1957
Marathon	107	402..	100	403..	219	485
Marquette	594	692..	515	623..	781	988
Milwaukee	8170	8815..	1240	5370..	4831	6765

WISCONSIN—(Continued.)

	Lewis.	Palmer.	Harv'y.	Ferg'sn.	Lin'ln.	Doug's
Monroe	1113	560..	931	414..	1229	633
Oconto	326	55..	542	33..	598	287
Outagamie	737	1014..	449	854..	832	1102
Ozaukee	279	1724..	845	1415..	627	1831
Pepin	295	96..	467	137..	326	116
Pierce	597	298..	756	76..	637	413
Polk	198	84..	257	11..	199	134
Portage	790	315..	619	275..	944	528
Racine	2156	1405..	1583	1292..	2634	1667
Richland	1136	627..	714	515..	1167	803
Rock	4053	1368..	2796	969..	5198	1960
St Croix	694	493..	635	325..	664	600
Sauk	2161	854..	1627	579..	2309	1022
Shawanaw	138	108..	125	81..	163	114
Sheboygan	2076	1824..	1258	1223..	2731	2186
Trempeleau	517	85..	469	25..	490	134
Vernon	1155	360 (was Bad Ax up to 1863.)				
Walworth	3611	981..	2133	1136..	3910	1606
Washington	659	2453..	383	2146..	959	2748
Waukesha	2386	2293..	1960	2212..	3020	2573
Waupaca	1222	438..	1071	471..	1340	891
Waushara	1098	284..	996	189..	1634	429
Winnebago	2796	1524..	2071	1345..	3225	1875
Wood	284	327..	203	232..	362	350
Home v'te tot'l	70702	55248	.53777	45457..	.86110	65908
Soldiers' vote	9257	747				
Total	79959	55218				

[* This column contains also the vote for Breck'ge, which was 887 in State.]

Maj. for Lewis, 24711 Total vote, 135207.—Harvey's maj., 8320. Total vote, 99234.—Lincoln's maj. over all, 20202. Total vote in 1860, 152018.

STATE OFFICERS CHOSEN IN 1863—*all Union.*—James T. Lewis, Governor; Wyman Spooner, Lieut.-Governor; Lucius Fairchild, Secretary of State; Samuel D. Hastings, State Treasurer; Josiah L. Pickard, Superintendent of Schools; Winfield Smith, Attorney General; William H. Ramsey, Bank Controller; Henry Cordier, Prison Commissioner.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—An election for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was held in April, 1863, with the following result:

	Union. Dixon.	*Dem.* Cothren.
Home Vote	51948	56840
Soldiers' Vote	9440	1747
Total	61388	58587

Dixon's majority, 2801.

LEGISLATURE, 1864.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
Unionists	23	76	99
Democrats	11	24	35

Union majority on joint ballot, 64.

MISSOURI

Counties.	JUDGES SUP. C'RT, 1863. *Rad'l.* Clover.	*Con'tive.* Bates.	PRESIDENT, 1860. *Rep.* Lincoln.	*Un'n.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.	*Dem.* Doug's
Adair	497	325..	185	293	339	616
Andrew	992	244..	97	677	319	819
Atchison	488	145..	68	165	63	645
Audrain	66	624..	1	580	206	289
Barry	—	56..	1	323	236	257
Barton	—	—..	28	76	93	107
Bates	—	—..	30	386	348	511
Benton	300	101..	74	306	100	574
Bollinger	104	75..	23	166	99	250
Boone	97	1602..	12	1671	652	278
Buchanan	1736	1564..	452	1287	614	1626
Butler	56	185..	1	88	17	235
Caldwell	385	143..	43	367	186	263
Callaway	136	1381..	15	1306	472	539
Camden	295	32..	6	224	132	269
Cap. Girardeau	841	663..	175	651	325	543
Carroll	344	564..	3	552	276	752
Carter	—	—..	—	13	83	4
Cass	99	17..	23	715	607	342
Cedar	171	36..	4	266	277	324
Chariton	476	1034..	1	608	295	693
Christian	253	27..	—	347	308	120
Clarke	754	503..	277	752	497	543
Clay	97	1328..	—	1045	305	528
Clinton	204	637..	11	674	314	365
Cole	661	463..	114	226	457	430
Cooper	932	1000..	20	952	281	968
Crawford	135	349..	85	353	192	169
Dade	201	29..	8	406	305	253
Dallas	267	11..	20	288	172	225
Daviess	622	612..	83	545	265	692
De Kalb	261	349..	7	243	213	239
Dent	84	1..	7	243	398	207
Douglas	votes with Ozark.					
Dunklin	—	—..	—	209	79	150
Franklin	1391	845..	494	577	108	888
Gasconade	830	181..	433	157	51	138
Gentry	455	684..	201	517	259	878
Greene	662	353..	42	986	414	298
Grundy	778	291..	129	507	190	416
Harrison	1067	304..	297	319	50	910
Henry	843	290..	16	703	232	628
Hickory	93	30..	15	197	143	298
Holt	561	250..	202	343	171	453
Howard	171	1414..	1	920	247	939
Howell	—	—..	—	176	91	136
Iron	269	128..	108	194	36	349
Jackson	607	268..	191	1473	943	1085
Jasper	—	—..	88	424	192	407
Jefferson	607	575..	142	416	155	490
Johnson	877	76..	18	1224	527	617
Knox	594	470..	161	520	301	687
Laclede	242	34..	6	335	276	189
Lafayette	289	637..	24	1577	371	774
Lawrence	154	80..	59	445	516	158
Lewis	703	763..	43	833	597	468
Lincoln	216	690..	8	725	395	806
Linn	643	633..	105	546	219	821
Livingston	307	656..	20	578	470	401
Macon	501	925..	134	655	414	1176
Madison	100	244..	9	226	98	305
Maries	94	192..	7	95	309	98
Marion	554	1141..	236	1386	432	1240
McDonald	—	—..	3	138	194	206
Mercer	741	189..	80	491	169	682
Miller	419	194..	23	193	495	94
Mississippi	—	153..	1	305	185	283
Moniteau	628	652..	87	546	332	476
Monroe	83	962..	8	1086	408	680
Montgomery	399	421..	45	658	83	612
Morgan	380	242..	18	321	204	580
New Madrid	1	116..	—	223	160	117
Newton	17	15..	22	406	255	654
Nodaway	661	26..	147	265	274	546
Oregon	—	—..	2	45	245	46
Osage	494	600..	268	190	308	235
Ozark	70	8..	—	69	155	41
Pemiscott	—	—..	—	154	70	118
Perry	443	514..	139	217	63	467
Pettis	689	566..	9	615	211	369
Phelps	455	330..	87	199	430	264
Pike	339	775..	15	1300	420	1117
Platte	412	1329..	6	1208	877	845
Polk	283	102..	4	730	477	125
Pulaski	16	31..	7	62	281	107
Putnam	799	117..	111	369	246	590
Ralls	109	401..	1	585	149	391
Randolph	70	1015..	—	621	520	360
Ray	399	1084..	9	1006	233	861
Reynolds	—	—..	4	38	85	123
Ripley	25	13..	—	74	232	78
St. Charles	1246	659..	534	619	64	882
St. Clair	155	—..	1	338	294	244
St. Francois	159	539..	19	421	141	862
St. Genevieve	264	440..	48	217	72	351
St. Louis	9279	5759..	9945	4931	610	9864
Saline	175	451..	—	1035	366	843
Schuyler	190	159..	14	267	251	485
Scotland	513	516..	197	436	187	741
Scott	157	218..	6	243	193	215
Shannon	—	—..	2	38	127	37
Shelby	262	520..	90	702	293	416
Stoddard	43	68..	—	385	198	290
Stone	—	—..	—	31	112	83
Sullivan	701	262..	83	373	575	887

MISSOURI—(*Continued.*)

	Clover.	Bates.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Breck.	Dough's
Taney	—	—..	—	43	257	97
Texas	—	—..	6	194	511	61
Vernon	—	—..	—	207	281	151
Warren	576	520..	96	307	89	540
Washington	265	457..	28	493	62	636
Wayne	34	267..	2	245	291	185
Webster	132	196..	7	325	576	172
Worth	236	246..	—	128	362	44
Wright	1	80..	—	—	—	—
Total	46548	47229	17028	56572	31317	56801

Majority for Bates, 681. [No returns came in from the counties left blank, and it is believed that no polls were opened in them. The SOLDIERS' VOTE is reckoned up by counties and added to the Home Vote.] The whole vote in 1863 is 93777; for Congress in 1862 was, Radical, 40698; Democrat, 41868; Frank Blair, 4743. Conservative maj. 5711. The Radicals really carried the State in 1863 by about 1700 majority, but were counted out by the rejection of votes upon technical grounds.

CONGRESS, 1863.—[*Third District—Vacancy.*]

Counties.	*Un. Dem.* Lindsay.	*P.D.D* Scott.	*Boy*	*Counties.*	*Un Dem.* Lindsay.	*P.D.D* Scott.	*Boy*
Bollinger	99	6	18	Reynolds	64	32	—
Butler	No returns.			Ripley	No returns.		
C. Girardeau	696	466	2	St. Francois	215	593	27
Carter	No returns.			St. Genevi'e	224	386	103
Dent	42	3	—	Scott	164	89	—
Dunklin	No returns			Shannon	No returns.		
Iron	519	197	6	Stoddard	72	1	—
Madison	148	315	8	Washing'n	252	500	1
Mississippi	—	212	—	Wayne	217	161	7
N. Madrid	—	38	—				
Oregon	No returns.			Total	3070	3539	444
Pemiscott	No returns.			Scott over Lindsay, 469;			
Perry	358	561	154	over both, 45.			

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	Gov. 1863. *Union.* Miller.	*Dem.* Wells.	Cong. 1862. *Union.*	*Dem.*	Pres't, '60. *Rep.*	*Dem.* Line'la.	*Doug* *
Anoka	253	129..	241	57..	277	159	
Benton	—	—..	48	45..	No return.		
Blue Earth	706	481..	479	492..	677	398	
Brown	70	—..	154	25..	408	101	
Carver	443	436..	331	388..	504	325	
Chisago	394	66..	243	58..	379	285	
Crow Wing	9	16..	No return..		No return.		
Dakota	1186	1176..	847	761..	1022	844	
Dodge	611	233..	477	277..	589	258	
Faribault	309	22..	238	31..	270	66	
Fillmore	1664	1076..	1233	856..	1610	833	
Freeborn	338	20..	412	62..	595	190	
Goodhue	979	275..	1249	397..	1352	446	
Hennepin	1406	1132..	1235	788..	1770	749	
Houston	704	665..	590	689..	594	625	
Isanti	—	—..	46	8..	41	7	
Kandiyohi	—	—..	No return..		13	3	
Kennebec	—	—..	8	—..	15	—	
La Seuer	483	699..	396	592..	566	584	
Manomin	1	52..	New county.		New county		
Martin	—	—..	24	1..	40	6	
McLeod	132	126..	77	41..	249	81	
Meeker	63	42..	58	26..	166	92	
Mille Lac	42	14..	58	7..	18	1	
Monongalia	—	—..	No return..		42	17	
Morrison	58	77..	86	57..	83	97	
Mower	469	93..	470	134..	501	194	
Nicollet	560	366..	251	244..	461	316	
Olmstead	1154	155..	1093	413..	1348	428	
Otter Tail		—..	No return..		8	6	
Pine	12	—..	38	2..	No return		
Ramsey	1322	1105..	668	1168..	1233	1932	
Renville	—	—..	No return..		99	56	
Rice	967	606..	784	542..	996	511	
St. Louis	29	1..	29	5..	40	26	
Scott	574	734..	298	734..	529	680	
Sherburne	88	49..	79	48..	120	60	
Sibley	190	453..	186	378..	397	402	
Stearns	319	630..	295	515..	438	494	
Steele	418	81..	331	63..	523	168	
Toombs	—	—..	No return..		7	3	
Wabashaw	1004	344..	760	312..	1231	700	
Wauseca	292	149..	147	102..	304	143	
Washington	491	181..	372	205..	752	441	
Watonwan	21	2..	19	5..	New county		
Winona	1654	910..	1089	811..	1291	607	
Wright	418	204..	376	76..	512	192	
Total	19615	12722..	15754	11442..	23069	12668	

Miller's maj., 6793.—Union maj. on Congress, in 1862, 4312.—Lincoln over all, 9401.

* This column contains also Breckinridge's vote, which was only 748 in the whole State.

LEGISLATURE, 1863-64.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
Republicans	14	30	44
Unionists	2	1	3
Democrats	4	11	15
Independent	1	0	1

Republican-Union majority on joint ballot, 31.

CALIFORNIA.

GOVERNOR, 1863. GOVERNOR, 1861.

Counties.	*Union. Dem.* Low.	*Rep. Un.-Dem.* Dewey.	*Secss.* Stanford.	Conn's.	M.-Conn'l
Alameda	1404	2114..	1932	511	356
Amador	2245	2064..	1299	1258	827
Butte	1576	1490..	1732	1234	1106
Calaveras	2278	2029..	1980	1606	1572
Colusa	479	564..	548	198	581
Contra Costa	1064	534..	959	296	330
del Norte	184	152..	172	64	213
El Dorado	3210	2139..	2775	2202	1370
Fresno	83	578..	54	78	316
Humboldt	502	196..	402	360	206
Klamath	204	199..	198	225	301
*Lake	184	223..	92	54	167
Los Angeles	703	982..	455	198	1195
Marin	640	489..	591	205	309
Mariposa	838	921..	566	557	710
Mendocino	632	571..	493	273	559
Merced	95	329..	59	57	309
Mono	1089	696..	559	518	528
Monterey	522	507..	499	305	235
Napa	808	660..	767	277	553
Nevada	2863	1756..	2350	1521	1779
Placer	2957	1620..	2222	1463	893
Plumas	1238	796..	659	902	517
Sacramento	3558	1944..	3284	2536	1127
San Bernardino	361	376..	297	231	401
San Diego	116	152..	122	52	90
San Francisco	9981	5452..	10728	3178	1243
San Joaquin	1981	1473..	1837	414	1368
San Luis Obispo	200	219..	176	102	209
San Mateo	834	340..	702	383	109
Santa Barbara	481	143..	131	436	24
Santa Clara	2834	1525..	1995	571	1059
Santa Cruz	904	403..	916	183	367
Shasta	936	617..	626	1076	620
Sierra	2280	1303..	2147	1200	1423
Siskiyou	1953	999..	1168	1280	717
Solano	1521	1124..	1449	456	688
Sonoma	1709	1712..	1608	379	1616
Stanislaus	347	300..	247	231	413
Sutter	718	679..	558	291	576
Tehama	833	423..	405	368	809
Trinity	736	604..	898	777	681
Tulare	610	715..	153	336	620
Tuolumne	1813	1864..	2025	976	1634
Yolo	806	768..	726	367	681
Yuba	1989	1393..	2014	859	1428
Soldiers	4159	140			
Total	64447	44715..	60036	30944	32758

Low's majority, 19732; total vote, 109162.

* Lake County was not officially returned.

Lieut.-Governor.—Machin, *Union*, 65813; McKinstrey, *Dem.*, 43893; Union majority, 21120.—Stanford over McConnell in 1861, 25328; all others over State

CALIFORNIA—(*Continued.*)

ford, 7658. Total vote, 119720.—The vote for President was: Lincoln, 36734; Douglas, 38020; Breckinridge, 33975; Bell, 9136. Total vote, 120865; Lincoln over Douglas, 714; all others over Lincoln, 42307.

LEGISLATURE, 1864.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Total.*
Unionists	25	72	107
Democrats	5	8	13

Union maj. on joint ballot, 94.

The Legislature met, under the provisions of the amended Constitution, on the 1st Monday in December; sessions are to be biennial; time limited to 120 days; senators hold for four years, half elected every second year; assembly elected for two years.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—An election for Judges of the Supreme and District Courts was held Oct. 21, 1863. The contest was not spirited and the vote was light. There are 14 Districts, all of which were carried by the Unionists. The following judges were elected to the Supreme Court—all Union: O. L. Shafter, L. Sawyer, John Curry, A. L. Rhodes, S. W. Sanderson.

The Union majority in the State was over 20000.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED Sept. 3, 1863 (all Union). —*Governor*, Frederick F. Low; *Lt-Governor*, T. N. Machin; *Sec. State*, B. B. Redding; *Treasurer*, Romualdo Pacheco; *Controller*, George Fulton; *Att'y-Gen'l*, John G. McCullough; *Clerk Sup. Court*, W. D. Harriman; *Surveyor-Gen'l*, J. F. Houghton; *State Printer*, O. M. Clayes.

IOWA.

Counties.	JUDGE, 63. *Union.*	*Dem.*	SEC. STATE, '63. *Rep.*	*Dem.*	PRES'T, '60. *Rep.*	*Dem.*
	Dillon.	Mason.	Wright.	Sylv'st'r.	Lin'ln.	Doug.
Adair	139	45..	116	61..	42	44
Adams	201	88..	177	96..	161	92
Alamakee	1019	1314..	792	1047..	1185	1151
Appanoose	878	1103..	865	1004..	858	1224
Audubon	43	54..	44	43..	48	59
Benton	1031	651..	696	540..	1026	724
Black Hawk	1109	419..	817	408..	1122	557
Boone	349	449..	245	397..	336	446
Bremer	674	309..	472	291..	549	454
Buchanan	902	585..	746	617..	963	621
Bucna Vista	3	4..	6	10..	6	6
Butler	501	257..	339	207..	488	246
Calhoun	14	26..	14	20..	19	20
Carroll	28	29..	21	28..	28	26
Cass	194	108..	186	122..	167	136
Cedar	1578	951..	1111	983..	1548	963
Cerro Gordo	159	29..	148	33..	157	59
Cherokee	6	1..	13	3..	10	3
Chickasaw	549	281..	432	207..	550	306
Clarke	671	286..	496	300..	592	445
Clay	12	1..	4	8..	8	13
Clayton	2064	1655..	1491	1166..	2089	1574
Clinton	1933	1379..	1286	1185..	1974	1450
Crawford	53	33..	47	41..	47	31
Dallas	622	338..	432	296..	612	433
Davis	1017	1271..	701	1208..	843	1424
Decatur	682	788..	436	660..	680	898
Delaware	1315	711..	1086	719..	1268	789
Des Moines	2091	1761..	1547	1704..	1997	1677
Dickinson	32	—..	31	2..	46	7
Dubuque	2109	3251..	1660	3181..	2092	3059
Emmett	23	2..	No return..		36	—
Fayette	1350	800..	983	816..	1589	835
Floyd	575	200..	448	171..	560	201
Franklin	198	59..	No return..		228	69
Fremont	528	382..	No return..		498	516
Greene	134	99..	80	96..	121	145
Grundy	173	33..	133	11..	141	19
Guthrie	297	265..	213	250..	336	301
Hamilton	201	68..	159	64..	224	100
Hancock	29	17..	No return..		39	40
Hardin	687	301..	434	216..	713	382
Harrison	343	309..	325	250..	385	357
Henry	2050	844..	1615	869..	2148	1066
Howard	408	242..	304	217..	386	273
Humboldt	58	28..	46	17..	55	8
Ida	6	3..	No return..		4	6
Iowa	771	736..	627	634..	782	632
Jackson	1638	1700..	1058	1492..	1574	1405
Jasper	1145	670..	813	578..	1208	650
Jefferson	1380	1193..	1154	1116..	1463	1245
Johnson	1578	1544..	1040	1339..	1804	1448
Jones	1436	993..	1041	920..	1453	1097
Keokuk	1231	1081..	933	979..	1330	1195
Kossuth	54	15..	50	19..	64	18
Lee	2528	2404..	1729	2389..	2617	2632
Linn	2088	1122..	1717	1215..	2226	1289
Louisa	1246	611..	893	544..	1309	739
Lucas	567	471..	373	375..	586	483
Madison	788	613..	590	640..	737	764
Mahaska	1753	1142..	1331	1151..	1639	1332
Marion	1557	1540..	977	1201..	1508	1607
Marshall	974	477..	657	318..	854	404
Mills	408	280..	370	220..	441	327
Mitchell	584	163..	457	127..	594	172
Monona	96	85..	126	101..	109	89
Monroe	816	778..	581	636..	879	749
Montgomery	143	87..	128	100..	152	81
Muscatine	—	—..	1362	1310..	1840	1285
O'Brien	5	4..	2	8..	8	10
Page	436	232..	370	256..	469	290
Palo Alto	—	29..	3	17..	4	29
Plymouth	23	5..	21	1..	32	6
Pocahontas	19	11..	14	10..	21	10
Polk	1443	1218..	1115	1065..	1303	1074
Pottawat'mie	474	307..	347	382..	413	410
Poweshiek	732	531..	544	478..	721	484
Ringgold	363	96..	266	86..	348	182
Sac	23	15..	17	19..	15	39
Scott	2644	1292..	1980	1178..	2739	1377
Shelby	53	80..	51	42..	100	64
Sioux	—	4..	1	4..	3	10
Story	456	339..	329	274..	418	333
Tama	820	419..	555	280..	775	413
Taylor	398	148..	327	215..	353	248
Union	214	182..	141	196..	198	208
Van Buren	1642	1248..	1363	1233..	1667	1552
Wapello	1420	1465..	1231	1474..	1390	1686
Warren	1126	746..	765	585..	1152	795
Washington	1601	1089..	1222	883..	1724	1057
Wayne	507	555..	396	499..	579	648
Webster	804	264..	194	233..	253	207
Winnebago	29	19..	No return..		24	21
Winneshiek	1406	857..	899	625..	1382	789
Woodbury	125	103..	98	95..	129	117
Worth	124	84..	No return..		109	30
Wright	82	52..	75	35..	93	20
Home v'te Tot	68306	50829..	—	—..	—	—
Soldiers' vote	17435	2289..	14874	4115..	—	—
Total	85741	53068..	66014	50899..	70409	55111

Maj. for Dillon 32673; total vote, 138809.—Wright's maj. in 1863, 15115; total vote, 116913.—Lincoln over all, 12287. Total vote in 1860, 125331.—In 1860, Bell received 1763, and Breckinridge 1048 votes for President.—[We give the vote for Judge of Supreme Court for 1863, because that for Governor is not canvassed, and will not be until the middle of January.]

LEGISLATURE, 1864.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
Unionists	42	87....	129
Democrats	4	5....	9

Union majority on joint ballot, 120.

KANSAS.

There was no general election except for Legislature and Local Officers in this State, in 1863. In most counties there was but one ticket, and that thoroughly Union. The Legislature is almost entirely Union, probably in the proportion of ten Unionists to one Democrat.

INDIANA.

In this State only County Officers were chosen in 1863. In about one-fourth of the counties there was no contest; in the rest of the State there was a Union gain of about 15000 over the vote of 1862, when the Democrats carried the State by 9543 majority. In 1860, the vote for President was: Lincoln, 139033; Douglas, 115509; Breckinridge, 12295; Bell, 5306; Lincoln over Douglas, 23524; over all, 8923. The Legislature is "Democratic."

OREGON.

No election has been held in this State since June, 1862, when Addison C. Gibbs, *Union-Dem.*, was chosen Governor by 7039 votes, to 3450 for John F. Miller, *Dem.*; total vote, 10489. The Legislature, chosen at the same time, has a large Union majority.—In 1860, the vote was: Lincoln, 5270; Breckinridge, 5006; Douglas, 3951; Bell, 183. Lincoln over Breckinridge, 264; over Douglas, 1319; all others over Lincoln, 3870. Total vote, 14410.

THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

No election has been held here; the appointed governor and other officers are just organising the Territorial Government, at Tucson.

COLORADO.

An election for both houses of the Territorial Legislature was held on the 1st of Sept., 1863. To the UPPER HOUSE 13 members were chosen for two years; to the LOWER HOUSE 26 members for one year. With the exception of two in the Upper House, all the members in both branches are thorough Unionists, and probably the two exceptions will generally sustain the government. No party lines were made between Republicans and War Democrats; the Pro-Slaveryites polled but few votes, not over one fifth of those cast, and did not elect a single candidate. The Legislature meets at Denver Feb 1st, 1864, to hold a session of 40 days.

DAKOTA.

An election for Legislature was held Sept. 7, 1863. No party lines were drawn, but a majority elected are Republicans. In two counties there will be contested seats. The council stands, Rep. 7, Dem. 6; House, Rep. 13, Dem. 11—Rep. majority on joint ballots, 3. The Legislature meets Dec. 7, 1863, at Yankton, for a session of 40 days.

IDAHO.

The first election in this Territory was held on the 30th Oct., 1863. A delegate to Congress and Legislature were chosen; the latter consisting of a Council of 7 and a House of 13 members; 5 of the Council and 8 of the House were allotted to the western slope of the mountains. The returns of the election did not reach us in time for putting on record in this place.

NEBRASKA.

A general election was held on the 13th Oct., 1863. The Unionists had the field pretty much to themselves, electing W. E. Harvey, Auditor, and Aug. Kountze, Treasurer of the Territory, with a Council and House of Representatives largely Union in sentiment.

NEVADA.

GENERAL ELECTION HELD SEPT. 2, 1863, for or against State Government, for a Constitutional Convention, and a Territorial Legislative Assembly, and local officers.

	STATE GOVERNMENT.		CONVENTION.	
Counties.	*For.*	*Against.*	*Union.*	*D. & Ind.*
Douglas	193	119	304	17
Esmeralda	539	72	576	520
Humboldt	963	499	720	451
Lander	263	57	561	574
Lyon and Churchill	849	288	886	276
Ormsby	602	147	641	322
Storey	2415	185	2717	1146
Washoe	916	145	911	403
Total	6660	1502	7425	3509

Maj. for State Government, 5158 (all the elected members are thoroughly Union). Union maj. on Convention vote, 3916.

LEGISLATURE.—All the members are Union men: 13 form the Council, and 26 the House.

NEW MEXICO.

Election for Delegate to Congress, Sept. 7, 1863:

County.	*Gallegos.*	*Un. Perea.*	*D*	*County.*	*Gallegos.*	*Perea*
Santa Fe	690	643		Santa Ana	223	203
Rio Arriba	1125	477		Bernalillo	282	1078
Taos	880	957		Valencia	511	844
San Miguel	1341	1060		Socorro	176	1116
Mora	636	617		Dona Ana	562	246
Total					6425	7231

Perea's maj., 806. Gallegos will probably contest.

UTAH.

A one-sided election was held in September, 1863, at which John F. Kinney (Dem.), formerly United States Judge for the Territory, was chosen Delegate to Congress. Members of the Legislature and local officers were also chosen.

WASHINGTON.

The Territorial Legislature, elected in 1863, is composed of a Council (Union 4, Dem. 3) and a House (Union 15, Dem. 9). By the erection of Idaho Territory, Washington loses 2 in the Council and 6 in the House.

REBEL STATES.

A new Congress was chosen in 1863, to meet in Feb. 1864. Of course there were in general no candidates directly opposed to the Rebellion, but many of the originally secessionists were left at home, and men of more moderate views sent instead. In North Carolina, 8 out of 10 members of Congress newly elected are avowedly in favor of peace on terms of re-union. In Tennessee and Arkansas, no elections were held; nor, of course, in Missouri, Kentucky or Maryland. It is not probable that the incoming Congress (if it meets at all) will tolerate such bogus representatives as now claim to represent Missouri and Kentucky.

REBEL STATE GOVERNORS.

State.	*Capital.*	*Governor.*
Alabama	Montgomery	Thomas H. Watts.
Arkansas	(On the move)	Harris Flanagan.
Florida	Tallahassee	John Milton.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown.
Louisiana	(In a carpet bag)	Henry W. Allen.
Mississippi	(On the move)	Charles Clarke.
North Carolina	Raleigh	Zebulon B. Vance.
South Carolina	Columbia	Milledge L. Bonham.
Texas	Austin	Pendleton Murrah.
Virginia	Richmond	John Letcher.

(Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee abandoned.)

VOTES OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1861.

Count's.	Co's	Vo.	Un.	Dem
Adams	3..	111	26	
Allegheny	—..	1545	—	
Armst'ng	14..	126	57	
Beaver	6..	143	38	
Bedford	8..	154	33	
Berks	21..	442	104	
Bucks	10..	153	100	
Butler	7..	181	58	
Cambria	9..	115	99	
Carbon	9..	241	17	
Centre	11..	253	82	
Chester	8..	232	5	
Clarion	9..	204	48	
Clearfield	6..	132	34	
Clinton	11..	173	29	
Columbia	2..	46	2	
Crawford	8..	137	15	
Cumberl'd	6..	116	40	
Dauphin	10..	154	26	
Delaware	2..	72	—	
Elk	1..	28	—	
Fayette	3..	145	77	
Fulton	2..	33	27	
Franklin	7..	82	4	
Huntingdon	4..	133	36	
Indiana	8..	204	52	
Jefferson	7..	185	41	
Juniata	5..	104	83	
Lancaster	16..	659	—	
Lawrence	7..	176	57	
Lebanon	3..	60	31	
Luzerne	17..	201	69	
Lycoming	9..	177	94	
McKean	1..	53	2	
Mercer	11..	303	9	
Mifflin	9..	86	75	
Monroe	2..	56	5	
Montgom'y	12..	199	94	
Northa'ton	—..	120	10	
Perry	6..	120	61	
Philadel'a	—..	1225	914	
Schuylkill	18..	446	89	
Snyder	3..	25	4	
Somerset	5..	225	62	
Sullivan	2..	68	38	
Susqueh'na	6..	87	17	
Tioga	8..	135	34	
Union	6..	77	24	
Venango	2..	70	4	
Warren	2..	72	6	
Washing'n	18..	254	262	
Wayne	5..	128	9	
Westm'and	18..	440	187	
Wyoming	1..	87	8	
York	9..	233	103	
Total		11351	3173	
Union majority, 8178.				

PENNSYLVANIA, 1862.

Only a few regiments and companies remaining in the State voted at the October election.

Reg'ts.	Co's.	U'n.	Dem
129th, Col. Frick		215	24
48th, Comp'y D.		30	—
127th, Comp'y K.		18	3
Anderson Cavalry		9	—
101st, Comp'y D.		7	—
50th Comp'y C.		21	2
Allegh'ny Co. Vol.		521	74
Perry	"	116	30
Total		1857	251

Union majority, 1616.

Reg'ts.	Co's.	U'n.	Dem
Dauphin Co. Vol.		151	72
Adams	"	167	—
Franklin	"	143	—
Blair	"	82	23
Huntingdon	"	84	4
133d Reg't	"	203	29

PENNSYLVANIA, 1863.

Five regiments at Knoxville held a voluntary election with the following result:

Curtin (*Union*) .. 1302—Woodward (*Dem.*).. 88

These votes could not of course be counted in the official returns, the right of voting being denied to Pennsylvania soldiers.

IOWA, 1862.

Regiments.	Sec'y State Rep. Dem	Wright.	Sylv'r
2d Reg't Infan.	173	24	
3d " ..	276	38	
4th " ..	326	51	
5th " ..	259	12	
6th " ..	288	66	
7th " ..	208	5	
8th " ..	127	27	
9th " ..	340	32	
10th " ..	264	62	
11th " ..	306	72	
12th " ..	165	11	
13th " ..	263	81	
14th " ..	102	18	
15th " ..	209	115	
16th " ..	144	60	
17th " ..	173	50	
18th " ..	208	48	
19th " ..	216	45	
20th " ..	351	81	
21st " ..	486	25	
22d " ..	452	166	
23d " ..	491	115	
24th " ..	589	105	
25th " ..	294	110	
26th " ..	342	157	
27th " ..	462	73	
28th " ..	362	146	
29th " ..	269	84	
30th " ..	340	147	
31st " ..	447	160	
32d " ..	446	92	
33d " ..	396	89	
34th " ..	419	226	
35th " ..	372	203	
36th " ..	346	167	
37th " ..	13	—	
38th " ..	484	81	
39th " ..	382	141	
40th " ..	286	234	
1st Reg't Cav'ry	466	78	
2d " ..	321	27	
2d Reg't recruits	45	28	
3d Reg't Cav'ry	443	89	
14th " ..	276	14	
1st, or Griffith's Battery	23	9	
2d, or Dodge's..	35	6	
3d, or Hayden's.	65	15	
3 Com'ys at Fort Randall	104	30	
Capt. Millard's Co. Cavalry..	52	14	
Iowa soldiers in 1st Nebraska ..	28	—	
Iowa soldiers in 5th Kansas ...	30	5	
Iowa soldiers in 25th Missouri .	19	—	
Iowa soldiers in Mo. Engineer.	175	3	
Iowa soldiers in 21st Missouri..	84	—	
Iowa soldiers in Republican majority on Sec. State, 10759.			
7th Missouri..	3	3	
Iowa soldiers in 10th Missouri.	6	3	
Iowa soldiers in Camp McClel'n	316	139	
Iowa sld'rs by act Ex. Session ..	64	67	
Ia. sld'rs in Hosp. St. Louis.	74	1	
Ia. sld'rs in Keokuk Hospital.	205	32	
14th Reg't A & B, 39th Reg't. A ..	46	50	
42d Regiment ..	—	34	
Total.....	14874	4115	

IOWA, 1863.

Governor, 1863. Regiments, &c.	Un'n. Dem	Stone.	Tuttle
2d Infantry..	204	42	
3d " ..	261	49	
4th " ..	294	13	
5th " ..	302	12	
6th " ..	175	9	
7th " ..	297	1	
8th " ..	246	13	
9th " ..	327	6	
10th " ..	269	35	
11th " ..	236	11	
12th " ..	210	23	
13th " ..	190	40	
14th " ..	258	88	
15th " ..	134	50	
16th " ..	188	19	
17th " ..	177	49	
18th " ..	267	6	
19th " ..	206	46	
20th " ..	248	23	
21st " ..	203	39	
22d " ..	257	86	
23d " ..	138	37	
24th " ..	271	10	
25th " ..	207	70	
26th " ..	162	76	
27th " ..	371	78	
28th " ..	264	67	
29th " ..	564	60	
Union majority, 14037.			

		Stone.	Tuttle
30th " ..		153	90
31st " ..		157	69
32d " ..		153	25
33d " ..		226	45
34th " ..		176	67
35th " ..		211	134
36th " ..		220	73
37th " ..		357	44
38th " ..		192	17
39th " ..		226	76
40th " ..		164	177
1st Cavalry ...		711	46
2d " ..		372	112
3d " ..		422	46
4th " ..		326	66
5th " (part)		18	5
6th " ..		214	196
7th " Co. B		38	—
8th " ..		466	22
9th " ..		126	17
1st Battery ...		48	13
2d " ..		51	7
3d " ..		64	27
4th " ..		89	—
Detachments .		2436	419
In Hosp'ls, etc.		1672	126
In Conv'lt Camp		512	107
Total.....		17041	3094

Union per cent., 82.37; Democratic per cent., 17.63.

WISCONSIN, 1862.

Cong. Dis.	Rep.	Un.	Dem
I.—Vote rec'vd	1340	729	
" rejected	89	43	
Total	1429	782	
II.—Vote rec'vd	1757	—	
" rejected	302	—	
Total.....	2059	—	
III.—Vote rec'vd	1703	234	
" rejected	566	65	
Total.....	2269	299	
Grand Total			
Republican-Union majority, 6327.			

Cong. Dis.	Rep.	Un.	Dem
IV.—Vote rec'vd	725	299	
" rejected	219	31	
Total	939	330	
V.—Vote rec'vd	627	183	
" rejected	89	43	
Total	636	224	
VI.—Vote rec'vd	789	430	
" rejected	201	31	
Total.....	990	461	
	5373	2046	

WISCONSIN, 1863.

Governor, 1863. Regiments.	Union.	Dem	Lewis.	Palmer
1st Infantry..	82	4		
2d " ..	181	7		
3d " ..			220	2
4th " ..			349	2
5th " ..			418	1
6th " ..			197	6

VOTE OF SOLDIERS—(*Continued.*)

	Lewis.	Palmer		Lewis.	Palmer
7th Infantry..	222	1	31st " ..	338	50
8th " ..	334	14	32d " ..	375	4
9th " ..	157	54	33d " ..	340	5
10th " ..	34	—	1st Cavalry ...	213	4
11th " ..	265	3	2d " ..	515	5
12th " ..	510	12	3d " ..	126	106
13th " ..	411	17	Benton Hus'rs	33	—
14th " ..	230	—	Berdan's Sh'trs	27	—
15th " ..	41	—	1st Battery....	52	—
16th " ..	194	1	2d " ..	25	8
17th " (Irish)	32	215	3d " ..	60	—
18th " ..	29	—	4th " ..	7	17
19th " ..	142	67	5th " ..	64	—
20th " ..	99	2	6th " ..	99	5
21st " ..	155	2	7th " ..	104	—
22d " ..	433	10	8th " ..	41	—
23d " ..	115	3	9th " ..	56	—
24th " ..	181	17	12th " ..	50	15
25th " ..	275	—	Bat. A H'vy Ar.	83	24
26th " ..	—	—	" B "	29	17
27th " ..	201	23	" D "	49	—
28th " ..	320	17	Invalid Corps.	23	—
29th " ..	263	7	Convalescents.	23	5
30th " ..	529	20	Total	9257	747

Union maj., 8510. Union per cent., 92.53; Democratic per cent., 7.47.

OHIO, 1863.

Governor, 1863. Counties.	Union.	Dem.	Brough.	Vall'm
Adams	554	47	Licking	507	40
Allen	225	59	Logan	345	12
Ashland	194	24	Lorain	517	14
Ashtabula	529	3	Lucas	721	24
Athens	609	16	Madison	263	12
Auglaize	245	49	Mahoning	369	1
Belmont	680	25	Marion	248	45
Brown	480	70	Medina	323	14
Butler	420	90	Meigs	728	11
Carroll	230	6	Mercer	195	34
Champaign	404	8	Miami	658	15
Clarke	610	10	Monroe	492	81
Clermont	594	68	Montgomery	983	25
Clinton	487	22	Morgan	435	10
Columbiana	545	26	Morrow	356	15
Coshocton	535	22	Muskingum	648	38
Crawford	258	24	Noble	362	10
Cuyahoga	1133	8	Ottawa	119	12
Darke	438	15	Paulding	152	—
Defiance	269	32	Perry	375	57
Delaware	424	25	Pickaway	399	81
Erie	366	8	Pike	336	14
Fairfield	463	30	Portage	342	3
Fayette	268	3	Preble	407	8
Franklin	457	44	Putnam	228	73
Fulton	338	5	Richland	572	41
Gallia	536	12	Ross	661	47
Geauga	275	1	Sandusky	428	20
Greene	514	6	Scioto	724	67
Guernsey	351	34	Seneca	521	20
Hamilton	4027	128	Shelby	311	54
Hancock	276	82	Stark	605	52
Hardin	323	36	Summit	423	11
Harrison	330	21	Trumbull	605	7
Henry	249	30	Tuscarawas	436	34
Highland	386	49	Union	339	24
Hocking	267	24	Van Wert	199	9
Holmes	211	28	Vinton	261	7
Huron	457	16	Warren	632	5
Jackson	524	18	Washington	538	34
Jefferson	500	8	Wayne	447	47
Knox	395	17	Williams	363	2
Lake	244	—	Wood	549	7
Lawrence	827	7	Wyandot	2	—
			Total	41453	2391

Union maj., 39062. Union per cent., 94.23; Democratic per cent., 5.77. Wyandot Co. returns seem to be missing. *,* In Ohio the soldiers' votes are returned by the counties where the men resided, and not by regiments and companies.

OHIO SOLDIERS IN LIBBY PRISON.

The officers of Ohio volunteers confined as prisoners of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., met on the regular election day of their State (Oct. 13), and after choosing and swearing in the usual officers of election, all Ohio prisoners proceeded to vote by ballot, with the following result:

	Union.	*Dem.*	*Dem.*
Gov'nor.	Brough...163	Jewett..1	Val'ndgm..none
Lt.-Gov.	Anderson..160	Blank..3	

The return was made out in due form, and forwarded by a released surgeon to Ohio. It could not be officially counted, but its testimony to the unswerving loyalty of our suffering brethren in Richmond is none the less precious.

MISSOURI, 1862.

Congress.	*Emancipation.*	*Dem.*
St. Louis, only	2139	7

Emancipation (Union) majority, 2132.

MISSOURI, 1863.

The soldiers' votes were returned to the County Clerks, who rejected over 3000 cast for the Radical candidates. The fullest returns which we have been able to get (and these are quite incomplete), show the following result:

Radical .... 8827—*Conservative*.... 777

In one regiment the colonel was a candidate on the Conservative ticket. He received only 68 votes in his own regiment.

MINNESOTA, 1863.

The soldiers of this State voted at the election in 1863, but the returns had not been opened when our Almanac went to press.

CALIFORNIA, 1863.

The military vote has not yet been fully returned. Such figures as we have, show the following result: Low (*Union*).. 4143—Downey (*Dem.*).. 140

COLORADO TERRITORY, 1862.

	Republican.	*Dem.*
1st Regiment Colorado Volunteers	367	8
2d " " "	200	4
Total	567	12

Republican-Union majority, 555.

RECAPITULATION.

	1863			1862		
States.	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
California	4143	140..	4003—	—	— ..	—
Colorado Ter.	—	— ..	— —	567	12..	555
Iowa	17041	3004..	14037—14874		4115..	10759
Missouri	8827	777..	8050—	2139	7..	2132
Ohio,	46315	2391..	39224—	—	— ..	—
Pennsylvania	1392	53..	1339—	1867	274..	1593
Wisconsin	9257	747..	8510—	8375	2046..	6329
Total	82275	7112..	75163—	27820	6454..	21466
Per cent.	92.04	7.96		81.13	18.87	

In 1861, Pennsylvania soldiers voted: *Union*, 11351; *Dem.*, 3173. While the votes of those soldiers who cast ballots in 1861 were heavily on the Union side, the results in 1862-'63 are still more so; in fact, the progression is rapidly placing all the soldiers on one side, as may be seen by the above figures. Where, in 1862, there were 81 Union votes in each 100, there were 92 in each 100 in 1863. The votes here recorded were of course influenced in a great degree by personal friendships and local issues; on a square contest for or against the suppression of the Rebellion by force of arms and the preservation of the Union as it was, the minority would be not worth the trouble of counting. The Army is a unit for the old flag.

LOYAL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	TERM EXP.	SALARY	LEG'R MEETS	STATE ELEC'N
California	Sacramento	Frederick F. Low	Jan. 1868	$7,000	*1 M. Dec.	2 Tu. Nov.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	Wm. A. Buckingham	May, 1864	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	William Cannon	Jan. 1867	1,333	*1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates	Jan. 1865	1,500	*2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oliver P. Morton	Jan. 1865	1,500	*January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	William M. Stone	Jan. 1866	2,000	*2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Kansas	Topeka	Thomas Carney	Jan. 1865	2,500	January.	2 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Thomas E. Bramlette	Sept. 1867	2,500	*1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Maine	Augusta	Samuel Cony	Jan. 1865	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	Augustus W. Bradford	Jan. 1866	3,600	*1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	John A. Andrew	Jan. 1866	3,500	1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Austin Blair	Jan. 1865	1,500	*1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Stephen Miller	Jan. 1866	2,500	*1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Hamilton R. Gamble	Dec. 1864	2,500	*Last M. Dec	2 Tu. Nov.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Joseph A. Gilmore	June, 1864	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	*Joel Parker*	Jan. 1866	3,000	2 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	*Horatio Seymour*	Jan. 1865	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Ohio	Columbus	John Brough	Jan. 1866	1,800	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	Salem	Addison C. Gibbs	Sept. 1866	1,500	*2 M. Sept.	1 M. June.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Andrew G. Curtin	Jan. 1867	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e.	James Y. Smith	May, 1864	1,000	May & Jan.	1 W. April.
Vermont	Montpelier	J. Gregory Smith	Oct. 1864	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Alexandria	Francis H. Pierpont				4 Th. April.
West Virginia	Wheeling	Arthur I. Boreman	Mar. 1865	2,000	3 Tu. Jan.	4 Th. Oct.
Wisconsin	Madison	James T. Lewis	Jan. 1866	1,200	2 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.

Note.—All the Governors are Unionists except Seymour of New York and Parker of New Jersey. A star (*) in Legislature column indicates that sessions are held biennially. Rhode Island has a semi-annual session. The PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION in 1864 is held in *all* the States on Tuesday the 8th of November. Most of the States postpone their State election to the same day. The law of Congress on the subject requires Presidential electors to be chosen "on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November."

Territories.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Terms Expire*	*Salary.*
Arizona	Tucson	John N. Goodwin	1865	$2,500
Colorado	Denver	John Evans	1865	2,500
Dakota	Yanceton	Newton Edwards	1865	2,500
Idaho	Bannock City	William H. Wallace	1865	2,500
Nebraska	Omaha City	Alvin Saunders	1865	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	James W. Nye	1865	2,500
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Henry Connelly	1865	2,500
Utah	Fillmore City	James G. Doty	1865	2,500
Washington	Olympia	William Pickering	1865	3,000
Indian Territory	Tahlequah	(Indians—John Ross, Chief.)	....	.....
District of Columbia	Washington	(Under Govern. of Congress.)	....	.....

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln.	*Dem.* Douglas.	*Dem.* Breck'ge.	*Union.* Bell.	*Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buch'n.	*Am.* Fill'ore.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.
Alabama	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881	—
Arkansas	—	5,227	28,732	20,094	—	21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173	—
California	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100
Connecticut	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62
Florida	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318	—
Georgia	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,228	16,660	34,705	—
Illinois	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454	64,934	80,697	9,966
Indiana	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,340	6,929
Iowa	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	45,954	36,170	9,180	15,856	17,763	1,604
Kentucky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265
Louisiana	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647	—
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	3,980	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030
Maryland	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,066	40,020	54
Massachusetts	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679	52,683	44,569	28,023
Michigan	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,859	41,842	7,237
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196	17,548	26,876	—
Missouri	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353	—
N. Hampshire	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,696
New Jersey	58,324	*62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350
New York	362,646	*312,510	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329
North Carolina	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	56,886	39,058	39,744	59
Ohio	231,610	187,232	11,406	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126	152,526	169,220	31,682
Oregon	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202	179,174	198,568	8,525
Rhode Island	12,244	*7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644
South Carolina	Electors	chosen	by Legi	slature						
Tennessee	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,178	58,898	57,018	—
Texas	—	—	47,548	*15,438	—	31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552	—
Vermont	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621
Virginia	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310	58,572	73,858	—
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	579	22,240	33,658	8,814
Total	1,866,452	1,375,157	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,803,029	874,625	1,386,144	1,600,513	156,149

Lincoln over Douglas, 491,275; Buchanan over Fremont, 460,865; Pierce over Scott, 214,369. * Fusion.

THE

TRIBUNE

ALMANAC

FOR

1865.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

December 1st, 1864.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *Vice-President*..... " 8,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $8,000
WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, of Maine, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
JOHN P. USHER, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Chief Justice*, Salary, $6,500.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Associate Justice*.
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y., " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " "
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., " "
DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice*.
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, "
STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal., *Associate Justice*.

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd.
Austria	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.	$12,000	1861
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	1861
Chili	Santiago	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.	10,000	1861
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	12,000	1861
France	Paris	J. Bigelow, *chargé ad interim*, N. Y.	17,500	1861
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Italy	Turin	George P. Marsh, Vt.	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Wm. H. Corwin (in charge Legat'n).	12,000	1861
Peru	Lima	Christopher Robinson, R. I.	10,000	1861
Prussia	Berlin	Norman B. Judd, Ill.	12,000	1861
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	12,000	1862
Spain	Madrid	Gustav Kœrner, Ill.	12,000	1862
MINISTERS RESIDENT.				
Argentine Confederation	Parana	Robert C. Kirk, Ohio	7,500	1868
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn.	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	Allen A. Hall, Tenn.	7,500	1868
Costa Rica	San José	Charles N. Riotte, Texas	7,500	1861
Denmark	Copenhagen	Bradford R. Wood, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Ecuador	Quito	———	7,500	1861
Guatemala	Guatemala	Elisha O. Crosby, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	James McBride, Oregon	7,500	1868
Honduras	Comayagua	Thomas H. Clay, Ky.	7,500	1869
Japan	Yedo	Robert H. Pruyn, N. Y.	7,500	1861
Netherlands	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine	7,500	1861
New Granada	Bogota	Allan A. Burton, Ky.	7,500	1861
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	1863
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	1861
Rome	Rome	Rufus King, Wis.	7,500	1869
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	James H. Campbell, Pa.	7,500	1861
Switzerland	Berne	George G. Fogg, N. H.	7,500	1861
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caracas	Erastus D. Culver, N. Y.	7,500	1862
COMMISSIONERS.				
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Benjamin F. Whidden, N. H.	7,500	1862
Liberia	Monrovia	Abraham Hanson, Wis.	4,000	1863

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION; CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

SENATE.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Bangor, Maine, *President ex-officio.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk.*

[Unionists (in Roman), 39; Democrats (in *Italics*), 12; Total, 51. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year in which his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.

1869 John Conness.....Placerville.
1867 *James A. McDougall*.....San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1869 James Dixon.....Hartford.
1867 Lafayette S. Foster.....Norwich.

DELAWARE.

1869 *George Read Riddle*.....Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury*.....Georgetown

ILLINOIS.

1867 Lyman Trumbull.....Alton.
1865 *William A. Richardson*...Quincy.

INDIANA.

1869 *Thomas A. Hendricks*....Indianapolis.
1867 Henry S. Lane.....Crawfordsville.

IOWA.

1867 James Harlan.....Mount Pleasant.
1865 James W. Grimes.....Burlington.

KANSAS.

1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy.....Atchison.
1865 James H. Lane.....Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1867 *Garret Davis*. ....Paris.
1865 *Lazarus W. Powell*.....Henderson.

LOUISIANA.

R. King Cutler.....New Orleans.
Charles Smith .....New Orleans.

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Morrill.....Augusta.
1865 Nathan A. Farwell.....Rockland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner.....Boston.
1865 Henry Wilson.....Natick.

MARYLAND.

1869 *Reverdy Johnson* .....Baltimore.
1867 Thomas H. Hicks.....Cambridge.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zachariah Chandler.....Detroit.
1865 Jacob M. Howard.....Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsey .....St. Paul.
1865 Morton S. Wilkinson .....St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

1869 John B. Henderson .....Louisiana.
1865 B. Gratz Brown.....St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1867 Daniel Clark .....Manchester.
1865 John P. Hale. .....Dover.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 *William Wright*.....Newark.
1865 John C. Ten Eyck .....Mount Holly.

NEW YORK.

1869 Edwin D. Morgan.....New York.
1867 Ira Harris.....Albany.

OHIO.

1869 Benjamin F Wade.....Jefferson.
1867 John Sherman.....Mansfield.

OREGON.

1869 Benjamin F. Harding.....Salem.
1867 *James W Nesmith*.....Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1869 *Charles R. Buckalew*.....Bloomsburg.
1867 Edgar Cowan.....Greensburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1869 William Sprague.....Providence.
1865 Henry B. Anthony.....Providence.

VERMONT.

1869 Solomon Foot.....Rutland.
1867 Jacob Collamer.....Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.

1869 ——— ——— ....
1865 *James S. Carlile*.....Clarksburg.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1869 Peter G. Van Winkle.....Parkersburg.
1865 Waitman T. Willey.....Morgantown.

WISCONSIN.

1869 James R. Doolittle.....Racine.
1867 Timothy O. Howe.....Green Bay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, *Speaker.*

EDWARD McPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Penn., *Clerk.*

[Unionists (in Roman), 103, Democrats (in *Italics*), 80, Total, 183. Those marked * were in the preceding House.]

Dist. CALIFORNIA.

Thomas B. Shannon.....Plumas.
William Higby..... .....Calaveras.
Cornelius Cole.....Santa Cruz.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Henry C. Deming... .....Hartford.
2 **James E. English*.....New Haven.
3 Augustus Brandagee.....New London.
4 John H. Hubbard.....Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

Nathaniel B. Smithers.....Dover.

ILLINOIS.

1 *Isaac N. Arnold.....Chicago.
2 John F. Farnsworth.....St. Charles.
3 *Elihu B. Washburne.....Galena.
4 *Charles M Harris*.....Oquaka.
5 Ebon C. Ingersoll.....Peoria.
6 Jesse O. Norton.....Joliet.
7 *John R. Eden*..... ...Sullivan.
8 *John T. Stuart*.....Springfield.
9 *Lewis W. Ross*.....Lewistown.
10 **Anthony L. Knapp*.....Jerseyville.
11 **James C. Robinson*.....Marshall.
12 *William R. Morrison*.....Waterloo.
13 **William J. Allen*.....Marion.
James C. Allen, (At large).Palestine.

Dist. INDIANA.

1 **John Law*.. ....Evansville.
2 **James A. Cravens*.....Hardinburg.
3 *Henry W. Harrington*.....Madison.
4 **William S. Holman*.....Aurora.
5 *George W. Julian*.....Centreville.
6 Ebenezer Dumont .....Indianapolis.
7 **Daniel W. Voorhees*.....Terre Haute.
8 Godlove S. Orth..... ...Lafayette.
9 **Schuyler Colfax*.....South Bend.
10 *Joseph K. Edgerton*.....Fort Wayne.
11 *James F. McDowell* .....Marion.

IOWA.

1 **James F. Wilson*.....Fairfield.
2 Hiram Price.....Davenport.
3 William B. Allison... .....Dubuque.
4 Josiah B. Grinnell.....Grinnell.
5 John A. Kasson .....Des Moines.
6 A. W. Hubbard.....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

A. Carter Wilder.....Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.

1 Lucien Anderson .....Mayfield.
2 **George H. Yeaman* .....Owensboro.
3 **Henry Grider* .....Bowling Green.
4 **Aaron Harding*... ....Greensburg.

5 *Robert Mallory.....La Grange.
6 Green Clay Smith.....Covington.
7 Brutus J. Clay.....Paris.
8 William H. Randall.....London.
9 *William H. Wadsworth.....Maysville.

MAINE.

1 Lorenzo D. M. Sweat.....Portland.
2 Sidney Perham.....Paris.
3 James G. Blaine.....Augusta.
4 *John H. Rice.....Foxcroft.
5 *Frederick A. Pike.....Calais.

MARYLAND.

1 John A. J. Creswell.....Elkton.
2 *Edwin H. Webster.....Belair.
3 Henry Winter Davis.....Baltimore.
4 *Francis Thomas.....Frankville.
5 Benjamin G. Harris.....Leonardtown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 *Thomas D. Eliot.....New Bedford.
2 Oakes Ames.....North Easton.
3 *Alexander H. Rice.....Boston.
4 *Samuel Hooper.....Boston.
5 *John B. Alley.....Lynn.
6 *Daniel W. Gooch.....Melrose.
7 George S. Boutwell.....Groton.
8 John D. Baldwin.....Worcester.
9 William B. Washburne.....Greenfield.
10 *Henry L. Dawes.....Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.

1 *Fernando C Beaman.....Adrian.
2 Charles Upson.....Coldwater.
3 John W. Longyear.....Lansing.
4 *Francis W. Kellogg.....Grand Rapids.
5 Augustus C. Baldwin.....Pontiac.
6 John F. Driggs.....East Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

1 *William Windom.....Winona.
2 Ignatius Donnelly.....Nininger.

MISSOURI.

1 *Samuel Knox.....St. Louis.
2 Henry T. Blow.....St. Louis.
3 John G. Scott.....Irondale.
4 Sempronius H. Boyd.....Springfield.
5 Joseph W. McClurg.....Linn Creek.
6 Austin A. King.....Richmond.
7 Benjamin F Loan.....St. Joseph.
8 *William A. Hall.....Huntsville.
9 *James S. Rollins.....Columbia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Daniel Marcy.....Portsmouth.
2 *Edward H. Rollins.....Concord.
3 James W. Patterson.....Hanover.

NEW JERSEY.

1 John F. Starr.....Camden.
2 George Middleton.....Allentown.
3 *William G. Steele.....Somerville.
4 Andrew J. Rogers.....Newton.
5 *Nehemiah Perry.....Newark.

NEW YORK.

1 Dwight Townsend.....Clifton, S. I.
2 Martin Kalbfleisch.....Brooklyn.
3 *Moses F. Odell.....Brooklyn.
4 *Benjamin Wood.....New York.
5 Fernando Wood.....New York.
6 *Elijah Ward.....New York.
7 John W. Chanler.....New York.
8 James Brooks.....New York.
9 Anson Herrick.....New York.
10 William Radford.....Yonkers.
11 Charles H. Winfield.....Goshen.
12 Homer A. Nelson.....Poughkeepsie.
13 *John B. Steele.....Kingston.
14 John V. L. Pruyn.....Albany.
15 John A. Griswold.....Troy.
16 Orlando Kellogg.....Elizabethtown.
17 Calvin T. Hulburd.....Brasher Falls.
18 James M. Marvin.....Saratoga Spr'gs.
19 Samuel F. Miller.....Franklin.
20 *Ambrose W. Clark.....Watertown.
21 Francis Kernan.....Utica.
22 De Witt C. Littlejohn.....Oswego.
23 Thomas T. Davis.....Syracuse.
24 *Theodore M. Pomeroy.....Auburn.
25 Daniel Morris.....Penn Yan.
26 Giles W. Hotchkiss.....Binghamton.
27 *Robt. B. Van Valkenburg.....Bath.
28 Freeman Clark.....Rochester.
29 *Augustus Frank.....Warsaw.
30 John B. Ganson.....Buffalo.
31 [Vacancy.]

OHIO.

1 *George H. Pendleton.....Cincinnati.
2 Alexander Long.....Cincinnati.
3 Robert C. Schenck.....Dayton.
4 J. F. McKinney.....Piqua.
5 Frank C. LaBlond.....Celina.
6 *Chilton A. White.....Georgetown.
7 *Samuel S. Cox.....Columbus.
8 William Johnson.....Mansfield.
9 *Warren P. Noble.....Tiffin.
10 *James M. Ashley.....Toledo.
11 Wells A. Hutchins.....Portsmouth.
12 William E. Finck.....Somerset.
13 John O'Neill.....Zanesville.
14 George Bliss.....Wooster.
15 *James R. Morris.....Woodsfield.
16 Joseph W. White.....Cambridge.
17 Ephraim R. Eckley.....Carrolton.
18 Rufus P. Spalding.....Cleveland.
19 James A. Garfield.....Hiram.

OREGON.

John R. McBride.....La Fayette.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Samuel J. Randall.....Philadelphia.
2 Charles O'Neill.....Philadelphia.
3 Leonard Myers.....Philadelphia.
4 *William D. Kelley.....Philadelphia.
5 M. Russell Thayer.....ChestnutHill,Ph
6 *John D. Stiles.....Allentown.
7 John M. Broomall.....Media.
8 *Sydenham E. Ancona.....Reading.
9 *Thaddeus Stevens.....Lancaster.
10 Myer Strouse.....Pottsville.
11 *Philip Johnson.....Easton.
12 Charles Dennison.....Wilkesbarre.
13 Henry W. Tracy.....Standing Stone.
14 William H. Miller.....Harrisburg.
15 *Joseph Baily.....Newport.
16 Alexander H. Coffroth.....Somerset.
17 Archibald McAllister.....Spr'gf'd Fur'ce.
18 *James T. Hale.....Bellefonte.
19 Glenni W. Scofield.....Warren.
20 Amos Myers.....Clarion.
21 John L. Dawson.....Brownsville.
22 *James K. Moorhead.....Pittsburg.
23 Thomas Williams.....Pittsburg.
24 *Jesse Lazear.....Waynesburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Thomas A. Jenckes.....Providence,
2 Nathan F. Dixon.....Westerly.

VERMONT.

1 Frederick E. Woodbridge.Vergennes.
2 *Justin S. Morrill.....Strafford.
3 *Portus Baxter.....Derby Line.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 *Jacob B. Blair.....Parkersburg.
2 *William G. Brown.....Kingwood.
3 *Killian V. Whaley.....Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1 James S. Brown.....Milwaukie.
2 Ithamar C. Sloan.....Janesville.
3 Amasa Cobb.....Mineral Point.
4 Charles A. Eldridge.....Fond du Lac.
5 Ezra Wheeler.....Berlin.
6 *Walter D. McIndoe.....Wausau.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.—Charles D. Poston, Tubac.
COLOLADO.—Hiram P. Bennett, Denver.
DAKOTA.—John B. S. Todd, Yancton.
IDAHO.—William H. Wallace, Lewiston.
MONTANA.—Samuel McLean, Bannock City.
NEBRASKA.—*Sam. G. Daily, Peru, Nemaha Co.
NEVADA.—Henry G. Worthington, Austin.
NEW MEXICO.—Francisco Perea, Santa Fe.
UTAH.—*John F. Kinney*, Salt Lake City.
WASHINGTON.—*George E. Cole*, Wallawalla.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—AS FAR AS CHOSEN.

THE SENATE.

ARKANSAS.	Term Exp.
§Wm. D. Stewart	1871
———	———
CALIFORNIA.	
Jas. A. McDougall.	1867
John Conness	1869
CONNECTICUT.	
Lafayette S Foster	1867
James Dixon	1869
DELAWARE.	
Geo. Read Riddle	1869
———	———
ILLINOIS.	
Lyman Trumbull	1867
Richard Yates	1871
INDIANA.	
Henry S. Lane	1867
Thos. A. Hendricks	1869
IOWA.	
James Harlan	1867
James W. Grimes	1871

KANSAS.	Term Exp.
Sam'l C. Pomeroy	1867
James H. Lane	1871
KENTUCKY.	
Garret Davis	1867
James Guthrie	1871
LOUISIANA.	
§R. King Cutler	18—
§Charles Smith	18—
MAINE.	
Lot M. Morrill	1869
Wm. Pitt Fessenden	1871
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Charles Sumner	1869
Henry Wilson	1871
MARYLAND.	
Thomas H. Hicks	1867
Reverdy Johnson	1869
MICHIGAN.	
Zachar'h Chandler	1869
Jacob M. Howard	1871

MINNESOTA.	Term Exp.
Alexander Ramsey	1869
Daniel S. Norton	1871
MISSOURI.	
B. Gratz Brown	1867
John B. Henderson	1869
NEVADA.	
Wm. M. Stewart	18—
James W. Nye	18—
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Daniel Clark	1867
Aaron H. Cragin	1871
NEW JERSEY.	
William Wright	1869
——— ———	1871
NEW YORK.	
Ira Harris	1867
Edwin D. Morgan	1869
OHIO.	
John Sherman	1867
Benjamin F. Wade	1869

OREGON.	Term Exp.
James W. Nesmith	1867
Geo. H. Williams	1871
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Edgar Cowan	1867
Chas. R. Buckalew	1869
RHODE ISLAND.	
William Sprague	1869
Henry B. Anthony	1871
VERMONT.	
Jacob Collamer	1867
Solomon Foot	1869
VIRGINIA.	
John C. Underwood	'67
Joseph Segar	1871
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Peter G. Van Winkle	'69
——— ———	1871
WISCONSIN.	
Timothy O. Howe	1867
James R. Doolittle	1869

Unionists (in Roman), 43; Democrats (in *Italics*), 9. (§) Admission not decided.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARKANSAS.	Dist.
1 §T. M. Jacks.	
2 §A. C. Rogers.	
CALIFORNIA.	
1 Donald C. McRuer.	
2 †William Higby.	
3 John Bidwell.	
CONNECTICUT.	
[Four members to be elected in April.]	
DELAWARE.	
1 *John A. Nicholson.*	
ILLINOIS.	
1 John Wentworth.	
2 †Jno. F. Farnsworth.	
3 †Elihu B. Washburne	
4 Aaron C. Harding.	
5 †Ebon C. Ingersoll.	
6 Burton C. Cook.	
7 R. H. R. Bromwell.	
8 Shelby M. Cullom.	
9 †*Lewis W. Ross.*	
10 *Anthony Thornton.*	
11 *Sam'l S. Marshall.*	
12 John Baker.	
13 A. J. Kuykendall.	
At large.—S. W. Moulton	
INDIANA.	
1 *William E. Niblack.*	
2 *M. C. Kerr.*	
3 Ralph Hill.	
4 J. H. Farquhar.	
5 †George W. Julian.	
6 †Ebenezer Dumont.	
7 †*D. W. Voorhees* (C).	
8 †Godlove S. Orth.	
9 †Schuyler Colfax.	
10 Joseph D. Defrees.	
11 T. N. Stillwell.	
IOWA.	
1 †James F. Wilson.	
2 †Hiram Price.	
3 †William B. Allison.	
4 †Josiah B. Grinnell.	
5 †John A. Kasson.	
6 †A. W. Hubbard.	
KANSAS.	
1 Sidney Clarke.	
KENTUCKY.	
[Nine members to be elected in August.]	
LOUISIANA.	
1 §M. F. Bonzano.	
2 §A. P. Field.	
3 §W. D. Mann.	
4 §T. M. Wells.	
5 §R. W. Tallafero.	
MAINE.	
1 John Lynch.	
2 †Sidney Perham.	
3 †James G. Blaine.	
4 †John H. Rice.	
5 †Frederick A. Pike.	
MARYLAND.	
1 *Hiram McCullough*	
2 †Edwin H. Webster.	
3 Charles E. Phelps.	
4 †Francis Thomas.	
5 †*Benj. G. Harris.*	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1 †Thomas D. Eliot.	
2 †Oakes Ames.	
3 †Alex. H. Rice.	
4 †Samuel Hooper.	
5 †John B. Alley.	
6 †Daniel W. Gooch.	
7 †Geo. S. Boutwell.	
8 †John D. Baldwin.	
9 †Wm. B. Washburne.	
10 †Henry L. Dawes.	
MICHIGAN.	
1 †Fer'do C. Beaman.	
2 †Charles Upson.	
3 †John W. Longyear.	
4 Thomas W. Ferry.	
5 R. E. Trowbridge.	
6 †John F. Driggs.	
MINNESOTA.	
1 †William Windom.	
2 †Ignatius Donnelly.	
MISSOURI.	
1 *John Hogan.*	
2 †Henry T. Blow.	
3 Thomas E. Noell.	
4 John R. Kelso.	
5 †Jos. W. McClurg.	
6 R. T. Van Horn.	
7 †Benj. F. Loan.	
8 John F. Benjamin.	
9 Geo. W. Anderson.	
NEVADA.	
1 H. D. Worthington.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
[Three members to be elected in March.]	
NEW JERSEY.	Dist.
1 †John F. Starr.	
2 William A. Newell.	
3 *Charles Sitgreaves.*	
4 †*Andrew J. Rogers.*	
5 *Edwin V. R. Wright.*	
NEW YORK.	
1 *Stephen Tabor.*	
2 *Teunis G. Bergen.*	
3 James Humphrey.	
4 *Morgan Jones.*	
5 *Nelson Taylor.*	
6 Henry J. Raymond.	
7 †*John W. Chanler.*	
8 †*James Brooks* (C).	
9 Wm. A. Darling.	
10 † *William Radford.*	
11 †*Chas. H. Winfield.*	
12 John H. Ketchum.	
13 *Edwin N. Hubbell.*	
14 *Charles Goodyear.*	
15 †John A. Griswold.	
16 †Orlando Kellogg.	
17 †Calvin T. Hulburd.	
18 †James M. Marvin.	
19 Demas Hubbard, jr.	
20 Addison H. Laflin.	
21 Roscoe Conkling.	
22 Sydney T. Holmes.	
23 †Thomas T. Davis.	
24 †Theo. M. Pomeroy.	
25 †Daniel Morris.	
26 †Giles W. Hotchkiss.	
27 Hamilton Ward.	
28 Roswell Hart.	
29 Burt Van Horn.	
30 *Jas. M. Humphrey.*	
31 Henry Van Aernam.	
OHIO.	
1 Benj. Eggleston.	
2 R. B. Hays.	
3 †Robt. C. Schenck.	
4 William Lawrence.	
5 †*Frank C. LeBlond.*	
6 R. W. Clark.	
7 Sam'l Shellabarger.	
8 James R. Hubbell.	
9 R. P. Buckland.	
10 †James M. Ashley.	
11 Henry S. Bundy.	
12 † *William E. Finck.*	
13 Columbus Delano.	
14 Martin Welker.	
15 T. A. Plants.	
16 Jno. A. Bingham.	
17 †Ephraim R. Eckley.	
18 †Rufus P. Spaulding.	
19 †James A. Garfield.	
OREGON.	
1 J. H. D. Henderson.	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
1 †*Sam'l J. Randall.*	
2 †Charles O'Neill.	
3 †Leonard Myers.	
4 †Wm. D. Kelley.	
5 †M. Russell Thayer.	
6 *E. Markham Boyer.*	
7 †John M. Broomall.	
8 †*Sydenham E. Ancona.*	
9 †Thaddeus Stevens.	
10 †*Myer Strouse.*	
11 †*Philip Johnson.*	
12 †*Charles Denison.*	
13 Ulysses Mercur.	
14 George F. Miller.	
15 *A. J. Glossbrenner.*	
16 Wm. H. Koontz (C)	
17 A. A. Barker	
18 Stephen F. Wilson.	
19 †Glenni W. Scofield.	
20 Charles V. Culver.	
21 †*Jas. L. Dawson* (C).	
22 †Jas. K. Moorhead.	
23 †Thomas Williams.	
24 Geo. V. Lawrence.	
RHODE ISLAND.	
[Two members to be elected in April.]	
TENNESSEE.	
[Entitled to eight members; none chosen.]	
VERMONT.	
1 †F. S. Woodbridge.	
2 †Justin S. Morrill.	
3 †Portus Baxter.	
WEST VIRGINIA.	
1 Chester D. Hubbard	
2 Geo. R. Latham.	
3 Killian V. Whaley.	
WISCONSIN.	
1 Halbert E. Paine.	
2 †Ithamar C. Sloan.	
3 †Amasa Cobb.	
4 †*Chas. O. Eldridge.*	
5 Philetus Sawyer.	
6 †Walt'r D. McIndoe.	

Unionists (in Roman), 138; Democrats (in *Italics*), 35. (†) Members of the XXXVIIIth Congress, 86. (C.) Seats contested. (§) Question of their admission not settled.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. II.—*War Office.*—Creates the office of Second Assistant Secretary of War. Salary, $5,000.

CHAP. V.—*Clothing by Mail for the Army.*—Permits packages of clothing not more than two pounds weight to be sent by mail to men in the army, at eight cents for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

CHAP. V.—*Courts in Tennessee.*—Transfers the U. S. Courts for West Tennessee to Memphis, with power to hold terms at Knoxville and Nashville, if expedient.

CHAP. IX.—*Courts in California and Oregon.*—Regulates terms of U. S. Courts in California and Oregon, and defines modes of procedure. In California the Circuit sits at San Francisco on the 1st Monday in February, 2d Monday in June, and 1st Monday in October, and at Monterey the 1st Monday of April, 2d Monday of August, and 1st Monday in December. In Oregon, terms shall be held at Portland the 1st Monday in January, the 1st Monday in May, and the 1st Monday in September. The District Court is held at Monterey, Cal., 1st Monday February, 1st Monday June, and 1st Monday October; at San Francisco, 1st Monday April, 2d Monday August, 1st Monday December. In Oregon, at Portland, 1st Monday March, 1st Monday July, 1st Monday November.

CHAP. XIII.—*Amendment to the Enrollment Act.*—Authorizes the President to call for such number of men as the public exigencies may require. Quotas of wards, towns, &c., to be determined according to their population, taking into account the number previously furnished, for the naval as well as the military service. If quotas are not filled in time by volunteering, a draft to be made for the deficiency—volunteering to go on up to the actual occurrence of the draft. Enrolled persons may furnish substitutes, who are not liable to the draft, and who shall then enjoy an exemption from draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Drafted persons may also furnish acceptable substitutes, in the same manner. Exemption, thus obtained, shall not exceed the time for which such person was drafted. Any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, whose term of unexpired service shall not exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute, on account of the State for which he enlisted. The payment of commutation money exempts only from the immediate quota, and not from the filling of future quotas; and in no case shall exemption, so obtained, extend beyond one year. The enrollment includes persons arriving at the age of twenty years before the draft, aliens who have declared their intentions to become citizens, all persons discharged from service who have not been in such service two years during the present war. Seamen, drafted, may enlist in the naval service, within eight days after notification; provided, that the enlistment is for the same period required by the draft; and that satisfactory proof shall be afforded that the person in question is a seaman by vocation. Any person now in the military service may also enlist into the navy, upon making similar proof with the above; but the bounty-money, which he may have received as a soldier, shall be deducted from the prize-money to which he may become entitled; provided, that the whole number of such transfers shall not exceed ten thousand. Seamen, thus enlisting, shall be credited to the town, ward, &c., whence they come, as well as those enlisting into the marine corps, under such regulations as the Provost-Marshal General may prescribe. Exempts from enrollment are those who are physically unfit for service, all persons who are now in the military or naval service, and all who have been honorably discharged therefrom, after a service of two years, during the present war. The law for the enrollment into two classes is hereby repealed. Persons forcibly resisting the enrollment, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court; without being relieved from liability to the laws of the State in which the offense may have been committed. Persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, if drafted, shall be assigned to hospital or other peaceful duty, or pay the sum of three hundred dollars for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Persons of foreign birth are not to be exempted, if they have voted or held any public offices under any State, Territory, or the United States. Persons obtaining exemption by fraud shall be deemed deserters, and punished accordingly. Able-bodied male colored persons shall also be enrolled, and form part of the national forces; the slaves of loyal masters, upon being drafted, becoming free, their bounty of one hundred dollars being paid the former master. A commission, appointed to each of the loyal Slave States, shall determine the value of each slave so drafted, not to exceed three hundred dollars, payable to loyal masters out of funds derived from commutations. Colored volunteers or conscripts shall be credited on the quotas of States whence they come, but shall be mustered into service as United States colored troops.

CHAP. XIV.—*Lieutenant-General.*—Revives the grade of Lieutenant-General (the President to appoint by consent of Senate). Pay the same as that of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

CHAP. XVII.—*Loan Act.*—Authorizes Secretary of Treasury to borrow $200,000,000 on gold interest five-forty registered coupon bonds. Also extends the issue to subscribers to the five-twenties by $11,000,000.

CHAP. XVIII.—*Overland Emigrants.*—Gives

$40,000 for the protection of emigrants overland to the Pacific States.

CHAP. XX.—*Liquor Taxation, &c.*—Levies 60 cts. per gallon on spirits distilled, sold, or removed for sale before July 1st. Duty rated on first proof, and increased according to degree of strength. Where these duties are not paid, the property may be seized and sold after due process. Spirits for exportation may be taken out of the country without paying this duty, but drawback is not allowed. Sec. 4 puts a duty of two cents per lb. on cotton, except that sold by or on account of the Government. Sec. 7 imposes 40 cts. per gallon on imported distilled spirits of first proof, also taxing at the same rate stocks on hand. Sec. 8 declares consuls of other countries not citizens here exempt from income tax. Sec. 9 extends the law of March 2, 1833, giving power to revenue collectors to all the collectors under this act.

CHAP. XXIII.—*Trade with the Indians.*—Declares that any person selling or giving spirituous liquors to Indians, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not over $300. Indian agents may search where they have reason to suspect an intention to introduce liquors. If any be found it is forfeit, one half to the informer and the other to the Government. Any person in Government service must seize and destroy any liquor actually found in the Indian country, unless introduced by authority of the War Department. In cases under this act, Indians are competent witnesses.

CHAP. XXVII.—*Ambulance System.*—Gives the Medical Director of the Army and the Medical Directors of each Corps direction of ambulances, medicines, help, and everything pertaining to that branch of duty. Sec. 2 establishes regular ambulance corps in each command, with a captain and under-officers—the men to be selected for fitness. Sec. 3 provides for two-horse ambulances on the basis of three to each regiment of 500 strong, one each for smaller regiments, and one for each battery. Sec. 4. Horse and mule litters may be substituted where necessary. Sec. 5. Captains of ambulance corps must drill and instruct their men and see everything ready in camp or on march. Ambulances can only be used to transport sick and wounded, or medical supplies in extreme cases. None but ambulance and medical force, or men specially detailed shall be allowed to take or accompany wounded to the rear. Special uniform marks are provided for the ambulance forces. Other sections provide for reports and minor duties.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*Port of Delivery.*—Makes Parkersburg, West Va., a port of delivery in the collection district of New Orleans.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*Nevada Enabling Act.*—Authorizes Nevada Territory to form a State Government, consisting of the following territory: Commencing at the intersection of the thirty-eighth degree of longitude west from Washington with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree to the eastern boundary of California; thence in a northwesterly direction along the said eastern boundary to the forty-third degree of longitude; thence north along said forty-third degree and said eastern boundary line to the forty-second degree; thence due east along the said forty-second degree to its intersection with the aforesaid thirty-eighth degree of longitude; thence due south down said thirty-eighth degree of longitude to the place of beginning. All persons qualified to vote for territorial Assemblymen, may vote for a Convention —to frame a State Constitution—soldiers in the army may also vote. A State Constitution must "be republican and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence;" and said Convention shall provide by an irrevocable, without the consent of the United States and the people of said State: First, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said State, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Second, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. Third, That the people inhabiting said territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than the land belonging to the residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by said State on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by, the United States. [The Convention has been held and the State Constitution adopted, so there is no occasion to reproduce the details of the law of Congress.] School lands and lands for public buildings are set apart; five per cent. of the proceeds of all public lands sold by the United States after Nevada is admitted into the Union, is to be paid to the State for public roads, canals, irrigation, &c., as the Legislature may direct.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*Colorado Enabling Act.*—[This act is in all respects the same as that for Nevada. Colorado, however, voted down the Convention, preferring, at present, to remain a territory. The boundaries are as follows:] Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; extending thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree to its intersection with the thirty-second degree of longitude; thence due north along said thirty-second degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree to its intersection with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude, thence due south along said twenty-fifth degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*Amendatory of the Homestead Law.*—In case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of 20th of May, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land-office which the said act of 20th May, 1862, requires, and whose family, or some member thereof, is residing on the land which he desires to

enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and settlement have been made, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make the affidavit required by said act before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which the party may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, the same shall become effective from the date of such filing, provided the said application and affidavit are accompanied by the fee and commissions, as required by law. Sec. 2. That besides the ten-dollar fee exacted by the said act, the homestead applicant shall hereafter pay to the register and receiver each, as commissions, at the time of entry, one per centum upon the cash price as fixed by law, of the land applied for, and like commissions when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefor issued as the basis of a patent. Sec. 3. That in any case hereafter in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead, and whose family or some member thereof, is residing on the land which he desires to enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and settlement have been made, is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land-office, it shall and may be lawful for him to make the affidavit required by the original statute before the clerk of the court for the county in which the applicant is an actual resident, and to transmit the same, with the fee and commissions, to the register and receiver. Sec. 4. That in lieu of the fee allowed by the twelfth section of the preëmption act of fourth September, 1841, the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon preëmption claims, and shall be allowed, jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants, in establishing preëmption or homestead rights, the regulations for giving proper effect to the provisions of this act to be prescribed by the commissioner of the general land-office. Sec. 5. That where a preëmptor has taken the initiatory steps required by existing laws in regard to actual settlement, and is called away from such settlement by being actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and by reason of such absence is unable to appear at the district land-office, to make, before the register or receiver, the affidavits required by the thirteenth section of the preëmption act of the fourth September, 1841, the time for filing such affidavit and making final proof and entry or location, shall be extended six months after the expiration of his term of service, upon satisfactory proof by affidavit, or the testimony of witnesses, that the said preëmptor is so in the service, being filed with the register of the land-office for the district in which his settlement is made. Sec. 6. That the registers and receivers of the State of California, in the State of Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona, shall be entitled to collect and receive, in addition to the fees and allowances provided by this act, fifty per centum of said fees and allowances as compensation for their services; provided, that the salary and fees allowed any register or receiver shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.

CHAP. XL.—*Foreign Mails.*—Provides that all steamers belonging to citizens of the United States, bound to or from any foreign port, shall carry such mails as the Post Office Department, or ministers, consuls, and commercial agents abroad shall offer for such compensation as may be fixed by law. Masters must report, under oath, concerning such mails. Contracts may be made for California mails via Panama or by Nicaragua route for not more than $160,000 per year. Sec. 4. That all mailable matter carried between Kansas and California shall be subject to pre-paid letter postage rates, except that regular subscribers may receive one regular newspaper, and franked matter may go at usual rates. Sec. 5. Authorizes contracts for steam mail service between our own ports. Sec. 6. Fixes a fine of $100 to $500 for putting "United States Mail," or words to that effect, upon steamers, &c., not in mail service. Sec. 7. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to suspend, where he thinks proper, the act prohibiting the private carrying of sealed letters on a mail route.

CHAP. XLVI.—*Revolutionary Pensions.*—Increases to $100 per year all the remaining pensions for services in the Revolutionary War.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*Indians in California.*—Makes that State a separate district, with a Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The President may set apart four tracts for Indian reservations as remote as practicable from white settlements. Provision is made for physicians, farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., on the reservations. Sec. 7 enacts that Indian agents shall reside at their respective agencies, and shall in no case visit Washington except when ordered to do so by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CHAP. LVIII.—*College Lands.*—Extends until April 14, 1866, the time within which any State or Territory may accept the benefits of the Act of July 2, 1862, donating lands to the States for colleges, agriculture and the mechanic arts; also extends the act to West Virginia.

CHAP. LIX.—*Nebraska Enabling Act.*—[Same as that of Nevada, with the following boundaries:] Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the western boundary of the State of Missouri with the fortieth degree of north latitude; extending thence due west along said fortieth degree to its intersection with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said twenty-fifth degree to its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence west along said forty-first degree of north latitude to its intersection with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude; thence north along said twenty-seventh degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence east along said forty-third degree to the Reya Paha river; thence down the middle of the channel of said river, with its meanderings, to its junction with the Niobrara river; thence down the middle of the channel of said Niobrara river, and following the meanderings thereof, to its junction with the Missouri river; thence down the middle of the channel of said Missouri river, and following the meanderings thereof, to

the place of beginning. Nebraska has declined, thus far, to form a State Constitution.

CHAP. LX.—*Rock Island Arsenal.*—Provides for taking possession of Rock Island, Mississippi river, as a site for a Government Arsenal.

CHAP. LXVI.—*The New Cent.*—Provides for coining a cent and a two-cent piece, the first 48 grains, the other 96 grains in weight. (The cent weighs exactly one-tenth of a Troy ounce.) These coins are 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. of tin and zinc. The one cent coin is a legal tender to the amount of ten cents—the two cent piece to the amount of twenty cents. The Mint may sell them for lawful United States currency at par. If any person shall make or pass any coin, token, card or anything intended to be passed as money for one or two cent pieces, he shall, on conviction, be fined not over $1,000, and imprisoned not more than five years.

CHAP. LXIX.—*To Prevent Collisions at Sea.*—This act establishes a comprehensive series of rules for lights, flags, whistles, &c., on vessels, and directs how they shall pass each other when at sea. It establishes a New Code, which went into effect on the 1st of September.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*Indian Lands in Utah.*—Provides for selling all Indian reservations in Utah, except in Unita Valley, at which place the Indians are to be collected as far as possible, and provision made for their welfare.

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*Names on Vessels.*—Every steamboat shall have its name on the stern, on each side of the pilot house, and if a side-wheeler, on the wheel houses. No name shall be changed or disguised.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*Lands to Minnesota.*—Grants lands (reserving minerals) in alternate sections of five sections to a mile on each side of a proposed railroad from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior. The minimum price of the sections not granted shall be $2.50 per acre. The road to be completed within eight years, or the grant reverts.

CHAP. LXXX.—*Lands to Wisconsin.*—Grants, upon usual terms, lands to aid in building a railroad from St. Croix Lake to Lake Superior; a road from Tomah, Monroe Co., to St. Croix Lake; and a road from Fon du Lac to Bayfield.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*Tunnage.*—This is an elaborate law upon the subject of measuring tunnage of vessels.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*Lands to Iowa.*—Grants lands for a railroad from Sioux City to the southern line of Minnesota; also a road from South McGregor westward near the 43d parallel to intersect the road first named. The grants are of alternate odd numbers, ten sections wide on each side of the roads, with usual guarantees to occupied and preëmpted lands. The minimum price shall be double that of public lands. Patents are to issue for 100 sections on the completion of ten miles of road. There is also a grant of land for a road from St. Paul and St. Anthony via Minneapolis to the southern line of the State near the mouth of the Big Sioux.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*Postal Money Orders.*—Allows the establishment of Money-Order offices on a plan similar to that in Great Britain. This law went into effect on the 1st of November, 1864, at about 140 post offices. The law is elaborate and intricate, and mainly for postmasters' guidance. The object and effect of money orders, and how to use them, will best be understood from the following statement: The object of the postal money order system is to provide a cheap, swift, and safe means of sending small sums of money through the mails, when bank drafts cannot be readily procured. The money order is made safer than a bank draft even, by leaving out of the order the name of the party for whom the money is intended. The sums for which one money-order office may draw on another ranges from one to thirty dollars, no order being issued for less than one dollar, nor are fractions of cents to be introduced into an money order. The commission on orders not exceeding $10 is ten cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, fifteen cents; and on those over $20, up to $30, twenty cents. To obtain an order for money, apply to the postmaster of one of the money-order offices. He will furnish the applicant with a printed blank to be filled out with all the particulars of amount, name, address, required to be stated on the money order. The order is then completed and handed to the applicant upon payment of the sum named and the fee, which fee must be paid in money, no postage stamps being received for fees; and no money will be received for orders except coin, United States notes, or notes of national banks, and orders cannot be paid in any other currency. By the mail immediately following the issue of an order, the postmaster advises the postmaster at the office on which it was drawn of the fact, and the latter is thus furnished with all necessary information before the order itself can be presented, to enable him to detect fraud, should any be intended. A money order is rendered invalid unless presented within ninety days from its date, to the postmaster on which it was drawn. But the Postmaster-General can issue a new order on the application of the payee, and the payment of a second fee, and a similar plan is to be pursued when an order is lost; the payee furnishes a sworn statement that the order is lost or destroyed, accompanied by the certificate of the postmaster that it has not been paid and will not be if afterwards presented. A money order can be transferred by the payee indorsing it on the back, with the limitation that an order can be indorsed only once. This is to enable persons residing at a distance from money-order offices to avail themselves of the advantages of the system. The New York office is to do the banking for all the other offices—will receive the money taken for all orders, and postmasters elsewhere will draw on the New York office for the funds they need.

CHAP. XCII.—*Veteran Volunteer Engineers.*—Authorizes such a regiment to be organized of veterans in the Army of the Cumberland.

CHAP. XCV.—*Montana Territory.*—Organizes a temporary government in this new Territory, which is within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence due west on said forty-fifth degree to its intersection with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree to the forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes; thence due west along said forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes to its intersec-

tion with the crest of the Rocky Mountains; thence following the crest of the Rocky Mountains northward till its intersection with the Bitter Root Mountains; thence northward along the crest of Bitter Root Mountains to its intersection with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude; thence along said thirty-ninth degree northward to the boundary line of the British possessions; thence eastward along said boundary line to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude; thence southward along said twenty-seventh degree to the place of beginning. The provisions of the act are unimportant save that slavery is expressly forbidden. *Boundary of Idaho changed*—The last section of the Montana Act provides that "until Congress shall otherwise direct, all that part of the Territory of Idaho included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-third degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence along said thirty-third degree of longitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward along the said crest of the Rocky Mountains to its intersection with the forty-fourth degree and thirty minutes of north latitude; thence eastward along said forty-fourth degree thirty minutes to the thirty-fourth degree of longitude; thence northward along said thirty-fourth degree to the forty-fifth degree north latitude; thence eastward along said forty-fifth degree to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude; thence south along said twenty-seventh degree to the forty-first degree north latitude; thence west along said forty-first degree to the place of beginning, shall be, and is hereby, incorporated temporarily into and made part of the Territory of Dakota."

CHAP. XCVII.—*Sioux Damages.*—Appropriates about $1,200,000 to pay ascertained damages by the Sioux Indians.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*Ocean Mails.*—Authorises the P. M. General to unite with the Post-Office Department of Brazil to establish a monthly mail by steamers to Rio Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, Bahia, Pernambuco, and other ports, if deemed advisable; the work to be let to the lowest bidder. Provision is made that the steamers shall be of the best class.

CHAP. CII.—*Franked Matter.*—All communications relating to the official business of the department to which they are sent, addressed to the chiefs of the several executive departments of the government, or to such principal officers of each executive department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Postmaster-General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being indorsed "official business," or with the name of the writer.

CHAP. CIII.—*Lands to Iowa.*—The route of the proposed road from Davenport to Council Bluffs may be changed, but must still pass through Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and through or near Newtown, Jasper County. Grants of lands are changed to correspond. The Burlington and Missouri River road, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River road are also authorized to change their lines; and so may the Dubuque and Iowa City road. The act contains the usual provisions protecting the rights of the

CHAP. CVI.—*National Currency.*—Estal lishes a separate bureau, to be charged with th execution of this and all laws respecting a N tional Currency, secured by United States bond and names the officers of said bureau, togethe with the securities conditioned by their assum tion of office. Every certificate assignment, an conveyance, shall be as valid, when the comptro ler's seal is stamped on the paper. Associ tions for carrying on the business of bankin may be formed by any number of persons n less than five, who shall enter into articles of a sociation, signed by the members of the assoc ation, a copy of which shall be forwarded to th comptroller of the currency. The persons form ing such an association shall make a certificat specifying the name of the association, th place where its operations are to be carried o the amount of its capital stock, and the numbe of shares into which it shall be divided, and th presentation of this certificate, when properl executed, shall be legal evidence of the exis ence of such association in all courts and place within the jurisdiction of the United States go ernment. The requisite capital for the organ zation of associations of this kind, shall be n less than two hundred thousand dollars, in city exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants, an not less than one hundred thousand dollars in city whose population is less than fifty thousand provided, however, that banks may be organize with a capital of not less than fifty thousan dollars, in any place not exceeding six thousan inhabitants, with the approval of the Secretar of the Treasury. Such association shall tran act no business, except such as may be incident to its own organization, until authorized by th Comptroller of the Currency. It shall ha power to adopt a corporate seal, elect director and, through them, appoint a president, vic president, cashier, and other officers; and board of directors shall also define and regula the manner in which its stock shall be trar ferred, and its general business conducted. T number of directors must be not less than fi one of whom shall be president. All of the rectors must be citizens of the United Stat and at least three-fourths of them must reside the State in which the association is located, one year before their election, and must c tinue in the same while they remain in offi and it is necessary that each director shall o at least ten shares of stock. In all elections directors, and in deciding all questions at me ings of shareholders, each shareholder shall entitled to one vote on each share of stock h by him; voting by proxies being permissa provided that the proxies be no officers of association, and that they be duly authoris The capital stock of any association shall b shares of one hundred dollars each, deemed sonal property, and transferable on the book the association. The shareholders shall be individually responsible, equally and rate and not one for another, for all contracts, de and engagements of their association, accor to the par value of their amount of stock th in, in addition to the amount invested in shares; except in the case of shareholder present existing State banking institution not less than five millions of dollars of cap and a surplus of twenty per centum on

o shall be liable only to the amount invested their shares. It shall be lawful for an asso-ation, formed under this act, to provide for an crease of its capital from time to time, subject the limitations of this act; provided, that the aximum of such increase shall be determined the Comptroller; and that no increase of cap-l shall be valid until the whole amount of such crease shall be paid in. And every association all have power, by a vote of shareholders ning two-thirds of its stock, to reduce the cap-l of such association to any amount not below e amount required by this act for its outstand-g circulation. At least fifty per centum of the pital stock of every association must be paid to authorize a commencement of business; d the remainder of the capital stock shall be id in installments of at least ten per centum ch on the whole amount of capital, as fre-ently as one installment at the end of each nth succeeding the time of commencing busi-ss. And if any shareholder, or his assignee, all fail to comply with any of these regula-ns for payment of stock, the directors of such sociation may sell his stock at public auction, ter having given him due notice thereof, the oceeds of the sale to go to the payment of the nount then due thereon, and the excess, if any, be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If the ck of the delinquent cannot be sold for enough cover the amount due, with the incidental ex-nses, the amount previously paid shall be for-ted to the association—thence to be sold thin six months after the forfeiture, or, if not id, to be canceled and deducted from the cap-l stock of the association. If this shall re-ce the capital below the requisite minimum of pital, the capital stock shall, within thirty days er such cancellation, be increased to the re-irements of the act; in default of which the sociation shall be closed up according to the tieth section of this act. Every association, eliminary to commencing business, shall de-er to the Treasurer of the United States United ates registered bonds to an amount equal to e-third of the capital stock; the deposit to be creased as the capital is paid up or increased; ile an association, desiring to diminish its cap-l, or to close up its business, may take up its nds, upon returning to the comptroller its cir-lating notes. The comptroller shall examine d determine if any association can commence siness. All transfers of United States bonds all be made to the Treasurer of the United ates, in trust for the association, the comp-oller to keep the transfer-book. Associations, er the transfer and delivery of bonds to the easurer, may receive from the Comptroller cir-lating notes, in blank, equal in amount to nety per centum of the current market value the United States bonds so transferred; but, no time shall the total amount of such notes ceed the amount of its capital stock actually id in. The entire amount of circulating notes, be issued under this act, shall not exceed ree hundred millions of dollars. Such notes all be received at par in payment of all in-btedness to the United States, except for du-s on imports; and also for all indebtedness of United States, except interest on the public bt, and in redemption of the national cur-ncy. Associations shall, annually or oftener, examine its bonds deposited, and execute to the Treasurer a certificate, setting forth the different kinds, and the amounts thereof; such examination to be made by a duly appointed officer or agent of the association, whose certificate shall be of full force and validity. The deposited bonds shall be held exclusively for the security of the association's circulating notes, the association having the benefit of the interest on the bonds which it may have deposited, so long as it may redeem its circulating notes. Whenever the value of the bonds depreciates below the amount of the circulation, for which they stand security, the Comptroller may demand other bonds, to the amount of the depreciation, to be deposited with the Treasurer as long as such depreciation continues. Bonds deposited may be exchanged for other United States bonds, authorized by this act, at the option of the Comptroller; who also may authorize the return to an association of its bonds, of not less than one thousand dollars, upon the cancellation of a proportionate amount of circulating notes; provided, that the remaining deposited bonds shall be equal to the amount of circulating notes not surrendered, and that the amount of bonds shall not be reduced below the amount required to be kept on deposit; and provided, that there shall have been no violation of the provisions of this act, on the part of the association. The countersigning and delivery of circulating notes, except as permitted by this act, is unlawful; and any officer convicted of the same, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisonment not less than one and not more than fifteen years. An association shall purchase, hold, and convey real estate, first—such as shall be necessary for the transaction of its business; secondly—such as shall be mortgaged to it in security for debts previously contracted; thirdly—such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted; fourthly—such as it shall purchase under judgments, decrees, or mortgages, or shall purchase to secure debts due to said association. The total liabilities to any association, of any person, company, corporation, or firm, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the capital stock of such association, actually paid in; provided, that the discount of commercial paper, actually owned by the person, company, &c., negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed. The established interest of the State or Territory, wherein the banking association is located, shall govern its charge of interest on loans, notes, bills, &c., and, when there is no established interest in such State or Territory, the association may take interest not exceeding seven per centum. The penalty for taking greater interest than herein prescribed shall be a forfeiture of the entire interest which has been agreed to be paid; and the person or persons who may have paid a greater interest, may recover back from the association receiving the same twice the amount of the interest thus paid; provided, that such action for recovery is commenced within two years after the occurrence of the usurious transaction. The circulating notes of the different associations shall be redeemed in New York at par, by associations selected for that purpose.

Any and all notes of any association shall be received at par by every other association. Dividends may be declared semi-annually, after one-tenth part of net profits shall have been carried to the surplus fund. Associations shall not make loans on the security of their capital stock, unless to prevent loss upon a debt. The indebtedness of an association must not exceed its capital stock, except on account of its notes of circulation, moneys deposited with the association, bills of exchange against the moneys of the association, and on account of liabilities for dividends and reserved profits. Associations shall not hypothecate their circulating notes, nor withdraw any portion of their capital. The comptroller shall keep control of plates and special dies, expenses to be borne by associations. Associations shall pay to the Treasurer, half-yearly, a duty of one half per centum on their circulating notes, one quarter per centum on their deposits, and one quarter per centum on their capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. But neither shares nor real estate shall be exempt taxation by State authority. Associations may be closed by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock. Under a similar vote, State banks may become national associations, by undergoing the necessary process. If associations fail to redeem their circulation, the notes may be protested, unless the president or cashier shall forward to the Comptroller a written admission of the protest, and, after such default, the association shall do no banking business, except to receive money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits. When the Comptroller shall have ascertained the facts, he will, within thirty days, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such defaulting association, forfeited, and notify the holders of notes to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; whereupon an amount of bonds, equal to the notes redeemed by the Treasurer, shall be canceled; and, thereafter, the United States shall have priority of lien upon assets of an association for any deficiency in the redemption of its circulation; or the Comptroller may supply such deficiency by a sale, at auction, or at private sale, of the bonds in pledge, to an extent that will redeem the outstanding notes. The Comptroller may appoint a receiver, to close the affairs of a defaulting association; but, if the association denies that it has failed to redeem its notes, it may apply to the courts for an injunction. All transfers, assignments, &c., in contemplation of insolvency, shall be void. Directors of associations shall be held individually liable for any violation of the provisions of this act. Officers who shall embezzle the funds of an association, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not less than five nor more than ten years. Suitable penalties are awarded to persons mutilating notes, counterfeiting, or knowingly uttering counterfeit, notes, for making plates for forging notes, for having blank notes, with unlawful intent, &c. The Comptroller of the Currency shall report annually to Congress a summary of the condition of every association from whom reports have been received during the preceding year, and everything thereto pertaining. The last section repeals the Act of February 26th, 1863, on the same subject. (See TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1864, p. 39.)

CHAP. CX.—*Lands to Michigan.*—Amends former act so as to change the line of the proposed road from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids and Traverse Bay, Mich.

CHAP. CXIV.—*Counterfeiting.*—Punishes by $3,000 fine and five years imprisonment, or both, the making or passing or attempting to pass off any base coin of whatever device intended to be used as current money.

CHAP. CXVI.—*Carrying Treaties into Effect.*—Stipulates how consuls and commercial agents are to exercise jurisdiction over controversies between officers of vessels, mariners, &c.

CHAP. CXVII.—*Release of Property.*—Provides for release from attachment of property claimed by the United States.

CHAP. CXVIII.—*Limit of Action.*—Whenever, during the present rebellion, any action, civil or criminal, shall accrue against any person who, by reason of resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the interruption of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, cannot be served with process for the commencement of such action or the arrest of such person, or whenever, after such action, civil or criminal, shall have accrued, such person cannot, by reason of such resistance of the laws, or such interruption of judicial proceedings, be arrested or served with process for the commencement of the action, the time during which such person shall so be beyond the reach of legal process shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such action.

CHAP. CXIX.—*Anti-Bribery Act.*—No Senator or Member of Congress, while in office, nor any head of department, of bureau, or clerk, nor any officer in government service, shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatsoever, for any services to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or interested. Any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court, and shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the government of the United States.

CHAP. CXXI.—*Offenses at Sea.*—Provides for special sessions of United States district courts to try complaints against officers and mariners of vessels, for offenses not capital or infamous. They are to be investigated by the district attorney, and summarily tried.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*Time Sales of Gold.*—[This act prohibited speculation in gold; was afterwards repealed.]

CHAP. CXXX.—*Trade with British Provinces.*—All vessels navigating the waters of our northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers, are to be enrolled, but do not need certificate of register. The remainder of the act regulates the salaries and fees of collectors.

CHAP. CXXXIV.—*Ontonagon Railroad.*—Extends for five years the time first fixed for completing the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad.

CHAP. CXXXVII.—*Lands to Michigan.*—Lands granted to Michigan for wagon-road from Saginaw to the Straits of Mackinaw; and one from Grand Rapids to Straits of Mackinaw. Roads to be public highways, and be completed in five years.

CHAP. CXLV.—*Pay of Soldiers—Military Justice, &c.*—Increases the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; privates to have $16 per month, and petty officers in proportion. Rations to remain the same. Privates, &c., serving under enlistment prior to July 22, 1861, who may re-enlist, for three years, get the bounties provided by Act of January 18, 1864. Section five establishes as a part of the War Department, during the rebellion, the Bureau of Military Justice, to which shall be returned for revision the records and proceedings of all the courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions of the armies of the United States, and in which a record shall be kept of all proceedings. The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the head of said bureau, a judge advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general, and an assistant judge advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel of cavalry. And the said judge advocate-general and his assistant shall receive, revise, and have recorded the proceedings of the courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions of the armies of the United States, and perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the judge advocate-general of the armies of the United States.

CHAP. CXLIX.—*Examination of Paymasters, &c.*—A board of examiners to inquire into the fitness and ability of quartermasters, commissaries, paymasters, and their assistants. Those who fail to pass examination are to be dismissed.

CHAP. CLIII.—*Lands to Wisconsin.*—Grants land for a military wagon road from Warsaw, Marathon County, up Wisconsin river to Skonowang, thence to the State line in the direction of Ontonagon, on Lake Superior. No patent to be granted until ten miles are completed, and the whole to be done within five years.

CHAP. CLV.—*Public Printing.*—In order to furnish early copies of reports, heads of departments may have copies printed before submitting to Congress. Regulations are made for compiling, editing, distributing documents, &c.

CHAP. CLVI.—*Instruction.*—Regulates the public schools in the District of Columbia, and incorporates the commissioners, provides for raising and applying a sufficient school fund, for building school houses, for schools for colored children, &c., forming a complete code on the subject.

CHAP. CLX.—*Lands to California.*—Releases certain United States lands at Point San Quentin, California, for State prison purposes.

CHAP. CLXII.—*Claims.*—Authorises the President to appoint a commissioner to investigate and adjust the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company.

CHAP. CLXIV.—*To Prevent Smuggling.*—Stringent regulations as to the inspection, searching, landing, storing, and transmission of imported goods.

CHAP. CLXVI.—*An Act to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act of eighteen hundred and fifty, and all Acts and Parts of Acts for the Rendition of Fugitive Slaves.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections three and four of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed February 12, 1793, and an act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' passed February 12, 1793," passed September, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. [Approved, June 28, 1864.]

CHAP. CLXXII.—*Ways and Means.*—Authorizes the borrowing of $400,000,000 on coupon bonds, running five to thirty years, interest (payable in coin) not less than six per cent. Such bonds, and the five-twenties before authorized, may be disposed of in Europe if deemed advisable. These, and all other United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness are exempt from taxation by State or municipal authority. In lieu of so much of this loan, the Secretary may issue $200,000,000 of treasury notes redeemable within three years, bearing interest of seven and three-tenths per cent., convertible into bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury may also cancel all Treasury notes heretofore issued, and issue these in their stead. These notes are not to be a legal tender. Bonds may be exchanged for seven and three-tenths notes. The Secretary may receive temporary loans and issue certificates of deposit therefor at six per cent., the certificates payable on ten days notice—such deposits not to exceed $150,000,000. The same act authorizes the issue of $50,000,000 of fractional or postage currency.

CHAP. CLXXIII.—*The Internal Revenue Act.*—[This act would fill five entire copies of our Almanac, and of course cannot be even condensed here. It can be seen at the office of every United States assessor and collector.]

CHAP. CLXXXIII.—*Pension Agents.*—Agents disbursing $50,000 to have $500 for clerk hire, rent, &c., per year; those disbursing $100,000 have $750, and for every $50,000 additional, $250 additional.

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—*Big Tree Grove.*—Grants to California lands in the Yo Semite Valley, and the wonderful Big Tree Grove, the salable lands to go for the preservation of the trees.

CHAP. CXCIX.—*Titles in California.*—Provides for expediting the settlement of private land claims and titles in California.

CHAP. CXCVI.—*Pay of Registers, &c.—Railroad Location Changed.*—Where lands are located by States or corporations under grants from Congress (except for agricultural colleges) the registers and receivers shall have a fee of one dollar for each 160 acres, to be paid by the corporation. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad may change its location so as to secure a better route.

CHAP. CXCVII.—*Postmasters' Salaries.*—Postmasters to be paid fixed salaries instead of fees. They are divided into five classes, based upon the fees of the several postmasters for two years past. The salaries range from $10 for the poorest offices of the fifth class to not over $4,000

for the best of the first class—the only exception being the New York city office, which pays $6,000. The salaries are to be adjusted every two years. On the first and second class offices proper allowances are made for office rent and clerks. Box rents are made part of the office revenue, and no perquisites are allowed. The uniform rate of United States postage, without reference to distance, upon letters and other mailable matter addressed to, or received from, foreign countries, when forwarded from, or received in, the United States, shall be as ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other articles of printed matter; which postage shall be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received; these rates shall not apply to letters or other matter, addressed to, or received from, any country, to and from which different rates of postage have been, or shall be, established by international postal convention. Postmasters may sell stamps in sums of not less than $100 at 5 per cent. discount, and stamped envelopes in packages of 500 at the same rate. Minute provisions are made to punish frauds upon the mails. Letter carriers are to have salaries of not over $800 a year. The special agent of the Department in the Pacific States is paid five dollars a day.

CHAP. CXCVIII.—*Lands to Kansas.*—Grants lands to aid in constructing a railroad and telegraph from Emporia via Council Grove to Fort Riley, to connect with the Kansas branch of the Pacific railroad. Allows the Lawrence and Neosho river road route to be changed so as to run from Lawrence to Emporia.

CHAP. CXCIX.—*International Telegraph.*—Grants right of way and alternate sections of public land for a telegraph from the overland line in California to the British boundary. Also grants the use of a steamer to lay the ocean line to Russian Asia. The government is to assist in protecting the line, and have priority of use. The line is to be open to the public, and the charge for messages shall not exceed the average usual rate for such service in Europe and America. The terms for newspaper dispatches shall be the same for all, and no contract shall be made upon terms not open to all others.

CHAP. CCI.—*Efficiency of the Navy.*—Provides for the transfer of persons in military service to the navy, especially seamen who have been drafted into the army. Enlistments in the navy are to be credited to States and towns the same as enlistments in the army, and they receive the same bounties as soldiers.

CHAP. CCV.—*Coal Lands and Town Property.*—Coal lands on the public domain, reserved as "mines," may be sold at auction at a minimum price of $20 per acre, sale to be advertised three months; if any such land is not sold at auction, it becomes subject to private entry at the minimum price. Persons desiring to locate a town or city on public lands, must file a map thereof, divided into lots of not less than 4,200 square feet, which lots may be sold by the government at not less than $10 each; lots not sold become subject to entry at the minimum price. Actual settlers upon such lots, however, are entitled to the provisions of the homestead law.

CHAP. CCX.—*Civil Appropriations.*—*The Coastwise Slave Trade Prohibited.*—Attached to the civil appropriation bill is the following important clause: That sections eight and nine of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eight," which said sections undertake to regulate the coastwise slave-trade, are hereby repealed, and the coastwise slave-trade is prohibited forever.

CHAP. CCXIII.—*Lands to Oregon.*—Grants public lands to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Eugene City by way of Middle Fork of Willamette river and the most feasible pass in the Cascade Mountains near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State.

CHAP. CCXV.—*Punishment of Guerrillas.*—Commanding generals in the field or of departments shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guerrilla marauders, as well as against spies, mutineers, deserters and murderers. An officer ordering a court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate punishments ordered by such court, except sentence of death, or of cashiering or dismissing an officer. Section three provides that a soldier in hospital, if discharged, or dying while there, shall be deemed to have been discharged or to have died in the military service, so far as it relates to bounties.

CHAP. CCXVI.—*Union Pacific Railroad.*—This is an act amending the act of 1862, incorporating the Pacific Railroad Company. This amendatory act makes the shares one hundred instead of one thousand dollars each, and one million of shares instead of one hundred thousand. To be a director, one must hold fifty shares instead of five. The books will be opened at the office of the company in New York, and in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Assessments shall be made on the stockholders of not less than five dollars per share, at intervals not exceeding six months, until the par value shall be paid. Capital stock shall not be increased beyond the actual cost of the road. The company is empowered to purchase and hold any lands necessary for the construction and working of the road, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side, except for turnouts, depots, &c. Provision is made for assessment and appraisement of damages to owners of lands taken by the company. The term "mineral land" in this act does not include coal and iron land; nor does any grant, by this act, defeat or impair any pre-emption, homestead, swamp-land, or other lawful claim, nor include any government reservation or mineral lands, or the improvements of any bona fide settler, and the timber necessary to support his improvements as a miner or agriculturist. The quantity of land that is exempt by the operation of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres for each agricultural settler, and such quantity for each miner as the commissioner may establish. The time for designating the route and the completion of that part of the road required by the act is extended one year; the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California are required to complete twenty-five miles

of their road in each year thereafter, and the whole of it, to the State line, within four years. The President of the United States is authorized to appoint, for each of the roads forming the Union Pacific Railroad, three commissioners, who shall examine and report upon the divisions assigned to them, as provided in the original act. So much of the act as provides for the reservation, by the government, of a portion of the bonds to be issued, is repealed. The company are authorized to establish ferries, construct bridges over the Missouri and all other rivers, for the convenience of the road, providing proper draws on navigable streams. A large portion of the act is devoted to arranging the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, in connection with the general company. After the next election of directors, the number to be elected by stockholders shall be fifteen, and the number appointed by the President shall be five; and the President shall appoint three additional directors, to serve until the next election. At least one of the government directors shall be on each of the standing committees of the company, and one on each special committee. The government directors shall make frequent reports to the Secretary of the Interior on the progress of the work. Companies are to be united, are authorized to construct any connection with the road and telegraph, for purposes of communication, which shall be opened to public use, without discrimination of persons; and the company are compelled to transmit news by messages, on pain of forfeiting one hundred dollars for each refusal, and such other damage as may be recoverable at law. Provision is made for a branch from Sioux City, to connect with the main road. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company may extend its road to a point not further west than the one hundredth meridian, so as to connect with the main trunk. Provision is made for the extinction of Indian titles where necessary. There are many other minute provisions of no public importance.

CHAP. CCXVII.—*Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph.*—Incorporates the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to build a railroad and telegraph, beginning at a point on Lake Superior, in Minnesota or Wisconsin, thence, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree, to some point on Puget's Sound, with a branch along the valley of the Columbia river, at or near Portland, in Oregon. This branch will leave the main line not more than three hundred miles from its western terminus. The capital stock is one million shares, of one hundred dollars each. Proper provisions, for the organisation of the company and commencement of the work, are made. Right of way is given, grants of public lands are made, &c., in the usual form. The act conforms generally to that incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CHAP. CCXX.—*Telegraphic Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Idaho.*—The United States Telegraph Company is authorized to erect a line between the Missouri river and San Francisco, on such route as they may select, to connect with the lines now constructed throughout the Union. They have the use of unoccupied land, as far as it may be necessary for the right of way, and materials, and for establishing stations for repairs, &c., not exceeding at any station a quarter section of land, and such stations not to be more than one in fifteen miles, on the average. The company has no right of pre-emption. Under the direction of the President of the United States, the company is authorized to erect a line from Fort Hall, by Walla Walla and the Dalles and San Francisco, to Portland, in Oregon, and from Fort Hall to Bannock and Virginia City, in Idaho—the United States to have priority in use of the lines; for all other business the line to be opened to all persons on established terms.

CHAP. CCXXIV.—*Land Office Papers.*—All exemplifications of patents, or papers in the Land Office, required by parties interested, shall be furnished by the commissioner, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words, and two dollars for copies of township plates or diagrams, with an additional dollar for the commissioner's verification and Land Office seal. The money thus received to be paid into the Treasury.

CHAP. CCXXV.—*Commercial Intercourse with the Insurrectionary States.*—In addition to captured and abandoned property, to be received and disposed of, the Treasury agents shall take charge of and lease, for not exceeding one year, the abandoned lands and tenements within the districts named, and provide for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of military occupation in said States, who have been heretofore held as slaves, all of whom shall become free. Property is regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent and engaged, in arms or otherwise, in aid of the rebellion. All money received from leases and sales shall be paid into the Treasury, and properly accounted for. There are many provisions on points of law amendatory of the previous act, concerning the mode of sale, distribution, fines, &c., but they do not seem to be of general public interest. Investigations will be made from time to time, to prevent frauds and abuses in trade; and the Secretary of the Treasury is to provide the necessary rules and regulations.

CHAP. CCXXVI.—*Claims for Bounty Lands.*—The acts of 1842, of 1855, of 1848, and of 1854, are renewed and continued. All warrants for bounty lands issued in virtue of these acts, may be located at any time, and in conformity with the general laws in force at the time of such location.

CHAP. CCXXXVII.—*Amendment to the Enrolling Act.*—The President may call, at his discretion, for volunteers, for one, two or three years; and such volunteers, in case of a draft, shall be credited to their respective localities. Volunteers for one year, when mustered in, have a bounty of one hundred dollars; for two years, unless sooner discharged, of two hundred dollars; for three years, unless sooner discharged, of three hundred dollars. One third of the bounty is paid to the soldier at the time of being mustered in; one third at the expiration of one half his term; one third at the end of his term. In case of death while in service, the residue of his bounty is to be paid to his widow, or children, or mother, if she be a widow. Should the quotas not be filled within sixty days after the call for men, a draft is to be ordered. In case of a draft, the commutation heretofore allowed is repealed, and no man can escape from military

service by the payment of money. This act provides for the sending, on the part of the loyal States, of recruiting agents into any rebellious States, except Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana; and all volunteers got by these agents are credited to the States from which the agents come. Drafted men, when mustered in, shall be assigned to organizations of their own States, as far as practicable, and, when so assigned, may select their own regiments, in case they are not already filled. The Secretary of War shall discharge all minors under the age of eighteen, who may be drafted or in the service; and, if any officer shall muster in a person under sixteen years, without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person shall be immediately discharged, upon repaying the bounties received, and the officer shall be dismissed the service, with a forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may direct. Drafted persons, reporting at places of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence. Persons discharged are allowed transportation home. All persons in the naval service, who entered the service during the rebellion, and who have not been credited to the quota of any town or State, shall be enrolled and so credited. If a drafted person shall be absent from home, on his usual business, beyond the time allowed to report, he shall not be deemed a deserter, until notice has been given him, and a reasonable time allowed. Nothing in this act shall change the provisions of existing laws relative to permitting persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes.

CHAP. CCXLII.—*Branch Mint in Oregon.*—Establishes, under the usual regulations, a branch mint at Dalles City, Oregon, with the customary officers, fixing their salaries; the mint being under the direction of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, who is to prepare rules and regulations. This mint is a place for deposit of public moneys; and the Superintendent is an Assistant Treasurer. The mint may issue certificates of deposit for gold dust and bullion. All the laws in relation to other mints apply to this. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry this act into effect.

CHAP. CCLXV.—*Courts in the Northern District of New York.*—Sessions of the District Courts of the United States are to be held at Albany on the third Tuesday in January; at Utica on the third Tuesday in March; at Rochester on the second Tuesday in May; at Buffalo on the third Tuesday in August; at Auburn on the third Tuesday in November; and, in the discretion of the judge of such court, one term annually, at such time and place within St. Lawrence, Clinton, Jefferson, Oswego, or Franklin Counties, as he may appoint, by notice of twenty days, to be published in the State paper. The Circuit Court shall be held at Canandaigua on the third Tuesday in June, and at Albany on the second Tuesday in October. Process issued or proceedings pending in either of said courts shall not be impaired by change of time and place. Instead of the present salary of the Judge of the Northern District of New York, he is to be paid quarterly, at the rate of $3,500 per year.

CHAP. CCXLVI.—*Encouraging Immigration.*—The President is authorized, by consent of the Senate, to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall be subject to the direction of the Department of State, shall hold his office for four years, and shall receive a salary of $2,500 a year. All contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by the said Commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expenses of their emigration, shall be held to be valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States, or of the several States and Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon any land thereafter acquired by the emigrant, whether under the homestead law when the title is consummated or on property otherwise acquired, until liquidated by the emigrant; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any contract contravening the Constitution of the United States or creating in any way the relation of slavery or servitude. No emigrant to the United States who shall arrive after the passage of this act shall be compulsively enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless such emigrant shall voluntarily renounce under oath his allegiance to the country of his birth and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States. There shall be established in the city of New York an office to be known as the United States Emigrant Office; and there shall be appointed an officer for said city, to be known as superintendent of immigration. And such superintendent shall, under the direction of the Commissioner of Immigration, make contracts with the different railroads and transportation companies of the United States for transportation tickets, to be furnished to such immigrants, and to be paid for by them, and shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration, protect such immigrants from imposition and fraud, and shall furnish them such information and facilities as will enable them to proceed in the cheapest and most expeditious manner to the place of their destination. And such superintendent of immigration shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration. No person shall be qualified to fill any office under this act who shall be directly or indirectly interested in any corporation having lands for sale to immigrants, or in the carrying or transportation of immigrants, either from foreign countries to the United States and its Territories or to any part thereof, or who shall receive any fee or reward, or the promise thereof, for any service performed or any benefit rendered to any person or persons in the line of his duty under this act. And if any officer provided for by this act shall receive from any person or company any fee or reward, or promise thereof, for any services performed or any benefit rendered to any person or persons in the line of his duty under this act, he shall, upon conviction, be fined one thousand dollars or be imprisoned, not to exceed three years, at the discretion of a court of competent jurisdiction, and forever after be ineligible to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States. Said Commissioner of Immigration shall

at the commencement of each annual meeting of Congress submit a detailed report of the foreign immigration during the preceding year, and a detailed account of all expenditures under this act.

CHAP. CCXLVII.—*Pensions.*—Biennial examinations of pensioners may be made by one surgeon only, if of the army or navy, or duly appointed by the commissioner; nor shall a certificate of two unappointed civil surgeons be accepted in any case, except on evidence that an examination by a duly appointed is impracticable. Fees paid examining surgeons shall be refunded by the Pension Agent; and declarations of pension claims shall be made before a court of record, or some officer having custody of its seal. The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to detail clerks in his office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the Pension Office, and to aid in prosecuting the offenders. Persons who have lost both feet, in military service in the line of duty, shall have twenty dollars a month; and those who, under the same conditions, have lost both hands or both eyes, have a pension of twenty-five dollars a month. No pension claims now on file, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years, and no claim hereafter filed not brought to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing, shall be admitted, without satisfactory evidence from the War Department to establish the same. On the re-marriage of any widow receiving a pension, the pension shall terminate, and not be renewed should she again become a widow. Examining surgeons, duly appointed, may be required, from time to time, to make special examinations of pensioners, in their respective districts, and such examinations shall have precedence over those previously made, whether specially or biennially. Volunteers, not regularly enlisted, who have been disabled by wounds, are to have the benefits of the pension laws, provided their claims are presented within three years. If any person is entitled to the invalid pension, and dies while the application is pending, his widow will receive it. Enlisted soldiers, who have become disabled in the service, whether they are regularly mustered in or not, are entitled to the benefits of this act. Pension agents and attorneys, for making out the necessary papers to establish a claim to pension or bounty, shall receive the following fees: for executing a declaration, with necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same, with correspondence, ten dollars; which shall be in full for all services, and not be demanded or received until the pension is obtained. Any transgression of this provision is a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine of three hundred dollars, or imprisonment for two years, or both. Widows and children of colored soldiers, who may become entitled to pensions, may receive them, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a period, preceding the soldier's enlistment, of not less than two years, provided that such widows and children are free. If such parties reside in a State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence is required.

CHAP. CCXLVIII.—*Relief of Seamen.*—Provides for settling accounts of seamen and others, not officers, of any vessel of the navy which may have been wrecked, or unheard of so long that her wreck may be presumed, or destroyed, or lost.

CHAP. CCXLIX.—*Passengers at Sea.*—Provides additional safeguards for passengers, by steam or other vessels, coastwise to and from the Pacific States.

CHAP. CCLIII.—*Quartermaster's Department.*—This act provides, at great length, for reorganizing and systematizing the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1. Thanks of Congress to Major-General Grant, and his officers and soldiers, including a gold medal to the General.

No. 2. Thanks of Congress to Capt. Rodgers, of the navy.

No. 5. Continues bounties heretofore paid by the War Department to men enlisted for three years, or during the war.

No. 7. Thanks to General Banks, officers and soldiers.

No. 8. Thanks to General Burnside, officers and men.

No. 9. Thanks to General Hooker, General Meade, General Howard, and the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac.

No. 10. Thanks to Cornelius Vanderbilt for the gift of the steamship "Vanderbilt."

No. 12. Thanks to General Sherman, officers and soldiers.

No. 16. Thanks to the volunteer soldiers, who have re-enlisted in the army.

No. 17. Extends bounties to veterans, re-enlisting.

No. 18. Thanks to Commodore Ringgold, and the officers and crew of the "Sabine."

No. 20. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt.

No. 22. Thanks to Admiral David D. Porter.

No. 25. Directing an examination into the Fort Pillow massacre.

No. 27. Increases the duty on imports fifty per cent. for sixty days from the 29th of April, excepting on printing paper.

No. 28. Provides for paying the hundred-day volunteers.

No. 29. Directs the Secretary of War to print the official reports of the operations of the United States armies, and to have the same bound in volumes and indexed.

No. 32. Provides for the election of a Member of Congress, at large, in Illinois.

No. 40. Thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Fourth regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services in the Red River campaign. [Saving the gunboat flotilla by running it over the falls of that river.]

No. 49. Continues the increased duties on imports, until the 1st of July, 1864.

No. 58. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to extend and contract all the Overland Mail Company.

No. 54. Provides for the publication of a complete Army Register.

No. 77. This resolution imposes a special income duty, to be levied and collected on the 1st of October, 1864, for the year ending on the 31st

of December, 1863, at the rate of five per cent. on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars clear income; to be assessed and collected under the rules of the Internal Revenue Department.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 15. This proclamation, dated July 5th, 1864, suspends the writ of habeas corpus in Kentucky, and declares martial-law throughout the State; but it is not to interfere in any lawful elections, or with any constitutional proceedings of the legislature or the administration of justice in courts of law, so far as they do not affect military operations.

No. 17.—*The President's Plan for Reconstruction.*—Just before the adjournment of Congress a bill was passed to "Guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government." This bill provided for the appointment of a provisional governor in each State, and, as soon as military resistance had ceased and the people returned to obedience, an enrollment to be made of all white male citizens, designating those who take and those who refuse the oath of allegiance. If those who take the oath are a majority, the governor shall invite the people to elect a convention to re-establish their State government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. The bill provided the mode of electing and assembling such conventions, and enacted the following restrictions upon their action: "That the convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions, hereby prescribed by the United States in the execution of the constitutional duty to guarantee a republican form of government to every State, and incorporate them in the constitution of the State, that is to say: *First*—No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the legislature, or governor. *Second*—Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State. *Third*—No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State." Constitutions made or amended by these conventions were to be submitted to the people, "and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the government so established, and none other, as the constitutional government of the State, and from the date of such recognition, and not before, Senators and Representatives, and electors for President and Vice-President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States." In case the conventions refuse to establish governments in accordance with this act, the governors were to dissolve them and order new elections. It was also enacted that until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government, the provisional governor in each of said States shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualifications of voters under this law for delegates to the convention. That until the recognition of a State government the provisional governor shall cause to be assessed, levied, and collected, for the year 1864, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State government. That all persons held to involuntary servitude or labor in the States aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty, under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on habeas corpus, discharge them. That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States, or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years. That every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

This act the President did not sign, but gave it publication by a proclamation, in which he said: "That, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted, nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases military governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill."

REBEL GOVERNMENT, 1864.

EXECUTIVE.

President—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Miss.
Vice-President—ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Ga.
Sec. of State—JUDAH P BENJAMIN, of La.
Sec. of War—JAMES A. SEDDON, of Va.
Sec. of Treas.—JAS. L. TRENHOLM, of S. C.
Sec. of Navy—STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Fla.
Attorney-General—GEORGE DAVIS, of N. C.
Postmaster-Gen.—JAS. H. REAGAN, of Tex.

SECOND REGULAR CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Va., *Pres. pro tem.*
JAMES B. NASH, of S. C., *Secretary.*

ALABAMA.—Rd. Wilde Walker, Robt. Jamison.
ARKANSAS.—R. W. Johnson, Aug. P. Garland.
FLORIDA.—Jas. M. Baker, Aug. E. Maxwell.
GEORGIA.—Hersc. V. Johnson, Benj. H. Hill.
KENTUCKY.—Wm. E. Simms, R. C. Burnett.
LOUISIANA.—E. Sparrow, Thos. J. Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.—J. W. C. Watson, A. G. Brown.
MISSOURI.—L. M. Louis, W. P. Johnson.
N. CAROLINA.—W. A. Graham, W. T. Dortch.
S. CAROLINA.—Jas. L. Orr, Rob. W. Barnwell.
TENNESSEE.—G. A. Houry Landd. C. Haynes.
TEXAS.—W. S. Oldham, Louis T. Wigfall.
VIRGINIA.—R. M. T. Hunter, A. T. Caperton.

REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, *Speaker.*
ALBERT R. LAMAR, of Georgia, *Clerk.*

ALABAMA.—1 Thomas J. Foster, 2 Wm. R. Smith, 3 Wm'an R. W. Cobb, 4 M. H. Cruikshank, 5 Francis S. Lyon, 6 Wm. P. Chilton, 7 D. Clopton, 8 Jas. L. Pugh, 9 J. S. Dickinson.
ARKANSAS.—1 Follx I. Batson, 2 Rufus K. Garland, 3 [Vacancy,] 4 Thomas B. Hanly.
FLORIDA.—1 St. Geo. Rogers, 2 R. B. Hilton.
GEORGIA.—1 Julian Hartridge, 2 W. E. Smith, 3 Mark H. Blanford, 4 Clifford Anderson, 5 J. T. Shewmake, 6 J. H. Echols, 7 Jas. M. Smith, 8 Geo. N. Lester, 9 H. P. Bell, 10 Warren Aiken.
KENTUCKY.—1 Wm. B. Machen, 2 Geo. W. Triplett, 3 Henry E. Read, 4 Geo. W. Ewing, 5 Jas. S. Chrisman, 6 Theo. L. Burnett, 7 H. W. Bruce, 8 Humphrey Marshall, 9 Ely M. Bruce, 10 J. W. Moore, 11 B. F. Bradley, 12 J. M. Elliott.
LOUISIANA.—1 Chas. J. Villere, 2 Charles M. Conrad, 3 Duncan F. Kenner, 4 Lucius J Dupre, 6 John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.—1 John A. Orr, 2 W. D Holden, 3 Israel Welsh, 4 Hon. C. Chambers, 5 Otho R. Singleton 6 Eth. Barksdale, 7 J. T. Lumpkin.
MISSOURI.—1 Thos. L. Snead, 2 N. L. Norton, 3 John B. Clark, 4 A. H. Conrow, 5 George G. Vest, 6 Peter S. Wilkes, 7 R. A. Hatcher.
NORTH CAROLINA.—1 W. H. N. Smith, 2 Robt. R. Bridgers, 3 J. T. Leach, 4 Thomas C. Fuller, 5, Josiah Turner, Jr., 6 John A. Gilmer, 7 Jas. M. Leach, 8 James G. Ramsey, 9 Benjamin S. Gaither, 10 Geo. W. Logan.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—1 J. S. Witherspoon, 2 W. P. Miles, 3 Lewis M. Ayer, 4 Wm. D. Simpson, 5 James Farrow, 6 Wm. W. Boyce.
TENNESSEE.—1 Joseph B. Heiskell, 2 Wm. G. Swan, 3 A. S. Colyar, 4 John P. Murray, 5 Henry S. Foote, 6 E. A. Keeble, 7 James M. Cullom, 8 Thomas Menees, 9 J. D. C. Adkins, 10 John V. Wright, 11 M. W. Clusky.
TEXAS.—1 Stephen H. Darden, 2 Claib. C. Herbert, 3 A. M. Branch, 4 Frank B. Sexton, 5 J. R. Baylor, 6 S. H. Morgan.
VIRGINIA.—1 Robt. L. Montague, 2 Robt. H. Whitfield, 3 Wm. C. Wickham, 4 Thos. S. Gholson, 5 Thos. S. Bocock, 6 John Goode, Jr., 7 Wm. C. Rives, 8 D. C. De Jarnette, 9 David Funsten, 10 F. W. M. Holliday, 11 John B. Baldwin, 12 Waller R. Staples, 13 Fayette McMullen, 14 Samuel Miller, 15 Robert Johnston, 16 Chas. W. Russell.
TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.—Arizona, M. H. Macwillie; Cherokee Nation, E. C. Boudinot; Choctaw Nation, R. M. Jones; Creek and Seminole Nations, S. B. Callahan.

THE PLATFORMS OF 1864.

UNION PLATFORM.

The National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, and there nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election as President, with ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President, adopted and presented to the American people the following:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That, as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength, of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American People are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities and of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the

Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war; and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the Public Debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in nea proximity to the United States.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic National Convention which gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and presented the names of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President, agreed on and adopted the following:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American People, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test-oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public interest and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country; and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

TENNESSEE.

An election was held for President, and votes were returned from 34 counties and about 13 regiments. The aggregate was: Lincoln, army, 17,358; McClellan, 71. The Democrats made no contest. Proclamation of the election of Electors was made by the Governor.

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.—A Delegate to Congress and Legislature were chosen in July. *For Delegate:* Charles D. Poston, *Union*, 514; Charles Lieb, *Dem.*, 226; scattering, 145.

IDAHO.—Election held in October. —— Holbrook, *Dem.*, chosen Delegate to Congress over —— Parks, *Union*, by a small majority.

MONTANA.—W. F. Saunders, *Union*, was elected Delegate over Samuel M. Lane, *Dem.*

NEBRASKA.—Vote for Delegate: Hitchcock, *Union*, 3,486; Miller, *Dem.*, 2,399. Legislature: Union, 31; Dem., 21.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

BRIEF CHRONICLE OF EVENTS—*Continued from Tribune Almanac for 1864.*

1863—Dec. 1.—Hooker retires from Ringgold, and Army of Cumberland again concentrates at Chattanooga....Meade recrosses the Rapidan....Rebel Salt Works, worth three millions, destroyed at St. Andrews Sound, Fla.

Dec. 2.—Village for the Contrabands at Arlington Heights dedicated.

Dec. 3.—Sherman's Cavalry near Knoxville.

Dec. 4.—Knoxville, Tenn., Longstreet raises siege of, and retreats towards Virginia.

Dec. 6.—Chesapeake, steamer, seized by rebel pirates on board, engineer shot, and crew landed at St. Johns....Weehawken, the Monitor, founders at Charleston Harbor, with all on board.

Dec. 7.—Jefferson Davis issues his annual message....U. S. Congress reassembles.

Dec. 8.—President Lincoln issues his Message and Proclamation of Amnesty.

Dec. 11.—Fort Sumter vigorously bombarded and partly set on fire.

Dec. 14.—Bean Station, Va., Longstreet attacks Union Cavalry under Shackelford. Rebels lose 800 killed and wounded; Union loss 200.

Dec. 16.—Buford, Maj.-Gen. John, died at Washington....Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, Averill destroys 15 miles of.

Dec. 17.—Sangster's, Rebel Cavalry attack Meade's communications at, and are repulsed. ....Van Brunt, Com. G. J., died at Dedham, Mass, aged 64....Chesapeake, The, recaptured in Sambro Harbor by the Ella and Annie. All crew but three escape.

Dec. 18.—Col. Phillips, with Indian brigade beats and scatters Quantroll's force near Fort Gibson, killing 50.

Dec. 19.—Fort Gibson, Ark., attacked by Standthwaite with 1,600 men. Standthwaite repulsed.

Dec. 22.—Gen. Corcoran killed by a fall from his horse.... An expedition from Beaufort starts inland under Gen. Seymour....An expedition of one white and three colored regiments, starts for Red River from Port Hudson, under Gen. Ullman.

Dec. 23.—Longstreet's soldiers are deserting 20 to 30 per day....Union raid on Luray. Large quantities of leather, bacon, &c., captured.... Ferry boat at Memphis attacked by guerrillas who killed the captain. The boat escaped.

Dec. 24.—Choctaw Indians and their Chief abandon the Rebel cause....Christmas Eve salute of shotted guns to Rebels at Charleston. ..Reeves, with 150 guerrillas, surprises Centerville, Mo., and captures garrison of 50 men 3d M. S. M....Legareville, S. C., attacked by Rebels, who are driven off.

Dec. 25.—Pulaski, Tenn., 50 Forrest's guerrillas captured by Gen. Dodge....Gen. Sullivan's expedition from Harper's Ferry returns with 160 prisoners and 160 horses....Gen. Banks establishes Department of the Frontier on the Rio Grande....British bark Circassian seized in North River by U. S. Marshal....Gunboat Marblehead attacked at St. Johns' Island, by rebels on shore with battery, and repulses them. Loss, 3 killed, 5 wounded.

Dec. 26.—Dr. Segar, Mr. Perez, and Mr. Carter, sent to Fort Lafayette for smuggling arms to Rebels..... Dictator, turreted iron-clad, launched at New York.

Dec. 28.—Richardson crossed our lines on his way South....Charleston, Tenn., Rebel Gen. Wheeler, with 1,500 men attacks Col. Liebert and supply train; captures the latter; Col. Long re-enforces Liebert and Rebels are beaten, losing 121 prisoners.

Dec. 29.—Wheeler captures and conscripts all stragglers....Part of Union train captured by Rebels at Williamsport, Va.

Dec. 30.—Great naval expedition leaves New Orleans, supposed for Mobile.

Dec. 31.—Seizure of large quantity of Confederate money in New York, and arrest of the printers....McChesney's expedition meets rebels near Washington, N. C., routs them, kills Lieutenant and five men, captures one cannon and ten men.

1864—Jan. 1.—Gov. Bramlette, of Ky., orders 5 Rebel sympathizers to be arrested for every loyal citizen taken by guerrillas....Colored inhabitants of Norfolk celebrate their first Anniversary of Freedom....Meeting at Cooper Institute for same purpose.....A small force of Union pickets are driven in at Winchester.

Jan. 2.—Major Anthony and Lt. Davis, Rebels, sent to Fort Warren for 15 years for recruiting within the Union lines....Rebel attack on Union train at Moorfield and Allegany Junction; 18 Rebels killed and 20 wounded....Union guard, one company, at Patterson's Creek, captured by 500 Rebel cavalry. Next day are retaken and cavalry routed.

Jan. 3.—Rebel Sam Jones captures 300 Union troops at Jonesville, Va., killing and wounding 60 of them.

Jan. 4.—Gen. Grierson is pursuing Forrest south of Cold Water.

Jan. 6.—Kirby Smith commands all Rebel force (15,000) west of Mississippi River....Marmaduke and Price are at Arkadelphia and Little Rock, with 7,000, mostly cavalry.

Jan. 8.—Rebel obstructions in Charleston Harbor mostly washed ashore.... A Loyal Mass Meeting held at New Orleans to consider formation of a Free State Government.... Com. Storer, U. S. N., died....Fitzhugh Lee surrounds, and is beaten from, Pittsburgh, Va.

Jan. 9.—Rebel Cavalry conscripted every man in Cleveland, Tenn.

Jan. 10.—Sharp cavalry fight at Strawberry Plains. Rebels repulsed with serious loss ... Rebel Lieutenant and squad of men desert to our lines from Price's army....Cole's Battalion of Maryland Cavalry attacked in Virginia by Mosby, with 400 Rebels, who are defeated with loss of four officers and many men.

Jan. 11.—Longstreet is fortifying at Bull's Gap, Tenn., his forces 34,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry....Gunboat Iron Age aground under Rebel fire at Wilmington harbor.

Jan. 12.—Gen. Marston makes an extensive raid in Virginia, capturing much grain and pork, and other rebel property, and taking 26 prisoners, many horses, mules, sheep, &c....Part of McCook's cavalry fight with 8th and 11th Texas, at Mossy Creek, Tenn., killing 14 and capturing 41.

Jan. 14.—Two hundred Rebels attempt to capture small cavalry force at Three Mile Station, Va., and are repulsed....Rebel Gen. Vance captures Union supply trains near Temsville, is pursued by Col. Palmer, who takes him and officers prisoners recaptures train, 150 horses, arms, &c....Union soldier found hanging at Smith Mills, Va., placarded, Hung by order of Gen. Wild in retaliation....Sturgis' Cavalry drive Rebel videttes out of Bainbridge, but fall back, enemy being in strong force beyond.

Jan. 17.—Scout reports 3,000 Rebels at Point Pelee, Canada, preparing for a dash on Johnson's Island....Desperate attack on our lines near Bainbridge, Tenn. Rebels ultimately defeated, losing heavily. Union army fell back to Strawberry Plains.

Jan. 18.—Fifteen Rebels attack Union pickets at Flint Hill, Va., and are badly beaten.

Jan. 19.—Attempt to burn Jeff. Davis' house at Richmond....Sturgis' forces fall back to within five miles of Knoxville.

Jan. 20.—Gen. Woodbury takes an expedition to Ponta Rosa to cut off Rebel cattle supplies from Florida.

Jan. 21.—Numerous desertions from Rebel army at Chattanooga. On 17th 150 deserted.

Jan. 23.—Union foray at Brandon Farms on James River, captures 22 rebels 7 signal men, 99 negroes, destroys 24,000 lbs. pork, captures sloop, schooner, &c., without losing a man.... 600 Rebel Cavalry threatening Natchez.... Louisiana and Texas Troops marching to Mississippi River to blockade and obtain arms, &c., from trans-Mississippi Department.... Union raid to Lake Phelps, N. C. Guerrillas, 200,000 lbs. pork, tobacco, cotton, horses, mules, &c., captured or destroyed.

Jan. 24.—Rhoddy driven across the Tennessee, loses his trains, 20 mule teams, 200 beeves, 600 sheep, and 100 horses.... Four rebel gunboats make reconnoissance on James.

Jan. 25.—Major Burroughs, guerrilla chief, shot while escaping from Fortress Monroe.... Several hospital buildings and large quantity of stores burned at camp Winder, near Richmond....Corinth evacuated by Union forces, and Memphis and Charleston R. R. abandoned from Lagrange to Memphis.

Jan. 26.—Athens, Tenn., taken by rebel Gen. Rhoddy... Tazewell attacked by 400 rebel cavalry, who are repulsed by garrison....Johnson's brigade of Rhoddy's force crossed Tennessee River at Bainbridge; are repulsed at Alton. Rebel loss 15 and many wounded. Union loss, 10 wounded.

Jan. 27.—Col. Borne attacks and destroys camp of Rebel Home Guards, and captures many prisoners....Capt. Cady, of 24th N. Y. Battery captures five rebel murderers and 1,000 sheep in Tysoll Co., N. C....Sturgis gains decisive victory at Sevierville, over rebel cavalry; 65 rebels killed and wounded, 100 prisoners, and 2 guns taken.

Jan. 28.—A large meeting at Nashville, Tenn., to restore State Government....Gen. Palmer reconnoiters to Tunnel Hill, drove in rebel pickets, captures company of cavalry; 82 rebels killed....Nearly 300 sets of Rebel Salt Works destroyed near St. Andrews' Bay.

Jan. 29.—Sturgis drives rebel videttes out of Danville, Tenn....Waldron, Tenn., rumored captured by Price....Gen. Thayer succeeds Gen. McNeil commanding District of Frontier. ....Rebel attempt to capture Cumberland Gap with 3 cavalry brigades repulsed by Col. Love....Windsor, N. C., Bridges and great quantity material destroyed.

Jan. 30.—Union supply train captured near Petersburg by rebels. Union loss, 90; rebel loss, 100.

Jan. 31.—Over 7,300 deserters from Bragg since Oct. 20....Hood's army retires from Ringgold and Dalton....Karson, Kit, pursues Navajos through Canon de Chelle; 23 killed, 150 prisoners.

Feb. 1.—Rebel column in New Creek Valley repulsed and driven two miles....Draft of 500,000 men, on March 10, ordered by President.... Union outposts at Bachelor's Creek, near Newbern, attacked by 15,000 rebels and captured after severe fight.

Feb. 2.—Gen. Scammon and staff captured by rebels on S. S. Levi....Union re-enforcements arrive at Newbern, and rebels are driven back to Kinston.....Rebels capture and blow up S. S. Underwriter at Newbern, N. C.... Union guard at Patterson Creek Bridge captured after brisk fight, by 500 rebels, who are beaten next day by re-enforcements, and prisoners rescued.

Feb. 3.—Smith's Cavalry expedition leaves Corinth for interior of Mississippi and Alabama....Sherman, with 25,000 men, crosses Big Black and advances to Bolton; slight skirmishing. Union killed, 12; wounded 35. Rebel loss much larger. Lee's rebel cavalry flecing to Canton.

Feb. 4.—Rebel conscripts in Virginia to report for duty—many refuse....Early's cavalry driven out of Moorfield, and hotly pursued by Mulligan's cavalry....Rebel battery at Clinton, Miss., driven off with loss. Union killed, 15; wounded, 80....Winslow's cavalry at Canton capture many prisoners and one gun.

Feb. 5.—Early retreats towards Shenandoah Valley pursued by General Kelley....Navajo Indians defeated near Fort Sumner. Killed, 50, wounded, 25....Part of Sherman's expedition attacked on Yazoo by 3,000 rebels, who are, after a sharp fight, routed... An important expedition leaves Port Royal, landing at Jacksonville, Fla., under Gen. Seymour.....Sherman's expedition reaches Pearl river. Rebels still retreating....Gen. Loring crosses Pearl river, joins Gen. French, and retreats to Meridian.

Feb. 6.—Gen. Butler's forces marched from Yorktown to Bottom's Bridge ...Reconnoissance in force by the Army of the Potomac towards Orange Court House, driving rebels, took rifle-pits which were held, the main force recrossing the Rapidan....Sherman's army leaves Vicksburg to move South.... Kit Carson arrives at Sante Fe with 280 Navajos prisoners, having left 500 more with Col. Canby.

Feb. 7.—McPherson's Corps crosses Big Black river, Hurlbut's Corps crossed 5 miles above McPherson, an expedition up the Yazoo cooperating... Qualla town, N. C., surprised, and rebel Thomas and his Indians dispersed; 215 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners. Union loss, 8 killed and wounded....Rebels still demonstrating against Newbern.

Feb. 8.—Rebel regiment at Dalton mutiny rather than re-enlist, and several men are shot. ....Rebel army is encamped round Tunnel Hill, Dalton and Rome....Rebel regiment (2d Ky.) mutiny at Decatur, Ala., are fired on by 3d Alabama.

Feb. 9.—1,025 bales of cotton, worth $700,000, burned at Wilmington. Rebels fled from Jacksonville after burning a steamboat and 270 bales cotton. Gen. Gillmore captured 100 prisoners, 8 guns, and much property, without losing a man.

Feb. 10.—Col. Straight, and 110 other officers, escape from Libby Prison by tunneling.

Feb. 11.—Train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 10 miles west of Harpers Ferry, robbed by guerrillas....Gens. Grierson and Smith set out on an extensive raid through Mississippi, with three brigades.

Feb. 12.—Mosby attacks pickets at Manassas. ....Gen. Smith's expedition reaches Okolona.

Feb. 13.—Gov. Bramlette issues proclamation for protection of fugitive slaves; the rebellion of their masters barring claims of ownership.

Feb. 14.—Capt. Marshall, 40th Massachusetts, surprised Gainsville, Fla. Is attacked by large force of rebels, and routs them, with 100 loss. Union loss, none; rebel loss, 40....Rebel Col. Ferguson surprised in Wayne County, West Va., losing 60 prisoners, arms, horses, supplies, and ammunition, and releasing 500 Union prisoners....A company of 1st Mississippi Colored surprised near Grand Lake by guerrillas in Union dress. All killed but two. Some shot after surrender....Sherman's expedition occupies Meridian; destroys the State arsenal and great quantities of supplies and ammunition. Smith's expedition destroys a vast quantity of rebel corn at Egypt, Miss....Feb. 14 to 21.—Sherman's expedition, while at Meridian, sends out detachments which devastate Enterprise,

Marion, Quitman, Hillsboro', Canton, Lake Station, Decatur, Bolton, and Lauderdale Springs, destroying immense quantities of stores of all kinds....Feb. 14.—Cattle depot at Waterproof, La., garrison of 400 negroes attacked by rebel infantry, cavalry, and artillery, who are repulsed three times, and retire.

Feb. 15.—The Chesapeake handed to owners.

Feb. 16.—Gen. Pickett accused of hanging 51 negroes, captured at Newbern.

Feb. 18.—Sherman's army arrives at Quitman, Ga., without opposition....Housatonic, sloop-of-war, sunk at Port Royal by rebel torpedo-boat....Gen. Seymour's expedition (4,500 inf., 400 cav., and 20 guns) leaves Jacksonville and reaches Baldwin and fortifies.

Feb. 20.—Longstreet retreats from Strawberry Plains via Bull's Gap....Major Cole surprises Mosby at Piedmont, taking 3 officers and 14 men....Seymour's expedition reaches Sanderson, advances 6 miles beyond, is attacked by 15,000 rebels, falls back 2 miles to Olustee, and here forced, after terrible slaughter, to retreat. Two negro regiments, 5th Mass. and 1st N. C., cover the retreat and save the army. Union loss, 1,500, and many guns. Rebel loss, 2,000....Rev. Dr. Cox, Chaplain 24th Regt. Corps d'Afrique, about this date taken from his house near Donaldsonville, La., and hanged by guerrillas....Smith's expedition moves on West Point, where Forrest, Lee, Chalmers, and Rhoddy attack them. Smith falls back slowly with severe fighting.

Feb. 21.—Gen. Palmer occupies Ringgold....Smith's forces still falling back toward Memphis. Forrest again attacks and continues fighting until the 23d, when he is repulsed with great loss and retreats.

Feb. 22.—Mosby defeats 150 Union cavalry near Drainesville; 8 killed, 7 wounded, 75 missing; 28 Mosby's men captured at Warrenton by Major Cole....Strong Union column advances from Chattanooga toward Tunnel Hill.

...Rebel train destroyed near Poplar Bluffs, Mo....Louisiana State election, Michael Hahn elected Gov. of Louisiana, by 6,830 votes against Fellows, 2,720, and B. F. Flanders, 1,817.

Feb. 23.—Grierson's and Smith's forces return to Memphis. Results of expedition are 200 rebel prisoners, 1,500 negroes, 300 horses taken; 3,000,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bales cotton, 2,000 hides, and 40 miles of Mobile and Ohio Railroad....Tunnel Hill occupied by column from Chattanooga, after heavy skirmishing....Fire opened upon Fort Powell, by Farragut.

Feb. 27.—Col. Jourdan makes another dash into Jones and Onslow counties, N. C.; captures 3 prisoners, and destroys stores and ammunition....Sherman's expedition returns to Vicksburg after 22 days' raid, devastating many towns, burning bridges, seizing or destroying vast quantities of stores, liberating 10,000 negroes, taking up many miles of railways, and taking 600 prisoners....Union loss, 170 killed and wounded....Gov. Goodman, of Arizona, with exploring party, fight with Indians, killing 5 and wounding many.

Feb. 28.—Col. Richardson, notorious guerrilla, captured near Cumberland River....Seymour's retreating army reaches Baldwin, which it evacuates, burning stores....Gen. Kilpatrick, with 5,000 picked men, leaves Culpepper for a raid on Richmond, crosses the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, surprising rebel pickets at Spottsylvania Court House, and capturing 15 and 2 officers.

Feb. 29.—Kilpatrick's exped. passed through Louisa Court House, to Pamunkey Bridge, destroying as he went. A force is sent by Butler to re-enforce him....Expedition of Custar's cavalry crosses Rapidan and Rivanna, destroys an artillery camp, burns caissons, &c., and recrosses Rivanna bridge, burning it. Rebel cavalry charged and scattered at Burton's Ford and Stannardsville roads, and Custar safely returns with 60 prisoners, horses, &c....Rebels in force attack Newbern, N. C. Garrison ultimately relieved by re-enforcements.

March 1.—Rebel Government Salt Works at St. Marks, Fla., destroyed by expeditions from gunboat Tahoma about this time....Gen. Thomas, re-enforced, marching against Dalton, from Tunnel Hill.

March 2.—Re-enforcements reaching Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville....Ferguson, of Forrest's cavalry, make dash into Marysville, Tenn., murders an old man in cold blood and burns his farm.

March 3.—Kilpatrick's expedition moves to Williamsburg to rest. Many prisoners and stores captured and destroyed during this raid.

March 4.—Col. Dahlgren murdered....Kilpatrick returns within Union lines, having destroyed large portion of Va. Central R. R., and destroyed several mills on James River, and penetrated to outer fortifications of Richmond. Loss 150, including Col. Dahlgren.

March 5.—Rebel cavalry still scouring country east of Knoxville....Gen. Custar, with 500 men, crosses Ely's Ford, drives rebel pickets and scouts for several miles without opposition....Rebel cavalry, in force, attack 9th of 3d Tenn. at Panther Springs. Union, 2 killed, 8 wounded, 22 prisoners. Rebel, 30 killed and wounded....Gov. Chase withdraws from candidacy for Presidency....Battle in Yazoo City, between 11th Ill. and 8th La., and 4 rebel brigades. Rebels defeated with considerable loss. Union killed, 6; wounded, 20.

March 6.—Gunboat Peterhoff sunk off Wilmington....Twenty-three Union soldiers captured from Gen. Foster's command, hung by rebels at Kinston—one was a drummer boy 13 years old....Sherman's main army at Jackson, commencing to cross Pearl River.

March 7.—Sherman's advance withdrawn from Tunnel Hill to Ringgold....C. L. Vallandigham advises rioting in retaliation....Sherman's Cavalry enter Brandon, after skirmishing, and camp 2 miles east.

March 8.—Rebel cavalry driven from camp near Carrolton. Grain mills and stores burned....New York carries soldiers' vote amendment bill by popular election, by over 90,000 majority.

March 9.—Sherman at Hillsboro'....Forty of 54th Pa. cav. cap'd by guerrillas at Bristow Station, Va.

March 10.—Suffolk, Va., captured by Union forces. R. 25 k., W. 10 k....A naval expedition from Brashear City captures camp, arms, flag on Atchafalaya River....Pilatka occupied by Union forces....Red River expedition embarks at Vicksburg.

March 12.—Gen. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of armies of the United States.

March 13.—Indianola evac. by our troops....Gen. Smith's army at Semmesport.

March 14.—Fort De Russy captured.

March 15.—President calls for 200,000 men....Rebel plot to assassinate President Lincoln....Sherman repulses rebels near Chunky Creek.

March 16.—Gov. Bramlette remonstrates against employment of slaves....Battle near Fort Pillow, rebels defeated, loss of 50 k. and w....Arkansas votes herself a free State....Gens. Smith and Banks at Alexandria, rebels retreat to Shreveport and burn 2 steamers with 3,000 bales cotton.

March 17.—Fort De Russy blown up.

March 19.—Rebel attack on Port Royal fails.

March 21.—Gen. Mower captures rebel camp at Henderson's Hill, 282 prisoners, guns, &c....Rebel raid on Magnolia....Gen. Mower captures 200 rebels, with four guns and caissons, at Natchitoches....Banks captures 306 rebels near Alexandria.

March 24.—Union City, Mo., and garrison, attacked by Forrest.

March 25.—Owen Lovejoy died, aged 53.

March 26.—Forrest sacks Paducah, Ky., but repulsed from fort by Col. Hicks, with white and col'd troops four times, and finally retires. U. loss, 12 k. 40 w. R. 150 to 200 k. and w.... Franklin, La., evacuated by our forces....Col. Clayton destroys bridge at Longview, Ark., captures 370 men, 35 wagons, 300 horses, and $50,000 Confederate money....Sherman's army moves to Canton and encamps.

March 28.—Louisiana State Convention to revise Constitution meets at New Orleans.... Battle of Cane River. Rebels defeated.

March 30.—Natchitoches captured by Gen. Lee ...Battle of Monticello....Copperhead riot at Charleston and Mattoon, Ill.

March 31.—Rebels defeated at Crump's Hill (Piney Woods).

April 1.—S. S. Maple Leaf blown up by torpedo in St. Johns' River....Rebel Ram Tennessee sunk near Grant's Pass.

April 2.—Shelby defeated by Steele near Camden....Grierson's cavalry engages Forrest near Summerville, and falls back.

April 4.—Col. Gooding engages Harrison's guerrillas at Campti, and withdraws with loss. ....Marmaduke defeated by Steele on Little Mo....New York Metropolitan Sanitary Fair opened.

April 5.—Banks' Texas expedition at Grand Ecore....Gen. W. P. White, rebel, of Georgetown, S. C., assassinated by his own men.

April 6.—Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., attacked by rebel Gen. Buford, surrender refused by Col. Lawrence....Maryland Constitutional Convention on Slavery met.

April 8.—Battle of Pleasant Hill. Stoneman defeated....General Franklin's command of Banks' expedition defeated at Mansfield, La., losing 24 guns and nearly 2,000 men, and falling back to Grand Ecore. Gen. Smith, next day, relieved Franklin and defeated rebels at Grand Ecore, and captures 36 guns and 2,000 prisoners....Shelbyville entered by 40 guerrillas.

April 10.—Cape Lookout Lighthouse seized by 40 rebels.

April 11.—Banks retires to Grand Ecore.

April 12.—Capture of Fort Pillow and murder of garrison....Admiral Porter's Red River expedition attacked by 2,000 rebel infantry on shore, who are beaten off....Horrible murder of a farmer by guerrillas at Osage River.

April 13.—New York Soldiers' Voting Bill passed New York Senate. Yeas 20, nays none.

April 14.—Gunboat expedition from Butler's army capture prisoners and stores at Smithfield, Va....Nebraska Constitution and State Government Bill passed by U. S. Senate.

April 15.—Chenango, gunboat, exploded.

April 16.—Gunboat Eastport, sunk by snag above Grand Ecore.

April 18.—Rebel attack on Fort Wessell, gunboat Southfield sunk. Com. Flusser killed and most of crew drowned. Ram also destroys the gunboat Bombshell....Baltimore Sanitary Fair opened.

April 19.—Guerrillas driven from Burksville. ....Transports and gunboats aground above Grand Ecore.

April 20.—Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to rebels by Gen. Wessels, after severe loss.

April 21.—North Carolina Salt Works, worth $100,000, near Wilmington, destroyed.

April 22.—Forrest moving toward Alabama, followed by Grierson.

April 23.—Rebels capture and murder Union pickets at Nickajack....N. Y. Metropolitan Sanitary Fair closed. Sword voted to Grant by 30,291, against 14,509 for McClellan....Gunboat Petrel burned by Wirt Adams' cavalry.

April 24.—Battle at Cane River. Rebels losing 1,000 men and 9 guns.

April 25.—Train of 240 wagons and 4 regiments escorting, captured by 6,000 rebels near Pine Bluff.

April 26.—Little Washington, N. C., evacuated by Union troops.

May 1.—Com. W. D. Porter died.

May 3.—Grant's army moves across the Rapidan, toward Chancellorsville and the Wilderness.

May 4.—Reconstruction Bill passed.

May 5.—Lee desperately attacks right, left, and center with indecisive results, Grant's army remaining in position with headquarters in advance of the Wilderness.

May 6.—Lee resumes attack at dawn, and continues all day, but finally withdrawing, our troops holding their old formation. Loss, this and previous day, about 15,000 men on each side....Gunboat Com. Jones blown up by torpedo on James River.

May 7.—Lee moved to his second line on the North Anna. A severe battle at Todd's Tavern, between Custar's and rebel cavalry. Loss 250 each side. Lee made several attacks during the day, falling back after each; part of our army reaching Fredericksburg....Tazewell Salt Works destroyed by Averill....Tunnel Hill, Ga., taken by Gen. Thomas....Railroad from Petersburg to Richmond cut off.

May 8.—Pursuit of Lee continued, with continual fighting, Hancock and Burnside camping 20 miles from Wilderness battle-field.

May 9.—Severe fighting, with great mutual loss, Hancock finally withdrawing and Lee holding Spottsylvania and the region north.

May 9.—Battle of Cloyd Mountain. Rebels lose 3 guns and many prisoners....U. S. Transport H. A. Weed blown up by torpedo near Jacksonville, Fla....Sheridan's cavalry destroy rebel station at Beaver Dam, with cars, immense stores, &c., and recapturing 378 Union prisoners....Gen. Sedgwick killed by sharpshooter.

May 10.—Battle of Spottsylvania. Grant's whole line assaults, part of 6th Corps carries enemy's works, captures 1,000 prisoners and several guns, and withdraws with them. Loss on this day, 10,000 on each side....Thos. Butler King died....Crooke attacked rebels near Newbern, burned bridge, captured 7 guns and many prisoners....Averill whips Gen. Sam Jones at Wytheville, and destroys railroad from Blacksburg to Christiansburg....Yazoo City captured by Gen. McArthur.

May 11.—Sheridan's whole command get between 1st and 2d rebel line at Richmond, and withdraw after destroying Ashland Station, &c....Butler intrenches at Bermuda Hundred. ....Grant "proposes to fight it out on this line."

May 12.—Rebel position at Dalton carried and held by Sherman.

May 13.—Lee fell slightly back to new defenses....McPherson captured 9 trains with rebel military stores from Dalton.

May 14.—Dalton occupied by 4th Corps....Butler at Drury's Bluff. Gen Smith carries rebels' front line.... 1-17.—Hancock carries but relinquishes first line of rebel intrenchments. Union loss 1,500.

May 15.—Battle of Resaca. At night rebel evacuate town....Battle of Newmarket, Sigel defeated....Rocky-faced Ridge taken by Sherman....Lieut. Cobb murdered by rebels.

May 16.—Attempt to seize California steamer Ocean Queen....Johnston in retreat to Atlanta....Admiral Porter's fleet above Alexandria Falls released by Lieut.-Col. Bailey's dam.

May 17th.—South Carolina Union Convention meets at Beaufort.

May 18.—Ewell attacks Union baggage train in rear of Grant's right flank, but is finally repulsed.

May 19.—Blackiston's Island Lighthouse d

stroyed by rebels....19-24.—Grant placed his whole army across the North Anna and approached the South Anna.

May 20.—Torpedoes explode at Bachelor Creek. Many New York soldiers killed and wounded....Sherman in possession of Kingston and Rome....Rebels attack Ames' Division of Butler's army. Heavy losses on both sides.

May 22.—U. S. tugboat Columbine captured on St. Johns River by rebels.

May 24.—Rebels destroy bridge over North Anna. Grant's headquarters at Jericho Mills. Sheridan destroyed Danville Railroad near Richmond....Fitzhugh Lee repulsed at Wilson's Wharf by Negroes under Gen. Wild.... Sherman flanks Johnston at Altoona.

May 25.—Battle near Dallas. Hooker drives rebels 2 miles. Union loss 1,500, rebel about same....Gen. Birney ascends the Ashcpoo River S. S. Boston grounds and is abandoned.

May 26.—Grant's army moves toward Hanovertown....Louisiana State Convention abolishes slavery.

May 27.—Eight steamers and several river craft burned at New Orleans Levee, by incendiaries....Lee evacuates position on South Anna, and retreats toward Richmond....Sheridan captures and holds Hanovertown and Ferry.

May 28.—Longstreet attacks Sherman at Dallas, and is driven toward Marietta. Rebel loss 2,500 k. and w., and 300 pris. Union loss 500.

May 29.—Grant's army crosses the Pamunkey.

May 30.—Trains of refugees burned near Salem, Ark.; 80 men and several women killed. ....Lee attacks Grant north of Chickahominy, is repulsed; Hancock drives him out of intrenched line of rifle pits and holds it.

May 31.—Grant's and Lee's armies confronting each other from Hanover Court House to Cold Harbor....Gen. Fremont nominated for President, and Gen. Cochrane for Vice-Pres.

June 1.—Expedition under Gen. Sturgis defeated, with loss of wagon train, artillery, and ammunition....Rebel attacks at Cold Harbor repulsed....Rebels twice attack Butler, and are repulsed.

June 2.—Schofield and Hooker at Marietta. Cavalry take Allatoona Pass.

June 3.—Battle of Cold Harbor.

June 4.—Rebel night attack on Hancock repulsed....Grant's cavalry defeated Hampton's cavalry at Howes' Store.

June 5.—Rebel attack on left (Hancock's) repulsed....Sherman's army fall back toward the Chattahoochie and Atlanta....Marmaduke, with 3,000 men, defeated at Columbia, Ark.... Battle of Piedmont, Va. Rebel loss 1,500 prisoners, 3 guns, 3,000 stand of arms, 3 guns and stores, and a large number killed and wounded.

June 6.—Rebel midnight attack on Burnside repulsed....Sherman's headquarters at Acworth.

June 7.—The 9th Corps, on Grant's right, attacked briskly, and rebels driven back.... Morgan, with 3,000 men, commences a raid into Kentucky....Philadelphia Sanitary Fair opens....Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson nominated for President and Vice-President.

June 8.—Paris, Ky., taken by a portion of Morgan's forces....Sherman's whole army moves forward toward the Kenesaw range. McPherson occupies Big Shanty, and rebels fall back with left on Lost Mountain and right on Kenesaw....Gilmore's raid on Richmond fortifications.

June 9.—Gen. Burbridge defeats Rebels at Mount Sterling.

June 10.—Frankfort, Ky., unsuccessfully attacked by 1,200 rebels....Lexington, Ky., robbed by Morgan...Rebel guerrillas repulsed at Princeton, Ky....Gen. Hunter, with Crook and Averill, moves from Staunton, Va., after destroying over 3 millions' worth of rebel property....Rebel Congress adjourns.

June 11.—Surrender of Cynthiana....Battle of Trevillian Station. Rebels badly beaten by Sheridan.

June 12.—Gen. Burbridge defeats and scatters Morgan at Cynthiana, with great loss.... Grant crosses the Chickahominy.

June 13.—Grant's headquarters at Wilcox's Landing....The Fugitive Slave Law repealed in House of Representatives....Gen. Hobson and Staff recaptured....Sheridan recrosses the North Anna.

June 14.—Grant's army crossed to south of the James....Gen. Polk killed....Sherman advancing toward Kenesaw.

June 15.—Battle of Baylor's Farm. Sixteen Rebel guns and 300 prisoners taken.

June 16.—Hancock, Smith, and Burnside unsuccessfully attack 2d line of rebel works at Petersburg. Loss 2,000, rebels less.

June 17.—Burnside captures 6 guns and 400 prisoners....Rebels abandon their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred, and Butler takes railroad between Richmond and Petersburg...Rebel conscript camp near Atlanta, broke for Union lines. 600 got in, 200 recaptured by rebels.

June 18.—Grant assaults rebel works and fails. Loss, in four days, over 10,000....Rebels place 50 Union officers under fire at Charleston.

June 19.—Beauregard reoccupies Bermuda Hundred and repairs railroad....The pirate Alabama, Capt. Semmes, sunk off Cherbourg by the U. S. S. Kearsarge, Capt. John A. Winslow. Semmes aided to escape by a British yacht.

June 20.—Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton repulsed at White House.

June 21.—Foster crosses James River and intrenches between Aiken's Landing and Four Mile Creek....Second Corps attacks Davis' Farm unsuccessfully....Rebels assault Sherman seven times, losing 800 men....Slemmons' Rebel cavalry defeated at Pine Bluff.

June 22.—House of Representatives resolve to abolish slavery....Battle on Weldon Road, Barlow flanked, and losing about 2,000 prisoners, 4 guns, and some flags....Wilson and Kautz capture 2 trains at Ford's Station.

June 23.—Shelby destroys U. S. gunboat Queen City....Unsuccessful attack on Weldon railroad. Union loss heavy....Kautz destroys railroad junction at Burksville.

June 24.—Pillow attacks and beaten off from Lafayette, Ga., with much loss....Norfolk, Va., votes for military government....Maryland Constitutional Convention abolishes slavery. ....Rebels attack and beaten by Sheridan at White House....Wilson and Kautz moved on to destroy 18 miles of Danville Railroad.... Battle of Staunton Bridge. Wilson and Kautz repulsed.

June 25.—Night attacks on Burnside's front easily foiled....Sheridan rejoined Grant.

June 26.—Rebel force (800) all killed or captured by expedition from Fort Smith, Ark.

June 27.—McPherson and Thomas attack rebels south and southwest of Kenesaw unsuccessfully, losing 1,500 men....Gen. Carr defeats Shelby near St. Charles, Mo., capturing 200 prisoners and guns of recently captured Queen City. Union loss 200 k. and w. Rebel loss, k. and w., 500.

June 28.—Gen. Carrington reports particulars of Northwestern conspiracy....Sherman begins again to flank Johnston at Kenesaw Mountain....Battle of Stoney Creek. At night Wilson and Kautz retreat to Reams.

June 29.—Battle of Reams' Station. Kautz and Wilson defeated and retreat in confusion. Union loss over 1,000.

June 30.—Kautz's force reaches Grant's lines terribly exhausted....Johnston evacuates Kenesaw Mountain....Salmon P. Chase resigned.

July 1.—Wilson's main force reaches Grant's lines, having lost all their guns, ambulance and wagon trains, wounded and sick....Gen. Foster attacks Seabrook, Johns, and James Islands....Rebel fort captured on James Island....Col. Hoyt and 137 men, captured at Johnson's Island....W. P. Fessenden accepts Secretaryship of Treasury.

July 2.—Ewell invades Shenandoah Valley with three columns. Martinsburg evacuated.

July 3.—Sigel falls back to Harper's Ferry. Winchester taken, and travel on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stopped....Sherman occupies Marietta.

July 4.—Mosby's Cavalry crossed Potomac at Point of Rocks. Mulligan evacuates Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry.....Sigel, Stahel and Mulligan fortify and hold Maryland Heights.

July 5.—Slocum's expedition routes Rebels east of Jackson, occupying Jackson same night....Elliott's marine colored brigade attacked by Rebels near Port Hudson; beat them off. Loss 150 killed, wounded and missing.

July 6.—Hagerstown evacuated by Union forces.

July 7.—Gen. Wallace's reconnoissance repulsed near Middletown; Hagerstown again plundered....Johnston crossed the Chattahoochie....Rebel raid hold Harper's Ferry.

July 8.—Gen. Wallace evacuates, and Rebels rob, Frederick....Parksville, Mo., sacked by 150 Bushwhackers.

July 9.—Battle of Monocacy. Wallace defeated, losing over 1,000.....Rebels capture Westminster. Couch re-occupies Hagerstown, and Hunter Frederick.

July 10.—Rebels plunder Darnestown and Reisterstown, and tear up Northern Central Railroad at Cockeysville and Texas. A portion of them enter and rob Rockville; the main body moving toward Washington.....Gen. Rossean leaves Decatur, with 2,700 men, on a raiding expedition in Hood's rear.....Johnston retreats to fortifications around Atlanta.

July 11.—Magnolia station and trains captured. Gen. Franklin captured in one of the cars....Rebel salt works at Tampa Bay destroyed.....Rebel stores, torpedo, &c., destroyed at Dutch Gap.

July 12.—Rebel raid seven miles from Washington.....Gen. Franklin escapes.....Rebels driven from before Fort Stevens, Washington, with considerable loss.....Five Rebel cotton factories destroyed at Rosswell's.

July 13.—Rebel raiders cross into Virginia, in full retreat, with their plunder.....This and two following days, Gens. Smith and Slocum defeat Forrest in 5 different battles, driving him from Pontotoc to Tupelo, and killing over 2,000. Union loss, 300....Rosseau defeats 5,000 Rebels under Clanton, near Coosaw River.

July 15.—Rebels take 5,000 cattle and 1,000 horses from Montgomery Co. and drive them into Virginia.

July 16.—Sherman's army completed crossing the Chattahoochie in pursuit of Johnston.

July 17.—Indians murdering and robbing near Fort Larime.....Col. Jaquess and Mr. Gilmore visit Jeff. Davis at Richmond....Wirt Adams defeated at Grand Gulf, by Gen. Slocum, with very heavy loss....1,500 Rebels, under Clanton, badly whipped by Rosseau at Chewa Station.

July 18-20.—Geo. N. Sanders and others correspond from Niagara about peace....Crook defeated at Island Ford by Breckinridge; loss 300. Gen. Duffie defeated at Ashby's Gap, losing 200....Gen. Crook badly whips Early at Snicker's Gap, capturing 300 wagons with grain, and many prisoners....Battle of Peach Tree Creek, and Rebel repulse. Union loss 1,713; Rebel loss 6,000, including 3 generals....Averill attacked and defeated Early and his 5,000 men at Winchester, killing and wounding 300, captures 4 guns and 200 prisoners. Early re-enforced and repulses Union troops.....Rebel camp, flag, stores, &c., captured at Gonzales.

July 21.—Henderson, Ky., attacked by Rebels 700 strong.

July 22.—Hood again assault Sherman's lines round Atlanta with great vigor, but unsuccessfully. His loss on this day and the 20th, not less than about 20,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.....Louisiana State Convention adopted new Constitution abolishing slavery....Gen. McPherson shot by Rebel sharpshooter before Atlanta.

July 23-24.—Averill defeated at Winchester; fell back, concentrating at Harper's Ferry....Steamer Clara Bell burned by guerrillas at Carrolton Landing.

July 26.—McCook destroys Macon & Western Railroad and 500 wagons; captures 500 prisoners; is overtaken by Rebels and defeated, losing all his prisoners and over 1,000 of his own men.

July 28.—Rebel stores at Winton, Mason's Mill, Colerains, &c., destroyed.

July 30.—Mine exploded under portion of Rebel works at Petersburg. Two assaults made, but attack finally abandoned with loss of over 4,000.....Chambersburg robbed and burned by Rebels.

August 1.—Bradley Johnson and McCausland defeated at Cumberland, losing part of their plunder from Pennsylvania.

August 2.—Col. Stout, with 500 men, posted to intercept retreat of McCausland and Johnson, is captured by them, losing 50 men.

August 4.—Bradley Johnson and McCausland defeated at New Creek....Jeff. Davis's sugar mill at Manitee totally destroyed.

August 5.—Farragut's great victory at Mobile Bay.

August 6.—Twenty-third corps of Sherman's army unsuccessfully attacks Rebel lines before Atlanta, losing over 500 men.

August 7.—Gen. Sheridan assumed command of Middle Military Division....Battle of Moorfield. Combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore and McNeil totally defeated by Averill.

August 8.—Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, surrendered....Entire Rebel force evacuates Maryland side of the Potomac....Indians attack a train of nine wagons near Plumb Creek; kill all the men and burn wagons; women taken prisoners: also burn 27 wagons at Point Ranche....Gen. Burris returns to New Madrid after a 17 days' scout in S. E. Mo. and N. E. Ark. Result, 50 Rebels killed, 40 wounded, 57 prisoners; horses, arms, &c., captured.

August 9.—Gen. Butler commences Dutch Gap Canal....Explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point.

August 10.—Sheridan's advance reach Berrysville....Atlanta bombarded by Sherman's forces.

August 11.—Battle of Sulphur Springs Bridge

August 12.—Northern frontier of New York threatened by invasion from Canada.

August 13.—Mosby attacks Sheridan's supply train near Snicker's Gap....Rebel cavalry captured 5 steamers, with Government cattle, at Shawneetown.

August 14.—Battle of Strawberry Plain. Tenth Corps take rebel line of breastworks, guns and 100 prisoners....Dalton attacked by Wheeler with 5,000 men; defended by Siebol with 400 men.

August 15.—Sheriden falls back towa

Charlestown..... Gen. Steadman re-enforces Dalton, and Rebels are driven out of town in confusion....Kilpatrick cut West Point, Ga., Road at Fairburn, and burned depot....Tenth Corps threaten Malvern Hill.

August 16.—Battle of Deep Run.

August 18.—Battle of Six Mile Station, on Weldon Railroad.

August 19.—Rebels attack at Six Mile Station, taking 1,500 prisoners. Total Union loss 3,000... Martinsburg robbed by Rebels.

August 20.—Guerrillas raid on Woodburn and set fire to depot.

August 21.—Rebels attack our position on Weldon Road, and after great loss (over 2,000) withdraw. Union loss about 600....Battle of Summit Point. Early driven 2 miles....Momphis entered by Forrest with 9 regiments and 4 guns; took 250 prisoners, murdered sick soldiers, and killed prisoners unable to keep up with cavalry. Union force arriving Forrest left; was overtaken near Lance', and severely punished in a two hours' battle.

August 22.—Rebel force on Weldon Road withdrawn from front of 5th and 9th Corps, and intrenches 3 miles from Petersburg..... Rebel Johnson's forces whipped at Canton, Ky., by Col. Johnson, and himself killed..... Rogersville, Tenn., action at.

August 23.—Rebels fallen back to their lines 2 miles from Petersburg....Fort Morgan surrendered.... Shelby captures nearly all 5th Ill. near Duval's Bluff.

August 24.—Clinton, Miss., taken by Gens. Herron and Lee.

August 25.—Torbert encounters Early's forces at Leetown, narrowly escaping flanking. He falls back to near Shepardstown.... Battle of Reams Station. Hancock abandons Reams, having lost 1,000 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners and 9 guns. Rebel killed and wounded 1,500.

August 26.—Kilpatrick destroyed 14 miles of Macon Railroad, and stores, capturing 6 guns, 4 flags and 200 prisoners; afterward forced to abandon most of his captures.....Rebels fall back from Sheridan's front toward Smithfield.

August 27.—Early driven through Smithfield.

August 29.—McClellan nominated for President, and Geo. H. Pendleton for Vice.

August 30.—Sherman interposed his whole army between Atlanta and Hood's army intrenched at Jonesboro'.

Sept. 1.—Rebels driven from Jonesboro' to Lovejoy's Station, losing 1,000 prisoners and 10 guns.....Hood evacuates Atlanta....Gen. Rousseau drives 10,000 Rebels, near Murfreesboro' Pike, three miles.

Sept. 2.—Rebels before Petersburg cheered McClellan's nomination.

Sept. 3.—Milroy attacks 3,000 Rebel cavalry near Murfreesboro', and drives them toward Triune....Sheridan's army again moves forward from Charlestown. Battles of Darkesville and Perryville. Rebels were repulsed, losing 70 prisoners. Union loss 300. Mosby captured an ambulance train which had left the field.

Sept. 4.—John Morgan's forces routed, and Morgan killed by Gen. Gillem, at Greenville, Tenn. Killed 100 prisoners 75, including Morgan's staff.

Sept. 6.—Battle of Matamoros.

Sept. 7.—Dibbel's Rebel Brigade surprised at Rearyville by 230 of 9th Pa. Cavalry, losing 130 prisoners.

Sept. 8.—Rebel Col. Jessie and 100 men captured near Ghent, Ky.

Sept. 9.—Sherman's army concentrated at Atlanta.

Sept. 10.—Grant drives picket line across Plank Road, and advances his permanent line half a mile....Steamer Fawn burned by Rebels on Dismal Swamp Canal.

Sept. 14.—Price, with about 10,000 men, crosses White River, en route for Missouri....Gov. Brown of Georgia withdraws 15,000 Ga. militia from Hood's army.

Sept. 16.—2,500 cattle, the 13th Pa. Regiment, with arms, wagons and camp, captured at Sycamore Church.

Sept. 18.—Averill drives Rebels out of Martinsburg.

Sept. 19.—Battle of Winchester. Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, all the wounded, and sends Early "whirling up the Valley."....Battle at Powder Mill, on Little Rock River....Steamer Island Queen captured and sunk on Lake Erie, and the Parsons burned by Rebels from British soil.

Sept. 20.—Athens, Ala., captured by Forrest; 500 Union soldiers forced to surrender.

Sept. 21.—Battle of Fisher's Hill. Early loses 1,100 prisoners and 16 guns....Torbert's cavalry defeats Wickham at Luray, capturing some prisoners.

Sept. 23.—Price occupies Bloomfield, Mo.

Sept. 26.—Early retreats to Brown's Gap in the Blue Ridge. Merritt and Powell attempt to carry the Gap, but are repulsed....Battle at Pilot Knob.

Sept. 27.—Gen. Ewing arrives at Rolla, after being surrounded at Harrison by Price's forces.

Sept. 28.—Battle of Newmarket Heights.... Rebel night attack on Hancock's front, on Jerusalem Plank Road repulsed.

Sept. 30.—Warren captures Rebel first line of works at Preble's Farm, capturing 50 men and one gun. Rebels retired half a mile back to strong positions, and repulsed our attack thereon, capturing 1,500 prisoners, and killed and wounded 500....The 10th and 18th Corps concentrated at Newmarket Heights, furiously attacked by Rebels, and swept back with terrible loss three times, losing 1,000, beside 500 prisoners and 2 flags.

Oct. 2.—Rebels in front of Warren fell back to their main lines, from Petersburg lead works to Southside Road

Oct. 3.—Lieut. Meigs murdered by Guerrillas in Shenandoah Valley.....Sherman's forces crossed the Chattahoochie with 15 days' rations, moving toward Marietta. Gen. Thomas ordered to Chattanooga after Forrest, and Gen. Corse to Rome.

Oct. 5.—Hood captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned 7 miles of railway; then moving on Allatoona.

Oct. 6.—Allatoona unsuccessfully attacked by Hood.....Sheridan began to move back from Waynesboro'....Gen. Lee captures Clinton, La., and 30 prisoners.

Oct. 7.—Battle at Darleytown Road and Newmarket Heights. Rebel loss 1,000; Union 500....Pirate Florida captured at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, by U. S. S. Wachusett, Commander Collins. Taken to offing and sunk. All on board sent to U. S.

Oct. 8.—Rebels at Woodville attacked by expedition from Gen. Dana, killing 40, and capturing 3 guns and 56 men.

Oct. 11.—Rebel Gen. Buford, with 1,200 cavalry, crosses Cumberland River, Tenn., at Harpeth Shoals....Col. Weaver, with 90 colored troops, attacked by 200 Rebels near Fort Nelson, Tenn. Defeats them, and k. and w. 27.

Oct. 12.—Longstreet attacks Sheridan near Strasburg. No material advantage gained in a three hours' battle.

Oct. 17.—Price occupies Lexington, Mo.

Oct. 18.—Maj.-Gen. Birney died at Philadelphia.

Oct. 19.—Battle of Cedar Creek. Sheridan's arrival changes defeat into a great victory. Rebels lose 50 guns, &c.

Oct. 20.—Early retreats at night to Mount Jackson.

Oct. 22.—Pleasanton defeats Price at the

Little Blue, and forces him to the Big Blue River.

Oct. 23.—Shelby drove our forces under Curtis from Westport, and was then attacked and defeated by Pleasanton.

Oct. 25.—Price defeated at Fort Scott Road, losing camp equipage, 20 wagons of plunder, 1 gun, and cattle.

Oct. 26.—Price driven from Mine Creek by Pleasanton, and loses 1,000 prisoners and 1,500 stand of arms. Marmaduke and Cabell capt'd.

Oct. 27.—Grant attacks Southside Railroad and fails. Union loss 3,000; Rebel 1,500..... Price forced to retreat from Marais des Cygnes.

Oct. 28.—Gillem repulses Vaughn, capturing 200 prisoners and McClurg's battery, caissons, &c.....Price again defeated at Newtonia, destroying more wagons, and losing 250 men.... Rebel Ram Albemarle destroyed by Lt. W. B. Cushing with a torpedo boat on Roanoke Riv.

Oct. 29-30.—Rhoddy's cavalry attack Col. Morgan's colored troops at Decatur, and lose 400 prisoners and many killed and wounded. Union loss 100.

Nov. 5.—Rebels unsuccessfully attack Fort Sedgwick on Jerusalem Plank Road. Union loss 40; Rebel 120....Gen. Butler assumes command of troops in New York, arriving and to arrive, "to meet existing emergencies."..... Johnsonville shelled, and 3 tin-clads and 7 transports destroyed by Forrest on Tennessee.

Nov. 6.—Rebels attack Mott's and Gibson's pickets; capture 30 and a mile of intrenchments, but are driven out and lose 47 prisoners. Several such attacks and repulses at this time.

Nov. 8.—President Lincoln re-elected, and Andrew Johnson elected Vice-President of United States. Hon. Reuben E. Fenton elected Governor of New York, over Seymour....Gen. McClellan resigns his commission in the U. S. Army. Sheridan created Major-General of Regular Army.

Nov. 9.—Sheridan moved all his army back to Newtown from Cedar Creek.....Atlanta outposts attacked unsuccessfully by Iverson. ....Sherman issues his Marching Order for his advance through Georgia.

Nov. 10.—Rebels engaged 2d Corps' pickets all night, without success, on this and two next nights....Rebel plot to seize Pacific Mail steamers at Panama discovered.

Nov. 11.—U. S. S. Tulip destroyed by boiler explosion off Ragged Point. 49 officers and men killed (all of crew but 10).

Nov. 12.—About 10,000 prisoners exchanged near Fort Pulaski....Nov. 12-16.—Several unimportant skirmishes between Sheridan and Early. Both armies looking for winter quarters....Lomax, Rebel general, defeated near Nineveh, Va., by Powell, losing 150 prisoners and 2 guns....Custar captures 150 and Merritt about 200 prisoners on reconnoissance from Cedar Creek....Sherman left Kingston, Ga., for Atlanta.

Nov. 13.—Battle of Bull's Gap. Gen. Gillem defeated with loss of baggage, train and all his artillery.

Nov. 16.—Sherman left Atlanta for the South and East. Portions of Atlanta burned..... Howard drives Rebel Gen. Iverson at Rough and Ready.

Nov. 17.—Slocum burned railroad depot at Social Circle..... Sherman's right wing advances on Jonesboro' and McDonough, driving out Wheeler and Cobb....Covington partially burned by Slocum's division....Part of Butler's picket line captured, at night, near Chester Station.

Nov. 18.—Macon Railroad cut by Slocum at Forsyth....Georgia Legislature fled from Milledgeville. Sherman close at hand.

Nov. 19.—Ocmulgee River bridged by Howard....Madison captured by Sherman; depots, &c., burned.

Nov. 20.—Gen. Gillem's retreating force arrives at Knoxville....Howard crossed the Ocmulgee and entered Milledgeville....Georgia Central Railroad destroyed at Griswoldville. ....Sherman crossed the Oconee, arriving at Greensboro'.

Nov. 21.—Thomas' army at Pulaski....Rebels badly whipped at Liberty, La., losing 3 guns and 200 prisoners....Sherman's cavalry resisted by Wheeler at Gordon, but drive him out and occupy town.

Nov. 22.—Hood's advance 20 miles south of Pulaski. Thomas falls back toward Franklin. ....Sheridan reconnoiters towards Rood's Hill, where Rebels are found in force. Rest of Early's army at Mt. Jackson and Newmarket.

Nov. 23.—Battle at Griswoldsville, Ga.

Nov. 24.—Potomac, James, and Valley armies celebrate Thanksgiving with aid of thousands of turkeys and other delicacies from New York, &c.

Nov. 25.—Thomas fallen back to Franklin. ...Rebel attempt to burn New York. 15 hotels, Barnum's, and shipping fired.

Nov. 26-29.—Decatur besieged by Beauregard who is repulsed, losing 500 men.

Nov. 27.—Steamer Greyhound burned on James R.; Gen. Butler on board, escaped.

Nov. 28.—Rosser captures Fort Kelly, at New Creek, with guns and prisoners.

Nov. 30.—Battle of Franklin. Hood repulsed with loss of 5,000 men, guns, flags, &c., and 1,000 prisoners. Union loss 1,500. Thomas resumes his march to Nashville, where he halts and fortifies....Attorney-General Bates resigned. ....Roger A. Pryor captured in front of Petersburg....Battle of Grahamsville, S. C.

Dec. 1.—Blockade of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola ceased....Gen. Banks resumes command Department of the Gulf.....Stoney Creek Station captured by Gen. Gregg,—2 guns, 150 prisoners, depot burned, &c.

Dec. 3.—Portions of Hood's army cross the Tennessee, between Florence and Decatur.

Dec. 4.—Merritt's expedition in Loudon Valley returns with 2,000 cattle and 1,000 sheep. The Valley stripped of stock and forage.

Dec. 5.—U. S. Houses of Congress meet in 2d Session, 38th Congress....Blockhouses at Murfreesboro' unsuccessfully attacked by Rebels. ....Brig Lizzie Freeman and brig captured by pirates off Warwick River. Passengers robbed; one murdered.

Dec. 6.—Ex-Secretary Chase appointed Chief Justice Supreme Court....President Lincoln speaks at serenade to Gov. Fenton.....Hood skirmishing 5 miles from Nashville.

Dec. 7.—Electoral Colleges in States meet for election of President and Vice-President. ....Detroit threatened by Canadian raiders.

Dec. 8.—Rebels establish a battery on Cumberland River. Gunboats fail to dislodge it.

Dec. 9.—500 Indians killed, near Fort Lyon, by Col. Chivington's force.

At the date of closing our record the following was the position of affairs at the chief points of military interest: Sherman, having moved through Georgia, had arrived near the Atlantic coast, while Thomas, in force at Nashville was waiting any attack to be made by Hood. Grant, before Petersburg, still preserved his grasp of that city and Richmond and important movements were commencing. Sheridan was holding the Shenandoah Valley with a small force, a great portion of his force having re-enforced Grant. The blockade was vigorously maintained, and a large fleet was moving toward the Atlantic coast, to co-operate with Sherman. Gen. Banks had resumed command of the Gulf Department, and the siege of Charleston was still in progress.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
Alabama	320,026	343	2	604	47	1,644	83,517	224	186	23	22	1,966	1,149	272	688	753	23	7	4,848	191
Arkansas	24,433	124,043	36	184	103	175	18,031	3,809	2,554	214	43	11,083	2,313	112	431	217	66	9	16351	8,638
California	1,292	3,216	77,707	2,950	392	129	1,111	8,251	4,639	2,571	64	7,029	2,020	9,864	2,456	12,165	2,301	83	894	14,002
Connecticut	107	9	45	323,772	81	58	193	237	64	62	7	38	85	1,195	379	14,674	157	20	30	45
Delaware	6	7	.....	81	84,809	9	6	31	32	4	1	6	4	35	5,110	214	5	2	6	17
Florida	4,748	11	1	210	17	35,602	17,550	8	26	3	2	97	226	222	204	295	8	.....	243	19
Georgia	4,628	98	13	823	104	1,659	475,496	67	47	5	3	469	105	309	609	773	19	2	370	70
Illinois	1,565	630	175	11,192	1,888	57	1,349	706,925	62 010	4,948	99	60,193	968	7,475	10,476	19,053	5,516	285	794	12,394
Indiana	238	223	56	2,505	2,201	20	561	7,925	774,721	1,344	62	68,388	557	1,293	9,673	3,443	2,701	161	350	1,679
Iowa	214	150	127	4,084	850	26	262	26,696	57,535	191,148	83	13,204	281	3,151	4,663	6,214	4,393	432	130	5,931
Kansas	340	448	30	650	91	23	179	9,367	9,945	4,008	10,997	6,556	114	728	620	1,282	1,137	76	128	11,356
Kentucky	939	364	18	470	307	24	879	2,617	,883	668	25	721,570	824	338	4,412	926	135	26	804	2,585
Louisiana	12,075	1,314	37	578	105	635	9,028	507	581	43	5	3,112	214,294	639	1,321	1,350	79	20	15,041	1,199
Maine	7	5	68	360	16	7	31	63	18	16	2	17	40	560,090	99	13,822	49	19	7	16
Maryland	46	13	18	384	4,744	29	124	76	99	39	7	118	182	318	481,061	1,032	20	6	70	97
Massachusetts	112	23	289	15,780	124	57	295	534	133	102	11	118	198	43,031	1,128	805,546	260	58	54	121
Michigan	40	13	210	7,936	513	26	79	2,167	4,482	333	18	1,054	81	2,214	710	9,873	294,826	133	55	164
Minnesota	48	9	17	1,664	118	16	39	5,475	3,694	1,623	19	641	97	6,430	499	3,719	1,764	34,305	64	648
Mississippi	38,878	654	8	303	65	343	18,458	371	409	48	1	5,301	2,983	163	643	309	30	15	195,806	417
Missouri	3,473	4,395	213	1,422	747	57	2,569	30,138	30,463	9,982	1,069	99,814	1,389	955	6,015	2,702	1,270	215	3,324	475,246
N. Hampshire	21	4	15	919	7	2	25	104	28	18	1	26	15	11,405	50	19,973	66	22	15	8
New Jersey	61	4	57	3,608	1,941	40	197	260	137	72	15	98	166	649	1,954	2,819	173	8	64	101
New York	410	25	451	53,141	936	194	768	1,863	663	363	26	700	880	5,794	4,859	50,004	3,624	135	223	361
North Carolina	184	32	2	301	60	47	1,219	29	52	5	2	131	31	99	497	324	8	6	97	38
Ohio	345	179	386	16,741	3,045	23	437	2,968	11,009	1,595	31	15,074	942	3,011	28,680	16,313	3,608	114	656	1,007
Oregon	110	333	486	192	46	11	78	3,805	2,497	2,116	9	2,208	65	384	271	535	247	8	46	5,695
Pennsylvania	139	28	75	8,044	12,383	61	315	999	707	399	30	711	335	1,886	22,774	7,777	519	86	172	369
Rhode Island	10	2	31	4,634	107	12	173	59	16	14	.....	15	30	1,301	450	13,965	48	18	4	9
South Carolina	309	10	4	194	18	138	1,854	14	15	4	1	68	37	96	279	322	5	1	114	5
Tennessee	3,015	971	25	330	96	20	6,372	1,396	1,086	253	73	12,975	525	161	1,222	680	115	17	3,567	1,471
Texas	34,193	11,319	83	472	114	1,103	23,037	7,050	3,478	702	29	14,545	9,660	439	916	660	248	70	19,902	12,487
Vermont	86	5	11	2,733	4	4	33	147	66	49	3	14	22	1,214	39	11,918	160	13	6	18
Virginia	177	47	41	617	561	45	136	245	390	90	1	2,938	122	419	12,599	1,431	53	15	155	387
Wisconsin	69	14	235	7,208	266	16	113	8,943	5,158	1,030	13	1,543	121	8,467	874	12,115	3,672	544	86	1,022
Colorado Ter	70	264	39	980	14	2	389	3,620	2,587	797	197	1,861	150	611	461	1,460	806	132	88	3,312
Dakota Ter	1	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	48	31	54	.....	13	.....	13	2	20	110	480	.....	82
Dist. of Columb	72	30	25	253	160	29	114	56	69	7	4	154	61	204	10,098	514	48	8	60	58
Nebraska Ter	26	18	1	256	25	7	26	1,656	1,993	1,588	57	746	23	145	209	286	256	47	11	1,523
Nevada Ter	21	42	135	66	15	1	23	504	123	53	3	186	30	162	89	251	128	10	36	210
N. Mexico Ter	36	38	58	25	8	10	34	57	22	11	6	108	53	33	78	72	16	2	23	171
Utah Territory	26	9	286	282	47	5	46	1,796	322	1,551	7	260	30	222	42	523	162	.....	113	726
Washington Ter	6	41	133	98	15	3	16	464	372	208	2	231	60	537	84	326	60	5	40	304
Total	457,766	148,376	81,597	476,810	117,862	42,372	665,719	841,661	690,262	228,683	18,056	1,058,474	241,208	676,060	615,819	1,040,585	330,023	37,615	264,847	564,289

Born & Pratt

NATIVE STATES OF THE AMERICAN BORN FREE POPULATION OF THE UNION, IN 1860.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	N. Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	N. Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	S. Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Dist. Columbia.	Territories.	Asia.	Not stated.	Total.
Alabama	170	231	1,848	23,504	265	.....	989	132	45,185	19,189	275	174	7,598	5	68	2	9	645	516,769
Arkansas	69	115	897	17,747	1,513	.....	890	52	10,704	66,609	1,565	121	6,484	58	37	82	6	710	320,594
California	2,552	2,148	28,654	1,582	12,592	636	11,143	1,319	782	5,197	1,114	3,419	5,157	1,999	406	1,088	89	1,363	233,466
Connecticut	1,221	1,825	22,614	239	666	3	1,470	7,024	112	26	23	1,862	302	134	58	10	24	582	379,451
Delaware	31	1,877	456	9	109	.....	7,852	17	11	5	2	10	171	5	48	.....	4	201	101,253
Florida	46	101	688	4,168	58	.....	201	58	8,284	245	35	77	654	6	28	.....	6	1,213	75,370
Georgia	170	451	2,125	29,913	104	.....	981	189	50,112	7,705	85	245	5,275	9	66	1	13	204	538,417
Illinois	7,868	15,474	121,508	13,597	131,887	31	83,625	2,252	3,223	39,012	294	18,253	32,978	4,771	343	59	178	3,955	1,387,308
Indiana	1,072	8,202	80,855	26,942	171,245	8	57,210	455	2,662	10,356	95	3,539	36,848	679	222	29	94	1,710	1,232,244
Iowa	3,287	4,114	46,053	4,690	99,240	13	52,156	723	554	5,773	59	7,581	17,944	5,121	125	202	105	1,498	568,832
Kansas	966	499	6,331	1,234	11,617	2	6,463	180	215	2,569	108	902	3,487	1,351	72	88	12	942	94,513
Kentucky	185	955	4,170	13,609	14,419	6	7,841	105	2,478	34,127	175	333	45,310	92	175	27	55	545	870,402
Louisiana	191	481	5,538	2,810	1,594	3	2,339	146	5,011	3,520	1,248	217	2,986	45	112	9	24	7,207	295,247
Maine	12,266	122	1,161	28	118	.....	206	418	26	9	7	1,293	116	62	42	.....	23	137	590,826
Maryland	202	1,357	2,364	266	610	2	18,457	123	145	81	13	154	7,560	19	1,924	5	36	533	522,324
Massachusetts	44,035	1,326	18,508	216	847	15	2,297	13,326	233	53	34	18,652	1,391	277	260	9	103	1,666	970,952
Michigan	3,482	7,531	191,128	532	34,235	7	17,460	1,122	105	196	22	13,779	2,176	1,908	54	22	79	1,532	600,021
Minnesota	2,387	777	21,574	141	7,533	2	7,606	414	39	128	12	4,208	849	6,603	63	23	49	78	113,295
Mississippi	118	182	1,336	18,321	729	.....	950	45	26,577	22,231	370	205	6,897	35	41	3	8	5,063	346,116
Missouri	794	2,088	14,585	20,259	35,389	68	17,929	305	3,913	73,594	641	1,835	53,957	1,863	426	365	132	2,940	906,540
N. Hampshire	256,982	92	2,045	6	150	.....	227	637	8	6	15	11,950	71	85	12	4	11	110	305,135
New Jersey	327	469,015	38,540	124	736	.....	24,425	470	236	45	27	549	880	158	130	4	66	761	549,227
New York	12,497	36,499	2,602,460	891	5,603	17	30,282	9,555	1,139	200	140	46,940	3,650	1,674	628	49	375	4,096	2,832,095
North Carolina	83	165	609	634,220	43	1	543	51	6,670	2,467	22	53	9,899	21	52	2	7	192	658,264
Ohio	4,111	17,787	75,550	4,701	1,539,500	16	174,764	1,538	1,105	2,066	136	11,652	75,874	843	573	36	291	4,440	2,011,257
Oregon	169	238	2,206	422	3,285	16,564	1,261	78	80	1,432	59	293	1,273	203	26	212	10	295	47,343
Pennsylvania	1,773	31,006	70,673	439	12,119	.....	2,280,004	1,799	627	238	63	4,276	11,026	377	776	18	257	2,427	2,475,710
Rhode Island	1,482	249	2,780	45	115	.....	610	109,965	57	7	2	602	138	37	47	2	14	86	187,226
South Carolina	60	154	881	7,818	20	.....	374	81	276,868	269	14	56	1,117	2	32	.....	10	72	291,316
Tennessee	179	384	2,475	85,227	2,140	3	2,659	135	11,423	660,589	254	229	36,647	58	127	9	13	855	812,856
Texas	210	334	3,221	12,138	2,183	6	1,796	165	10,876	42,265	153,043	288	9,081	183	87	335	247	592	378,227
Vermont	16,682	158	8,668	11	259	2	160	521	8	9	3	239,087	30	168	7	3	7	92	282,355
Virginia	830	1,611	4,617	9,978	7,735	.....	18,673	140	353	2,903	31	265	1,001,710	28	1,259	9	33	311	1,070,396
Wisconsin	5,907	3,306	120,687	337	24,301	7	21,043	1,462	150	458	37	19,184	1,983	247,177	57	37	189	1,178	498,954
Colorado Ter	235	143	3,942	130	4,125	4	1,465	43	42	813	87	375	968	1,204	10	107	1	297	31,611
Dakota Ter	7	3	117	4	47	2	47	1	.....	3	.....	17	10	347	1	1,536	.....	.....	3,063
Dist. of Columb.	156	308	1,568	136	220	.....	2,029	50	126	96	12	101	7,613	24	34,005	6	15	312	59,411
Nebraska Ter	120	260	2,222	147	3,116	.....	2,048	41	24	230	12	321	745	497	31	3,463	5	34	22,475
Nevada Ter	33	55	811	41	489	4	523	19	16	96	14	152	144	65	11	177	5	65	4,793
N. Mexico Ter	18	38	400	22	97	3	215	16	20	101	166	26	149	9	14	84,487	1	150	88,793
Utah Territory	175	210	1,744	118	884	1	862	26	37	398	67	326	158	87	2	15,968	8	44	27,490
Washington Ter	68	118	838	64	556	484	441	51	17	179	18	131	204	83	17	2,040	4	32	8,450
Total	382,521	612,034	3,469,492	906,826	2,122,605	17,910	2,862,516	155,264	470,257	1,005,345	160,899	413,852	1,401,410	278,362	42,484	110,578	2,618	49,265	28,358,386

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

MAINE.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1864. Pres., '64. Union.	Dem.	Pres., '60. Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Cony. Howard	Line. McCl.	Line. Others.
Androscoggin	3545	2071	3363	1936	3236	1953	
Aroostook	1892	1930	1059	679	1142	988	
Cumberland	8017	6628	7728	6305	7934	5305	
Franklin	2943	1807	2248	1700	2831	1617	
Hancock	3297	2368	3143	2144	3402	2183	
Kennebec	6349	3224	6303	3347	6599	2709	
Knox	2617	2319	2349	2102	2520	2076	
Lincoln	2436	2402	2367	2495	2510	1550	
Oxford	4021	3173	4038	3109	4344	2738	
Penobscot	7364	4277	7471	4287	6997	3758	
Piscataquis	1614	1157	1588	916	1656	789	
Sagadahoc	2346	1144	2671	1120	2257	1048	
Somerset	3552	2788	3633	2632	4048	2217	
Waldo	3825	2749	3933	2724	3860	2055	
Washington	3856	2961	3900	2997	3315	2743	
York	6484	5903	6805	5578	6460	4776	
Total	62389	46476	61808	44211	62611	38107	
Per cent	57.31	42.69	58.30	41.70	62.27	37.73	

In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 108,865; Samuel Cony over Joseph Howard, 15,913. Whole vote for President (as far as returned), 106,014; Lincoln's majority, 17,592.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Dist.	Union.	Dem.	Un. Maj.
I.	Lynch	15096; Sweat	12578.. 2518
II.	Perham	12830; Andrews	8344.. 4486
III.	Blaine	14055; Gould	9727.. 4328
IV.	Rice	10802; Madigan	6983.. 3819
V.	Pike	12556; White	8866.. 3690

Full Names of Candidates.—*Unionists*—John Lynch, Sidney Perham, James G. Blaine, John H. Idce, Frederick A. Pike. *Democrats*—Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, Samuel C. Andrews, A. P. Gould, James C. Madigan, James White.

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate. House. Joint Bal.*		
Unionists	28	122	150
Democrats	3	29	32
Union majority	25	93	118

Constitution.—An amendment to enable soldiers to vote was adopted by the people at the September election by, yeas 64,430; nays, 19,127. Under this a portion of the soldiers voted, as follows:

	Union.	Dem.	Un. maj.
Governor	289	24	265
President	2093	478	2219

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1864. Pres., '64. Un. Dem.	Cons.	Pres., '60. Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Smith. Brown.	Bart. Line.	McCl. Line.	Others
Bristol	568	284	14	780	449	667	462	
Kent	734	808	111	1365	815	1246	657	
Newport	1189	843	209	1773	844	1610	879	
Providence	5160	4518	950	8152	5360	7202	4375	
Washingt'n	1189	849	55	1622	903	1519	834	
Total	8840	7302	1339	13692	8470	12244	7707	
Per cent	50.43	41.67	5.92	61.79	38.21	61.32	38.68	

In 1864, whole vote for Governor (48 scattering), 17,529; James Y. Smith over George H. Browne, 1,833; Smith over Amos C. Barstow, 7,501; Smith over both, 199. Whole vote for President, 23,161; Lincoln's majority, 5,222; to which add soldiers' vote, Linc. 657; McClel. 248; Linc.'s maj. 5,631.—In 1860, whole vote, 19,961; Lincoln over the Fusion ticket, 4,507.

Congress.—Two members to be chosen 1st Wednesday in April, 1865.

Legislature, 1864.	*Senate. House. Joint Bal.*		
Unionists	23	55	78
Democrats	9	18	27
Union majority	14	37	51

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1864. Pres., '64. Un. Dem.	Pres., '60. Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Andrew.	Paine	Line. McCl.	Line. Others.
Barnstable	3977	703	3994	701	2371	783	
Berkshire	5284	3388	5314	3383	5302	3302	
Bristol	9642	2175	9736	2173	7980	2674	
Dukes	470	135	475	138	338	238	
Essex	17060	5725	17237	5601	14822	7794	
Franklin	4169	1321	4376	1289	3994	1383	
Hampden	6319	2933	6356	2894	5184	2881	
Hampshire	5057	877	5036	866	4597	1020	
Middlesex	21873	9684	22318	9597	17806	12840	
Nantucket	487	35	486	36	420	116	
Norfolk	10921	5563	11040	5502	8860	7014	
Plymouth	7514	2570	7610	2512	6703	3688	
Suffolk	14594	8144	14692	8367	10974	11495	
Worcester	17914	5637	18072	5615	17272	7515	
Total	125281	49190	126742	48745	106838	62642	
Per cent	71.81	28.19	72.23	27.77	62.99	37.08	

In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 174,471; John A. Andrew over Henry W. Paine, 76,091; whole vote for President, 175,487; Lincoln over McClellan, 77,997.—In 1860, whole vote for President, 169,175; Lincoln over all, 43,991.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Dist.	Union.	Dem.	U. Maj.
I.	Eliot	13987; Phinney	2850.. 10837
II.	Ames	13501; McGuire	5206.. 8295
III.	Rice	9711; Sleeper	5864.. 3847
IV.	Hooper	10403; Abbott	5485.. 4918
V.	Alley	13253; Morss	4153.. 9100
VI.	Gooch	13339; Greenwood	5174.. 7908
VII.	Boutwell	12087; Sweetser	5433.. 6654
VIII.	Baldwin	12955; Hodges	4577.. 8378
IX.	Washburne	15721; Wood	3575.. 12146
X.	Dawes	11594; Arnold	6315.. 5279

Full Names of Candidates.—*Unionists*—Thos. D. Eliot, Oaks Ames, Alexander H. Rice, Samuel Hooper, John B. Alley, Samuel W. Gooch, George S. Boutwell, John D. Baldwin, William B. Washburne, Henry L. Dawes. *Democrats*—Samuel B. Phinney, James McGuire, John S. Sleeper, Josiah G. Abbott, Joseph B. Morss, Thomas J. Greenwood, Theodore H. Sweetser, George Hodges, Nathaniel Wood, Harvey Arnold.

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate. House. Joint Bal.*		
Unionists	40	234	274
Democrats	0	6	6
Union majority	40	228	268

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1864. Pres., '64. Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Pres., '60. Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Buck'ham.	Seym.	Line. McCl.	Line. Others.
Fairfield	6331	5905	7368	7193	7025	5497		
Hartford	7942	7215	8092	8080	8519	6288		
Litchfield	4486	3919	4997	4423	5118	3911		
Middlesex	2805	2525	3113	3107	2883	2315		
New Haven	7671	7006	8761	9038	8067	7086		
New London	5034	3629	5602	4919	5470	3984		
Tolland	2205	1738	2430	2152	2494	1855		
Windham	3305	1935	3908	2173	3616	1779		
Total	39820	34162	44201	42285	43792	33600		
Per cent	53 83	46 17	51 29	48 61	56.56	43.34		

In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 73,982; William A. Buckingham over Origen S. Seymour, 5,658. Whole vote for President, 86,076; Lincoln's majority, 2,406.

Congress.—Four members to be elected 1st Monday in April, 1865.

Legislature, 1864.	*Senate. House. Joint Bal.*		
Unionists	19	155	173
Democrats	3	76	79
Union majority	15	79	94

Allowing Soldiers to Vote, 1864.
In August, an amendment to the Constitution to permit Connecticut soldiers to vote out of the State, was submitted to the people with the following result:

Counties.	*Yes.*	*No.*	*Counties.*	*Yes.*	*No.*
Hartford	4733	3520	Litchfield	3102	1923
New Haven	4761	3028	Middlesex	1755	1002
New London	2808	1108	Tolland	1523	873
Fairfield	3578	2088			
Windham	1990	668	Total	24230	14237

Majority in favor, 10,043.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1864. Pres., '64. Pres. '60. *Union. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*		
	Smith.	Redfield.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc. Others.
Addison	2149	338..	3567	344..	2626 498
Bennington	1812	1015..	2333	1021..	1987 816
Caledonia	2089	1174..	2731	1115..	2139 790
Chittenden	2786	912..	3227	933..	2241 639
Essex	396	287..	613	285..	646 323
Franklin	2192	986..	2689	1156..	1979 785
Grand Isle	346	193..	570	168..	333 190
Lamoille	1312	487..	1760	531..	1280 233
Orange	2872	1603..	3365	1701..	2714 1228
Orleans	1396	417..	2703	636..	1749 519
Rutland	3713	1140..	4759	1547..	4178 1437
Washington	2621	1381..	7633	1332..	2941 1456
Windham	3142	1217..	4183	1322..	3733 951
Windsor	4435	1153..	6446	1330..	5813 1251
Total	31260	12288..	42419	13321..	33808 10826
Per cent.	71.80	28.20..	76.11	23.89..	75.73 24.27

In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 43,543; James Gregory Smith over Timothy P. Redfield, 18977. Whole vote for President, 55,740; Lincoln's majority, 29,098.—In 1860, whole vote for President, 44,641; Lincoln over all, 22,972.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Dist.	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Un. Maj.*
I. Woodbridge	9447; Wells	3671..	5776
II. Morrill	12409; M. K. Ormsby	4793..	7616
III. Baxter	9403; Harrington	3281..	6127

Full Names of Candidates.—*Union*—Frederick E. Woodbridge, Justin S. Morrill, Portus Baxter.—*Democrats*—Samuel Wells, Richard M. K. Ormsby, Giles Harrington.

Legislature, 1864.	*Senate. Union.*	*House. Union.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	30	212	242
Democrats	0	19	19
Union majority	30	193	223

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1864. Pres., '64. Pres. '60. *Un. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*	
	Gilmore.	Harrington.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc. Others.
Belknap	1966	2182..	1855	2216..	1981 1859
Carroll	2063	2488..	1782	2509..	2148 2043
Cheshire	3735	2844..	3492	2441..	3843 2099
Coos	1250	1465..	1116	1450..	1349 1375
Grafton	4080	4530..	4337	4574..	4823 3989
Hillsborough	5552	4982..	6878	5325..	6888 4866
Merrimac	4050	4037..	4374	4768..	4794 4145
Rockingham	3306	4454..	5819	4477..	5720 3960
Strafford	2306	2960..	2694	2550..	3586 2298
Sullivan	2478	1998..	2135	1878..	2497 1986
Total	37006	31340..	34582	32200..	37519 28404
Soldiers' vote			2018	671	
Per cent.	54.14	45.86	59.04	47.46	56.63 43.17

In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 68,346; Joseph A. Gilmore over Edward W. Harrington, 5,666. Whole vote for President, 69,271; Lincoln's majority on home vote, 2,182, on soldiers' vote, 1,347; total, 3,529.—In 1860, whole vote, 65,923; Lincoln over all other, 9,115.

Congress.—Three members to be chosen in March, 1865.

Legislature, 1864.	*Senate. Union.*	*House. Union.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	9	210	219
Democrats	3	123	126

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1862. Pres., '64. Pres., '60. *Un. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*	*Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*	
	Ward.	Parker.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc. Others.
Atlantic	950	934..	1117	1062..	1109 794
Bergen	1133	2168..	1554	2431..	1453 2099
Burlington	3979	3325..	5280	4176..	6269 4036
Camden	2563	2440..	3332	2758..	2989 2543
Cape May	613	401..	761	557..	680 520
Cumberland	2000	1681..	2669	2034..	2365 1630
Essex	6936	8493..	9472	9220..	8812 9711
Gloucester	1688	1326..	1968	1494..	1953 1476
Hudson	2233	4961..	4616	6577..	3401 5150
Hunterdon	2141	4039..	2631	4335..	2827 3334
Mercer	3202	3336..	3726	3792..	3675 3355
Middlesex	2216	3299..	3037	3740..	2924 3605
Monmouth	2658	4042..	3001	4410..	3056 4089
Morris	2938	3559..	3222	3587..	3484 3312
Ocean	1050	984..	1292	791..	1328 701
Passaic	1927	2401..	2034	2773..	2814 2415
Salem	1756	2074..	2221	2164..	2226 1973
Sussex	1401	3359..	1621	3164..	1768 3087
Somerset	1543	2281..	1923	2324..	1959 2297
Union	1927	2621..	2381	2806..	2197 2756
Warren	1651	3280..	2006	3706..	2401 3225
Total	46710	61307	60723	68024..	58324 62801
Per cent.	43.15	56.75	47.17	52.83	48.15 51.85

In 1862, whole vote, 108,017; Joel Parker over Marcus L. Ward, 14,597. In 1864, whole vote, 128,747; McClellan over Lincoln, 7301.—In 1860, whole vote, 121,125; Douglas over Linc. 4,447.

CONGRESS, 1861.

Districts.	*Un. Dem.*	*Scranton. Sitgreaves.*
I.	Starr.	Hickinson.
Atlantic	1112	1070
Cape May	762	565
Cumberland	2667	2038
Camden	3365	2750
Salem	2207	2190
Gloucester	1978	1513
Total	12003	10126
John F. Starr over Isaac V. Dickinson, 1,967.		
II.	Newell.	Middle'n.
Burlington	5810	4179
Mercer	3750	3785
Monmouth	3008	4328
Ocean	1295	799
Total	13453	13091
William A. Newell over Geo. Middleton, 362.		
III.	Scranton	Sitgreav.
Hunterdon	2667	4300
Middlesex	3049	3733
Somerset	1923	2328
Total	7639	10361
Edw. Scranton over Charles Sitgreaves, 2,722.		
IV.	Little.	Rogers.
Bergen	1555	3429
Essex (part)	2731	2259
Morris	3267	3527
Passaic	2036	2773
Sussex	1034	3071
Total	12173	14059
Andrew J. Rogers over Theodore Little, 1886.		
V.	Wakeman.	Wright.
Essex (Ne'k)	6754	6023
Hudson	4694	6468
Total	11448	12300
Edw. Van Rensselaer Wright over Edgar B. Wakeman, 1,942.		

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate. Union.*	*House. Union.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	8	30	38
Democrats	13	30	43
Democratic maj	5	0	5

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Congress, 1864. Pres., '64. Pres., '60. *Un. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*	*Dem. Rep. Dem.*		
	Smithers.	Nichol'n.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc. Others.
Kent	1684	2898..	1652	2402..	1070 2048
Newcastle	4280	3815..	4374	3815..	2074 6290
Sussex	2289	2549..	2329	2552..	671 3036
Total	8253	8702..	8155	8767..	3815 12224
Per cent.	48.50	51.50..	48.18	51.82..	23.78 76.22

In 1864, whole vote Congress, 17015; John A. Nicholson over Nathaniel B. Smithers, 509; whole vote for President, 16,922; McClellan's majority, 612.—In 1860, whole vote for President, 16,043; Democratic majority, 8,409.

Legislature, 1864.	*Senate. Union.*	*House. Union.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	3	7	10
Democrats	6	14	20

NEW YORK.

	Sec'y State, 1862.		Sol'r Vot'g, '64.		Gov'r, '64.		Gov'r, '62.		Pres't, '64.		Pres't, '60.	
Counties.	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
	Depew.	St. John.	For.	Against.	Fenton.	Seym'r.	Wads.	Seym'r.	Lincoln.	McClel.	Linc	Others.
Albany	8994	10977..	6625	1805..	10250	12929..	8409	10629.	10206	12384..	9835	11145
Allegany	5348	2459..	4980	423..	6262	2555..	5796	2493..	6240	2561..	6443	2580
Broome	4560	2490..	3611	338..	4995	3141..	4285	2733..	5003	3139..	4554	2876
Cattaraugus	5047	3029..	4462	37..	5576	3518..	4824	3240..	5506	3575..	5055	3409
Cayuga	6951	4083..	4998	328..	7560	4403..	6141	4072..	7534	4408..	7022	3954
Chautauqua	7503	3480..	6704	1089..	8762	3952..	7178	3712..	8700	3992..	8181	3073
Chemung	2873	2658..	2328	299..	3307	3110..	2589	2631..	3392	3109..	2949	2478
Chenango	5111	3758..	4218	471..	5569	4021..	5084	3795..	5553	4033..	5085	3986
Clinton	3155	3041..	2397	429..	3496	3540..	2778	3279..	3471	3546..	3261	3270
Columbia	4563	4657..	4062	587..	4906	5236..	4084	4789..	4876	5240..	5108	4722
Cortland	3721	1887..	2818	320..	4005	2082..	3488	1877..	3983	2063..	3893	1712
Delaware	4709	3963..	3776	1075..	5338	4306..	4435	3969..	5297	4219..	5001	3212
Dutchess	6945	5969..	5289	927..	7300	6398..	5005	5419..	7201	6643..	6763	6071
Erie	11421	11481..	9564	1432..	13055	13398..	9642	11783..	13061	13370..	12430	10895
Essex	2186	1737..	2783	196..	3229	2162..	2607	1866..	3224	2164..	3454	1793
Franklin	2721	2018..	1911	687..	2863	1859..	2325	2250..	2839	1837..	3108	2402
Fulton	2203	2203..	1984	525..	2984	2881..	2597	2672..	2972	2887..	3111	2897
Genesee	3731	2513..	3363	161..	4050	2760..	3491	2559..	4030	2772..	4464	2156
Greene	2429	3608..	2533	1973..	3121	3891..	2561	1757..	3087	3897..	3137	3534
Hamilton	169	895..	178	108.	with Fulton.	with	Fulton.	with	Fulton.	with	Fulton.	
Herkimer	4712	3758..	4103	560..	5114	4173..	4576	3113..	5087	4307..	5309	3362
Jefferson	7095	4920..	6355	815..	8603	5813..	7633	5176..	8592	5842..	8796	5531
Kings	14754	15832..	9103	749..	20745	25603..	12922	19554..	20838	25726..	15883	20588
Lewis	2748	2302..	2312	301..	3111	2896..	2654	2476..	3078	2911..	3257	2274
Livingston	4300	3064..	3529	125..	4600	3535..	4366	3097..	4580	3553..	5178	3261
Madison	5589	3304..	5105	602..	6221	3744..	5301	3379..	6182	3748..	6389	3216
Monroe	8733	7493..	8486	414..	10247	8078..	8245	7461..	10303	9107..	10809	7391
Montgomery	3414	3964..	2907	1230..	3536	3900..	3178	3365..	3519	3908..	3528	3533
New York	63113	43283..	16388	6830..	86110	73397..	24557	54312..	39681	78709..	33990	62393
Niagara	4296	3816..	3985	238..	4845	4277..	4030	4028..	4839	4287..	4966	3741
Oneida	10357	9313..	9590	1639..	12075	10928..	10118	9662..	12048	10916..	12508	9011
Onondaga	10215	7747..	8465	2535..	11022	8697..	9321	7708..	10999	8713..	11243	7222
Ontario	4819	3426..	4306	248..	5457	3957..	4667	3533..	5409	3969..	5764	3684
Orange	5759	5629..	4638	1354..	6820	6606..	5188	5967..	6784	6633..	5896	6011
Orleans	3408	2244..	3027	113..	3769	2442..	3217	2078..	3755	2458..	3850	2346
Oswego	7694	5420..	7208	378..	8796	6230..	7159	5159..	8733	6228..	9076	5414
Otsego	5892	5638..	5043	1376..	6167	6050..	5576	5612..	6151	6047..	6548	5061
Putnam	1089	1493..	897	333..	1446	1616..	1064	1531..	1443	1618..	1243	1325
Queens	2776	3647..	1871	464..	4307	5405..	3027	4333..	4284	5400..	3749	4360
Rensselaer	7981	7508..	6525	1958..	9174	9375..	8235	7905..	9159	9377..	8464	8421
Richmond	1296	2128..	681	642..	1584	2886..	1139	2397..	1564	2874..	1408	2370
Rockland	1093	1912..	930	429..	1428	2293..	1173	2206..	1445	2287..	1410	2360
St. Lawrence	9621	3424..	7116	190..	10904	4053..	9698	3623..	10864	4048..	11324	4007
Saratoga	5400	4229..	4307	851..	5923	4713..	5139	4531..	5999	4715..	6000	4552
Schenectady	2671	2057..	1500	589..	2284	2308..	1977	2072..	2263	2309..	2154	1994
Schoharie	3852	4496..	2461	1893..	2833	4793..	2457	4686..	2870	4801..	3279	4213
Schuyler	2361	1683..	1876	367..	2570	1890..	2294	1709..	2576	1893..	2551	1708
Seneca	2443	2987..	2816	353..	2708	3249..	2350	2893..	2680	3267..	3025	2990
Steuben	7101	5048..	5515	988..	8123	5804..	7020	5353..	8099	5813..	8250	5023
Suffolk	3331	3283..	2319	738..	4327	4088..	3329	3319..	4305	4027..	3756	3519
Sullivan	2741	3255..	2534	932..	2973	3548..	2451	3288..	2960	3548..	2944	3170
Tioga	3698	2702..	2713	383..	3780	3014..	3280	2713..	3780	3018..	3760	2743
Tompkins	4277	2708..	3803	169..	4500	3006..	4005	2627..	4518	2996..	4348	3026
Ulster	5607	6347..	5036	1628..	6958	7719..	5609	6730..	6900	7766..	6775	6252
Warren	2274	2061..	2123	116..	2447	2152..	2194	1910..	2309	2169..	2719	1970
Washington	5174	3113..	4744	201..	6236	3659..	5031	3243..	6221	3642..	6173	3452
Wayne	5527	3025..	5273	455..	6117	4413..	5388	4050..	6122	4392..	6068	3938
Westchester	6013	6572..	4143	866..	7616	9310..	5535	7866..	7607	9355..	6771	8081
Wyoming	3817	2180..	3510	428..	4146	2563..	3677	2307..	4123	2568..	4498	2390
Yates	2713	1522..	2563	64..	3019	1704..	2681	1499..	3095	1698..	3014	1466
Total	314347	284942..	225735	48079..	363357	361264..	295807	306640..	368735	361986..	362646	312510
Per cent.	52.61	47.39..	84.34	15.66..	50.57	49.43..	49.23	50.77.	50 47	49 53..	53 72	46 28

In 1863, The whole vote for Secretary of State was 599,289; Chauncey M. Depew (Union), over Daniel S. St. John (Dem.), 29,405.—In 1864, the entire vote on amending the Constitution so as to permit soldiers who are qualified voters at home to vote while in service in the army or navy out of the State, was 306,574; majority in favor, 210,716.—In 1862, whole vote for Governor was 602,546; Horatio Seymour (Dem.), having 10,752 majority over James S. Wadsworth (Union).—In 1864, whole vote for Governor was 730,921, Reuben E. Fenton (Union), having a majority of 8,293 over Horatio Seymour (Dem). In 1864, the whole vote for President, taking highest Elector on each ticket, was 730,721, (the highest vote ever given in the State); Lincoln's majority, 6,749. In 1860, the whole vote for President was 675,156; Lincoln's majority over the Democratic Fusion ticket, being 51,136.

Vote for other State Officers, 1864.

Officers.	*Unionist.*	*Democrats.*	*Un. Maj.*
Lieutenant-Governor...	Thomas G. Alvord 369,363;	David R. Floyd Jones...	361,849.. 7,716
Canal Commissioner...	Frank H. A. Alberger..... 360,367;	Jarvis Lord	361,642.. 7,725
Inspector of Prisons....	David F. Forrest..... 360,428;	David B. McNeil,.	361,313.. 6,115
Average vote.....	360,387	.....	361,601.. 7,789

CONGRESS, 1864.

Districts.	*Union.* Curtis.	*Democrat.* Taber
I.		
Queens	4211	5393
Richmond	1571	2824
Suffolk	4241	4015
Total	10023	12232

Stephen Taber over George W. Curtis, 2209.

I—Vacancy.	Stebbins.	Townsend
Queens	4079	5002
Richmond	1529	2830
Suffolk	4089	3996
Total	9697	11828

Dwight Townsend over Henry G. Stebbins, 2131.

II.	Maddox.	Bergen.
Brooklyn, &c	8829	13630

Teunis G. Bergen over Samuel T. Maddox, 4801.

III.	Humphrey.	Faron.
Brooklyn, part	11752	11168

James Humphrey over Thomas H. Faron, 584.

IV.	Bryant.	Jones.	Walsh.
N. Y. City, W'd 1	87	1333	744
" 2	20	280	169
" 3	149	343	169
" 4	151	1154	1309
" 5	798	983	1050
" 6	71	2846	687
" 8	898	2906	1375
Total	1684	9605	5512

Morgan Jones (Tammany) over Carolan O'B. Bryant, 7621; over Wm. Walsh (Mozart), 4093.

V.	Ellery.	Taylor.	Maclay.
N. Y., Ward 7	903	2549	1537
" 10	1478	1798	559
" 13	813	1955	973
" 14	667	2980	1217
Total	3921	9272	4286

Nelson Taylor (Tamuany), over Epes P. Ellery, 5351: over Wm. B. Maclay (Mozart), 4986.

VI.	Raymond.	Ward	Norton.	Hawkins.
Ward 9	3106	2619	920	436
" 15	1906	1496	249	370
" 16	2803	2824	473	541
Total	7815	6939	1647	1347

Henry J. Raymond over Elijah Ward (Tam.), 886; over Eli P. Norton (Mozart), 5668; over Rush C. Hawkins (Irreg. Union), 5968.

VII.	Boardman.	Chanler.
N. Y., Ward 11	2256	4949
" 17	3382	6564
Total	5638	11513

John Winthrop Chanler over William Boardman, 5877.

VIII.	Dodge.	Brooks.	Barr.
N. Y., Ward 18	2735	2831	1212
" 20	2873	3389	1824
" 21	2827	2363	1508
Total	8435	8583	4544

James Brooks over Wm. E. Dodge, 148; over Thomas J. Barr (Tammany), 4,039.

IX.	Darling.	Wood	Herrick.
N. Y., Ward 12	1315	1236	996
" 19	2052	1174	1259
" 22	2455	2339	1442
Total	5822	4749	4397

Wm. A. Darling over Fernando Wood (Mozart), 1073; over Anson Herrick (Tam.) 1425.

T. Smith (Irreg. Dem.)		had 811.
X.	Larkin.	Radford.
Putnam	1418	1612
Rockland	1380	2264
Westchester	7411	9157
Total	10218	13033

Wm. Radford over Francis Larkin, 2815.

XI.	Murray.	Winfield.
Orange	6782	6485
Sullivan	2954	3490
Total	9736	9976

Charles H. Winfield over Ambrose S. Murray, 240.

XII	Ketcham	Nelson.
Columbia	4877	5176
Dutchess	7352	6383
Total	12229	11559

John H. Ketcham over Homer A. Nelson, 670.

XIII.	Gates	Hubbell
Greene	3008	3849
Ulster	6960	7521
Total	10028	11373

Edwin N. Hubbell over Theodore B. Gates, 1545.

XIV.	Gardiner	Goodyear
Albany	10143	12780
Schoharie	2799	4708
Total	12942	17497

Charles Goodyear over John H. Gardiner, 4555.

XV.	Griswold.	Van Alstyne.
Rensselaer	9118	9263
Washington	6133	8045
Total	15251	17308

John A. Griswold over Wm. A. Van Alstyne, 2823.

XVI.	Kellogg	Gray
Clinton	3437	3478
Essex	3228	2051
Warren	2323	2151
Total	8988	7675

Orlando Kellogg over Thomas S. Gray, 1313.

XVII.	Hulburd.	Averill.
Franklin	2706	1735
St. Lawrence	10477	8374
Total	13183	5659

Calvin T. Hulburd over Wm. J. Averill, 7524.

XVIII.	Marvin	Paige.
Fulton & Hamilton	2899	2812
Montgomery	5411	3880
Saratoga	5990	4491
Schenectady	2153	2389
Total	14453	13572

James M. Marvin over Alonzo C. Paige, 881.

XIX.	Hubbard.	Sturges.
Chenango	5192	3920
Delaware	5191	4177
Otsego	6884	5981
Total	17067	14078

Demas Hubbard, Jr., over Hezekiah Sturges, 2989.

XX.	Laflin.	Hubbard.
Herkimer	5062	4109
Jefferson	8327	5720
Lewis	3052	2875
Total	16441	12704

Addison H. Laflin over Frederick W. Hubbard, 3737.

XXI.	Conkling.	Kern
Oneida	11966	10

Roscoe Conkling over Francis Kernan, 1170.

XXII.	Holmes	Per
Madison	6114	3
Oswego	8524	6
Total	14638	9

Sidney T. Holmes over Alb tus Perry, 4857.

XXIII.	Davis.	Rus
Cortland	3970	2
Onondaga	10830	8
Total	14800	10

Thomas T. Davis over Wm. Ruger, 4326.

XXIV.	Pomeroy.	Cuyl
Cayuga	7387	4
Seneca	2625	2
Wayne	6015	4
Total	16027	11

Theodore M. Pomeroy ov George W. Cuyler, 4125.

XXV.	Morris	Sloss
Livingston	4453	3
Ontario	5304	3
Yates	3006	1
Total	12763	8

Daniel Morris over Barzill Slosson, 3801.

XXVI.	Hotchkiss.	Mag
Broome	4927	3
Schuyler	2150	1
Tioga	3713	2
Tompkins	4444	2
Total	13343	10

Giles W. Hotchkiss over Jo Magee, 4757.

XXVII	Ward.	McN
Allegany	5944	2
Chemung	3230	3
Steuben	7771	5
Total	16945	11

Hamilton Ward over Andre J. McNeil, 5769.

XXVIII.	Hart.	Asp
Monroe	9422	9
Orleans	3659	2
Total	13081	11

Roswell Hart over James Angle, 1240.

XXIX.	Van Horn.	Wille
Genesee	3923	2
Niagara	4712	4
Wyoming	4036	2
Total	12671	9

Burt Van Horn over Jam M. Willett, 3833.

XXX.	Holley.	Humphr
Erie	12861	13

James M. Humphrey ov Samuel J. Holley, 370.

XXXI.	Van Aernam.	Butt
Cattaraugus	5378	3
Chautauqua	8618	3
Total	13996	7

Henry Van Aernam over J nas K. Button, 6622.

LEGISLATURE, 1865.

Senate. Assem. J. Ball		
Unionists	21	76.. 97
Democrats	11	52.. 63
Union maj.	10	24.. 34

Vote for Gov. by Towns.

ALBANY COUNTY.

1864.	*Un.*	*Dem.*
Wards.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Albany City 1.	333	1538
" 2.	368	717
" 3.	459	586
" 4.	498	349
" 5.	195	204
" 6.	379	367
" 7.	354	900
" 8.	677	961
" 9.	723	979
" 10.	1114	961
Total Alb'y.	5081	7531
Bethlehem	545	571
Berne	375	339
Coeymans	235	462
Guilderland	451	279
Knox	300	132
NewScotland.	454	346
Rensselrville.	267	473
Watervliet	2234	2433
Westerlo	309	343
Total	10250	12929
Seymour's maj.		2679.

ALLEGANY CO.

Alfred	290	45
Allen	200	8
Alma	85	76
Almond	334	212
Amity	295	131
Andover	283	86
Angelica	269	94
Belfast	235	131
Birdsall	99	62
Bolivar	147	65
Burns	173	89
Caneaden	235	130
Centerville	210	41
Clarksville	161	82
Cuba	319	185
Friendship	282	140
Genesee	171	28
Granger	210	86
Grove	97	90
Hume	381	91
Independence	225	63
New Hudson	235	63
Rushford	340	83
Scio	184	159
Ward	103	54
Wellsville	227	226
West Almond	141	50
Willing	155	71
Wirt	265	64
Total	6262	2555
Fenton's maj.		3707.

BROOME COUNTY.

Barker	201	133
Binghamton	1005	750
Chenango	276	114
Colesville	136	109
Conklin	463	294
Kirkwood	150	134
Lisle	399	127
Maine	341	135
Nanticoke	138	65
Port Crane	233	106
Sanford	503	338
Triangle	312	146
Union	335	242
Vestal	225	219
Windsor	383	228
Total	4994	3144
Fenton's maj.		1850.

CATTARAUGUS CO.

Allegany	179	288
Ashford	230	142
Carrolton	65	98
Coldspring	86	90
Conewango	195	106
Dayton	170	98
East Otto	180	187
Ellicottville	187	95
Farmersville	212	53
Franklinville	154	184
Freedom	237	72
Great Valley	170	127
Hinsdale	190	151
Humphrey	88	86
Ischua	104	109
Leon	225	85
Little Valley	144	71
Lyndon	162	65
Machias	183	74
Mansfield	183	74
Napoli	206	87
New Albion	221	133
Olean	249	229
Otto	200	120
Perrysburgh	233	108
Persia	148	151
Portville	203	108
Randolph	205	141
Salamanca	187	146
South Valley	70	43
Yorkshire	261	123
Total	5380	3518
Fenton's maj.		2062.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn, 1st W.	430	284
" 2d "	319	184
" 3d "	291	183
" 4th "	259	315
Total, Aub.	1299	916
Aurelius	231	272
Brutus	338	216
Cato	311	158
Conquest	229	183
Fleming	201	84
Genoa	410	130
Ira	303	207
Ledyard	349	99
Locke	225	68
Mentz	293	244
Montezuma	154	163
Moravia	305	160
Niles	285	195
Owasco	162	108
Scipio	305	127
Sempronius	190	80
Sennett	249	145
Springport	270	189
Sterling	370	217
Summer Hill	217	73
Throop	157	140
Venice	375	91
Victory	286	143
Total	7350	4403
Fenton's maj.		3157.

CHAUTAUQUA CO.

Arkwright	161	79
Busti	318	99
Carroll	297	44
Charlotte	210	200
Chautauqua	464	225
Cherry Creek	211	93
Clymer	273	86
Dunkirk	529	597
Ellery	324	191
Ellicott	311	223
Ellington	267	61
French Creek	162	53
Gerry	267	31
Hanover	555	386
Harmony	739	120
Kiantone	86	80
Mina	188	69
Poland	268	49
Pomfret	524	397
Portland	264	168
Ripley	236	142
Sheridan	221	156
Sherman	250	60
Stockton	285	153
Villenova	218	134
Westfield	484	259
Total	8763	3952
Fenton's maj.		4810.

CHEMUNG CO.

Baldwin	94	120
Big Flats	168	240
Catlin	179	159
Chemung	231	196
Elmira	143	98
Do. City, 1st W	133	116
" 2d "	315	805
" 3d "	283	216
" 4th "	241	233
" 5th "	182	143
Total, Elm.	1206	1033
Erin	93	169
Horseheads	347	311
Southport	358	361
Van Etton	114	207
Veteran	374	233
Total	3307	3110
Fenton's maj.		197.

CHENANGO CO.

Afton	261	182
Bainbridge	281	131
Columbus	265	63
Coventry	240	173
German	191	71
Greene	429	451
Guilford	381	212
Lincklaen	191	53
McDonough	128	198
New Berlin	339	277
North Norwich	164	89
Norwich	527	516
Otselic	261	133
Oxford	411	372
Pharsalia	106	173
Pitcher	196	122
Plymouth	215	133
Preston	124	133
Sherburne	457	212
Smithville	161	220
Smyrna	323	83
Total	5309	4031
Fenton's maj.		1333.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Altona	144	120
Ausable	205	270
Beekmantown	271	229
Blackbrook	156	214
Champlain	820	830
Chazy	401	138
Clinton	85	227
Dannemora	83	63
Ellenburgh	260	258
Morris	372	295
Peru	234	259
Plattsburgh	573	596
Saranac	213	537
Schuyler Falls	133	133
Total	3133	3530
Seymour's maj.		51.

COLUMBIA CO.

Ancram	173	221
Austerlitz	212	14
Canaan	231	144
Chatham	573	425
Claverack	433	398
Clermont	40	171
Copake	310	224
Gallatin	199	151
Germantown	171	128
Ghent	331	267
Greenport	121	170
Hillsdale	253	231
Hudson, 1st Wd.	145	195
" 2d "	129	275
" 3d "	326	195
" 4th "	212	266
Total, Hud'n.	714	931
Kinderhook	381	479
Livingston	236	229
New Lebanon	187	214
Stockport	163	104
Stuyvesant	161	298
Taghkanic	134	262
Total	4906	5236
Seymour's maj.		330.

CORTLAND CO.

Cincinnatus	166	136
Cortlandville	845	596
Cuyler	291	56
Freetown	178	62
Harford	173	38
Homer	700	236
Lapeer	97	79
Marathon	211	123
Preble	162	162
Scott	244	70
Solon	104	135
Taylor	197	89
Truxton	198	218
Virgil	306	179
Willett	115	123
Total	4005	2382
Fenton's maj.		1623.

DELAWARE CO.

Andes	330	227
Bovina	272	66
Colchester	291	217
Davenport	218	302
Delhi	446	240
Franklin	528	288
Hamden	340	72
Hancock	279	310
Harpersfield	163	161
Kortright	303	220
Masonville	221	161
Meredith	230	107
Middletown	285	412
Roxbury	303	327
Sidney	391	388
Stamford	200	196
Tompkins	489	347
Walton	437	266
Total	5228	4206
Fenton's maj.		1132.

DUTCHESS CO.

Amenia	312	211
Beekman	219	73
Clinton	227	211
Dover	249	253
East Fishkill	194	315
Fishkill	337	917
Hyde Park	275	305
La Grange	212	223
Milan	210	161
Northeast	226	187
Pawling	231	139
Pine Plains	193	139
Pleasant Valley	252	235
Poughkeepsie	921	935
" City 1.	457	455
" " 2.	2.401	998
" " 3.	3.280	506
" " 4.	4.402	246
Red Hook	329	456
Rhinebeck	443	347

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.	
Stanford	270	214	
Union Vale	252	114	
Washington	306	267	
Total	7305	6598	
Fenton's maj. 712.			

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden	207	316	
Amherst	296	530	
Aurora	332	199	
Brandt	147	135	
Boston	131	207	
Buffalo 1	329	234	
" 2	783	503	
" 3	440	534	
" 4	692	597	
" 5	754	991	
" 6	694	952	
" 7	717	798	
" 8	313	579	
" 9	719	394	
" 10	760	370	
" 11	419	261	
" 12	269	391	
" 13	163	176	
Tot. Buffalo	7057	7483	
Cheektowaga	296	198	
Clarence	439	213	
Colden	175	133	
Collins	370	115	
Concord	396	295	
E. Hamburgh	250	195	
Eden	211	253	
Elma	236	203	
Evans	340	202	
Grand Island	124	87	
Hamburgh	190	332	
Holland	141	169	
Lancaster	322	432	
Marilla	175	200	
Newstead	457	230	
North Collins	223	141	
Sardinia	256	185	
Tonawanda	171	332	
Wales	176	147	
West Seneca	127	283	
Total	13055	13398	
Seymour's maj. 343.			

ESSEX COUNTY.

Chesterfield	211	248	
Crown Point	443	114	
Elizabethtown	238	71	
Essex	141	141	
Jay	270	171	
Keene	119	26	
Lewis	160	168	
Minerva	52	92	
Moriah	366	426	
Newcomb	29	6	
North Elba	33	42	
North Hudson	69	50	
St. Armand	57	22	
Schroon	213	128	
Ticonderoga	331	202	
Westport	268	149	
Willsborough	164	101	
Wilmington	137	125	
Total	3229	2162	
Fenton's maj. 1067.			

FRANKLIN CO.

Bangor	321	118	
Belmont	106	94	
Bombay	117	157	
Brandon	50	41	
Brighton	26	11	
Burke	136	183	
Chateaugney	251	272	
Constable	141	75	
Dickinson	300	44	
Duane	24	16	
Fort Covington	227	149	
Franklin	114	91	
Harrietstown	25	83	
Malone	709	506	
Moira	148	158	
Westville	121	111	
Total	2363	1859	
Fenton's maj. 1004.			

FULTON COUNTY.

Bleecker	88	135	
Broadalbin	318	210	
Caroga	87	71	
Ephratah	231	267	
Johnstown	1230	775	
Mayfield	293	221	
Northampton	161	249	
Oppenheim	216	315	
Perth	128	98	
Stratford	113	122	
Total	2765	2493	
Fenton's maj. 272.			

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alabama	303	104	
Alexander	238	119	
Batavia	614	505	
Bergen	249	201	
Bethany	253	154	
Byron	266	109	
Darien	262	195	
Elba	251	190	
Le Roy	515	444	
Oakfield	106	103	
Pavilion	242	147	
Pembroke	375	256	
Stafford	241	134	
Total	4050	2760	
Fenton's maj. 1290.			

GREENE COUNTY.

Ashland	152	95	
Athens	252	306	
Cairo	250	345	
Catskill	674	657	
Coxsackie	358	391	
Durham	305	320	
Greenville	280	261	
Halcott	31	68	
Hunter	123	221	
Jewett	127	134	
Lexington	71	266	
New Baltimore	217	386	
Prattsville	83	224	
Windham	198	214	
Total	3121	3891	
Seymour's maj. 770.			

HERKIMER CO.

Columbia	282	185	
Danube	204	162	
Fairfield	243	134	
Frankfort	399	319	
German Flatts	619	602	
Herkimer	367	407	
Little Falls	491	714	
Litchfield	218	178	
Manheim	184	235	
Newport	346	106	
Norway	129	93	
Ohio	109	120	
Russia	360	153	
Salisbury	317	148	
Schuyler	240	140	
Stark	219	171	
Warren	203	242	
Winfield	275	94	
Wilmurt	16	20	
Total	5114	4173	
Fenton's maj. 941.			

HAMILTON CO.

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.	
Whole County	219	381	
Seymour's maj. 162.			

JEFFERSON CO.

Adams	557	187	
Alexandria	393	382	
Antwerp	483	241	
Brownville	536	234	
Cape Vincent	289	326	
Champion	318	159	
Clayton	372	394	
Ellisburgh	335	418	
Henderson	343	158	
Hounsfield	378	264	
Leray	413	311	
Lorraine	183	150	
Lyme	321	228	
Orleans	342	268	
Pamelia	289	215	
Philadelphia	182	218	
Rodman	325	97	
Rutland	302	142	
Theresa	321	250	
Watertown	800	726	
Wilna	475	372	
Worth	56	78	
Total	8603	5813	
Fenton's maj. 2790.			

KINGS COUNTY.

	Wds.		
Brooklyn 1	492	585	
" 2	343	1023	
" 3	1204	672	
" 4	1140	1053	
" 5	847	1888	
" 6	991	1202	
" 7	1601	1180	
" 8	522	874	
" 9	1079	1703	
" 10	1850	2360	
" 11	1522	1507	
" 12	179	1412	
" 13	1790	1227	
" 14	710	1748	
" 15	904	788	
" 16	1399	1774	
" 17	920	734	
" 18	419	577	
" 19	780	556	
" 20	1716	1068	
Total City	19907	24379	
Flatbush	196	213	
Flatlands	167	116	
Gravesend	98	133	
New Lots	251	525	
New Utrecht	126	303	
Total Co.	20745	25669	
Seymour's maj. 4924.			

LEWIS COUNTY.

Croghan	90	273	
Denmark	411	172	
Diana	150	170	
Greig	175	196	
Harrisburg	165	107	
Highmarket	27	176	
Lewis	55	207	
Leyden	249	186	
Low ville	403	183	
Martinsburg	368	169	
Montague	79	54	
New Bremen	107	253	
Osceola	69	76	
Pinckney	152	128	
Turin	291	140	
Watson	221	136	
West Turin	194	284	
Total	3111	2896	
Fenton's maj. 215.			

LIVINGSTON CO.

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymou	
Avon	331	24	
Caledonia	211	14	
Conesus	267	16	
Genesee	350	26	
Groveland	133	14	
Leicester	220	15	
Lima	320	23	
Livonia	415	11	
Mt. Morris	377	45	
N. Dansville	346	45	
Nunda	534	22	
Ossian	121	13	
Portage	176	11	
Sparta	145	17	
Springwater	333	13	
West Sparta	133	14	
York	382	13	
Total	4000	353	
Fenton's maj. 1055.			

MADISON COUNTY

Brookfield	578	3	
Cazenovia	611	38	
De Ruyter	310	11	
Eaton	557	28	
Fenner	226	11	
Georgetown	272	7	
Hamilton	613	2	
Lebanon	310	7	
Lenox	1082	8	
Madison	402	11	
Nelson	243	15	
Smithfield	265	3	
Stockbridge	265	15	
Sullivan	477	6	
Total	6221	374	
Fenton's maj. 2477.			

MONROE COUNTY

Brighton	231	2	
Chili	193	2	
Clarkson	235	1	
Gates	241	2	
Greece	311	4	
Hamlin	339	1	
Henrietta	273	2	
Irondequoit	254	3	
Mendon	291	3	
Ogden	306	2	
Palmer	434	1	
Penfield	408	2	
Perinton	418	2	
Pittsford	294	2	
Riga	260	1	
Rochester 1	205	2	
" 2	523	3	
" 3	480	3	
" 4	260	3	
" 5	268	4	
" 6	296	3	
" 7	298	1	
" 8	335	4	
" 9	321	3	
" 10	547	4	
" 11	249	3	
" 12	299	3	
" 13	292	3	
Total Roch.	4333	4	
Rush	196	1	
Sweden	529	3	
Webster	375	3	
Wheatland	317	3	
Total	10247	9	
Fenton's maj. 1169.			

MONTGOMERY C

Amsterdam	654	
Canajoharie	446	
Charleston	281	
Florida	289	
Glen	321	

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Minden	580	538
Mohawk	316	361
Palatine	245	395
Root	143	262
St. Johnsville	261	399
Total	3536	3900
Seymour's maj. 364.		

NEW YORK CO.

New York City.		
Ward 1	208	2132
" 2	188	334
" 3	221	500
" 4	397	2423
" 5	1012	2030
" 6	347	3434
" 7	1199	4060
" 8	1530	3274
" 9	3504	3800
" 10	1636	2308
" 11	1885	5473
" 12	1277	2485
" 13	1082	2762
" 14	809	4251
" 15	2228	1972
" 16	2807	3154
" 17	1362	7049
" 18	2659	4338
" 19	1918	3589
" 20	2875	5338
" 21	2783	4129
" 22	2343	4188
Total	26310	73537
Seymour's maj. 37227.		

NIAGARA CO.

Cambria	236	145
Hartland	428	264
Lewiston	248	218
Lockport	1281	1222
Newfane	363	335
Niagara	522	549
Pendleton	163	170
Porter	283	156
Royalton	479	485
Somerset	200	128
Wheatfield	199	376
Wilson	418	129
Total	4845	4176
Fenton's maj. 669.		

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Annsville	201	356
Augusta	317	197
Ava	145	148
Boonville	582	426
Bridgewater	155	108
Camden	498	297
Deerfield	240	230
Florence	137	422
Floyd	170	140
Marcy	183	189
Marshall	200	214
New Hartford	557	261
Paris	530	287
Remsen	575	232
Rome	770	1240
Sangerfield	236	235
Steuben	234	101
Trenton	520	215
Utica, 1	105	205
" 2	209	331
" 3	445	282
" 4	463	301
" 5	162	482
" 6	342	532
" 7	376	340
Total Utica	2183	2473
Vernon	427	250

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Verona	667	622
Vienna	438	302
Western	257	287
Westmoreland	434	278
Whitestown	519	364
Total	12075	10923
Fenton's maj. 1152.		

ONONDAGA CO.

Camillus	311	267
Cicero	506	198
Clay	515	228
De Witt	359	281
Elbridge	391	503
Fabius	286	134
Geddes	290	254
Lafayette	309	219
Lysander	655	421
Manlius	766	601
Marcellus	578	187
Onondaga	692	482
Otisco	234	161
Pompey	565	320
Salina	222	328
Skeneateles	452	281
Spafford	235	164
Syracuse, 1	275	499
" 2	323	497
" 3	217	320
" 4	476	481
" 5	344	354
" 6	569	343
" 7	500	452
" 8	254	198
Total Syracuse	3128	3165
Tully	256	144
Van Buren	493	329
Total	11023	8397
Fenton's maj. 2626.		

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Bristol	252	120
Canadice	149	57
Canandaigua	760	666
E. Bloomfield	288	164
Farmington	282	89
Gorham	300	252
Hopewell	216	173
Manchester	390	371
Naples	348	144
Phelps	502	577
Richmond	256	76
Seneca	925	853
South Bristol	153	89
Victor	361	237
W. Bloomfield	275	89
Total	5457	3957
Fenton's maj. 1500.		

ORANGE COUNTY.

Bloom'g Grove	283	160
Chester	194	211
Cornwall	580	412
Crawford	189	280
Deerpark	506	683
Goshen	257	407
Greenville	76	184
Hamptonburgh	83	150
Highland	104	52
Minisink	78	187
Monroe	170	176
Montgomery	477	349
Mt. Hope	163	193
Newburgh	1604	1469
New Windsor	221	257
Smithfield	157	105
Walkill	407	619
Warwick	532	555
Wawayanda	184	206
Total	6890	6585
Fenton's maj. 225.		

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Barre	915	576
Carlton	411	160
Clarendon	235	198
Gaines	513	198
Kendall	253	175
Murray	256	293
Ridgeway	634	448
Shelby	432	262
Yates	320	142
Total	3769	2442
Fenton's maj. 1327.		

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Albion	203	185
Amboy	134	161
Boylston	132	77
Constantia	384	332
Granby	439	349
Hannibal	478	239
Hastings	418	280
Mexico	660	194
New Haven	331	75
Orwell	183	127
Oswego	520	241
Oswego City 1	234	339
" " 2	248	334
" " 3	325	482
" " 4	345	358
Total O. City	1422	1513
Parish	259	176
Palermo	317	112
Redfield	98	116
Richland	583	299
Schroeppel	422	357
Sandy Creek	380	187
Scriba	403	266
Volney	797	619
West Monroe	115	134
Williamstown	103	181
Total	5708	6220
Fenton's maj. 2573.		

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Burlington	235	199
Butternuts	383	188
Cherry Valley	212	330
Decatur	86	118
Edmeston	267	200
Exeter	252	109
Hartwick	285	280
Laurens	248	231
Maryland	253	310
Middlefield	251	427
Milford	271	320
Morris	319	244
New Lisbon	193	231
Oneonta	328	280
Otego	251	258
Otsego	532	523
Pittsfield	201	147
Plainfield	227	85
Richfield	279	151
Roseboom	225	226
Springfield	224	371
Unadilla	247	373
Westford	164	184
Worcester	234	238
Total	6167	6050
Fenton's maj. 117.		

PUTNAM CO.

Carmel	277	242
Kent	157	180
Patterson	214	114
Phillipstown	421	506
Put. Valley	126	226
Southeast	251	278
Total	1446	1616
Seymour's maj. 170.		

QUEENS COUNTY.

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Flushing	703	1084
Hempstead	1259	981
Jamaica	466	704
Newtown	663	1272
No. Hempstead	320	411
Oyster Bay	691	953
Total	4307	5405
Seymour's maj. 1098.		

RENNSSELAER CO.

Berlin	234	228
Brunswick	377	365
E. Greenbush	144	206
Grafton	245	184
Greenbush	304	581
Hoosick	540	476
Lansingburgh	756	472
Nassau	466	233
N. Greenbush	221	300
Petersburgh	214	167
Pittstown	527	295
Poestenkill	196	234
Sandlake	334	252
Schaghticoke	332	305
Schodack	395	511
Stephentown	322	182
Troy 1	335	568
" 2	537	353
" 3	337	128
" 4	444	271
" 5	410	152
" 6	256	323
" 7	373	575
" 8	235	869
" 9	180	740
" 10	470	376
Total Troy	3577	4385
Total	9174	9975
Seymour's maj. 201.		

RICHMOND CO.

Castleton	518	357
Middletown	189	324
Northfield	357	528
Southfield	158	427
Westfield	363	350
Total	1585	2886
Seymour's maj. 1301.		

ROCKLAND CO.

Clarkstown	227	573
Haverstraw	394	692
Orangetown	449	579
Ramapo	358	444
Total	1428	2288
Seymour's maj. 865.		

ST. LAWRENCE CO.

Brasher	292	185
Canton	738	450
Colton	187	72
Dekalb	475	92
Depeyster	197	98
Edwards	199	56
Fine	66	23
Fowler	228	150
Gouverneur	514	154
Hammond	288	55
Hermon	218	132
Hopkinton	315	53
Lawrence	435	82
Lisbon	730	135
Louisville	199	140
Macomb	173	106
Madrid	253	98
Massena	279	140
Morristown	241	66
Norfolk	221	175
Oswegatchie	932	707
Parishville	422	45
Pierpont	401	95
Pitcairn	79	29

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Potsdam	1011	232
Rossie	179	135
Russell	362	175
Stockholm	661	102
Waddington	348	164
Total	10004	4053
Fenton's maj. 6851.		

SARATOGA CO.

Ballston	178	273
Charlton	192	194
Clifton Park	376	249
Corinth	279	41
Day	86	156
Edinburgh	791	152
Galway	290	220
Greenfield	444	197
Hadley	128	61
Halfmoon	824	334
Malta	157	162
Milton	499	486
Moreau	262	174
Northumberl'd	210	141
Providence	155	121
Saratoga	522	278
" Springs	857	608
Stillwater	284	379
Waterford	306	378
Wilton	215	109
Total	5923	4712
Fenton's maj. 1310.		

SCHENECTADY CO.

Duanesburg	440	278
Glenville	349	396
Niskayuna	95	89
Princetown	143	80
Rotterdam	262	252
Schenec'y, 1 W.	107	189
" 2 "	186	189
" 3 "	225	257
" 4 "	285	295
" 5 "	192	283
Total City	995	1213
Total	2284	2308
Seymour's maj. 24.		

SCHOHARIE CO.

Blenheim	113	182
Broome	223	142
Carlisle	179	247
Cobleskill	189	399
Conesville	108	202
Esperance	193	129
Fulton	117	470
Gilboa	287	269
Jefferson	250	155
Middleburgh	217	465
Richmondville	132	359
Schoharie	183	469
Seward	154	306
Sharon	237	402
Summit	154	268
Wright	153	331
Total	2336	4703
Seymour's maj. 1967.		

SCHUYLER CO.

Catharine	238	122
Cayuta	50	120
Dix	308	396
Hector	329	459
Montour	280	170
Orange	256	244
Reading	236	143
Tyrone	283	246
Total	2370	1890
Fenton's maj. 680.		

SENECA COUNTY.

Covert	278	261
Fayette	310	486
Junius	155	155
Lodi	245	245
Ovid	270	276
Romulus	179	225
Seneca Falls	542	713
Tyre	160	135
Varick	210	217
Waterloo	354	516
Total	2703	3249
Seymour's maj. 546.		

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Addison	191	179
Avoca	203	168
Bath	822	534
Bradford	107	157
Cameron	217	87
Campbell	276	104
Canisteo	326	152
Caton	268	80
Cohocton	329	215
Corning	576	612
Dansville	183	281
Erwin	233	159
Fremont	127	133
Greenwood	144	112
Hartsville	175	78
Hornby	179	94
Hornellsville	468	527
Howard	345	191
Jasper	280	97
Lindley	124	62
Prattsburgh	295	320
Pulteny	192	147
Rathbone	176	99
Thurston	179	82
Troupsburgh	277	151
Tuscarora	197	78
Urbana	231	202
Wayland	216	247
Wayne	109	78
West Union	137	101
Wheeler	158	141
Woodhull	235	193
Total	8123	5804
Fenton's maj. 2319.		

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Brookhaven	885	985
Easthampton	220	223
Huntington	840	942
Islip	326	319
Riverhead	387	303
Shelter Island	55	29
Smithtown	169	177
Southampton	751	489
Southold	744	571
Total	4327	4068
Fenton's maj. 289.		

SULLIVAN CO.

Bethel	226	271
Callicoon	134	372
Cochecton	196	470
Fallsburg	404	291
Forestburg	58	108
Fremont	108	238
Highland	67	403
Liberty	336	280
Lumberland	48	157
Mamakating	523	335
Neversink	257	264
Rockland	180	149
Thompson	450	383
Tusten	56	127
Total	2973	3548
Seymour's maj. 575.		

TIOGA COUNTY.

Barton	500	417
Berkshire	161	96
Candor	402	488
Newark Valley	379	165
Nichols	268	160
Owego	1237	924
Richford	201	110
Spencer	259	215
Tioga	301	439
Total	3789	3014
Fenton's maj. 775.		

TOMPKINS CO.

Caroline	349	204
Danby	340	159
Dryden	852	320
Enfield	268	206
Groton	594	226
Ithaca	887	829
Lansing	401	344
Newfield	602	320
Ulysses	256	323
Total	4509	3006
Fenton's maj. 1503.		

ULSTER COUNTY.

Denning	70	160
Esopus	458	401
Gardiner	182	226
Hardenbergh	40	64
Hurley	291	191
Kingston	1294	1807
Lloyd	291	258
Marbletown	383	378
Marlborough	202	232
New Paltz	346	192
Olive	306	378
Plattekill	259	151
Rochester	239	171
Rosendale	269	258
Sangerties	885	998
Shandaken	192	310
Shawangunk	253	400
Wawarsing	526	737
Woodstock	215	157
Total	6058	7719
Seymour's maj. 761.		

WARREN COUNTY.

Bolton	178	99
Caldwell	88	159
Chester	273	274
Hague	54	74
Horicon	170	143
Johnsburgh	231	257
Luzerne	206	50
Queensbury	881	604
Stony Creek	127	99
Thurman	107	142
Warrensburgh	126	251
Total	2441	2152
Fenton's maj. 289.		

WASHINGTON CO.

Argyle	482	214
Cambridge	559	157
Dresden	98	57
Easton	499	140
Fort Ann	595	290
Fort Edward	371	447
Granville	485	269
Greenwich	668	237
Hampton	107	57
Hartford	338	134
Hebron	420	141
Jackson	228	142
Kingsbury	461	338
Putnam	184	24
Salem	450	256
White Creek	365	251
Whitehall	378	515
Total	6236	3659
Fenton's maj. 2577.		

WAYNE COUNTY.

Towns.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Arcadia	628	6[illegible]
Butler	326	15[illegible]
Galen	503	47[illegible]
Huron	283	15[illegible]
Lyons	566	50[illegible]
Macedon	529	52[illegible]
Marion	410	8[illegible]
Ontario	313	157
Palmyra	464	457
Rose	306	202
Savannah	275	156
Sodus	587	458
Walworth	289	173
Williamson	576	183
Wolcott	262	353
Total	6117	4413
Fenton's maj. 1704.		

WESTCHESTER CO.

Bedford	421	836
Cortlandt	820	819
East Chester	357	547
Greenburgh	698	826
Harrison	111	104
Lewisboro	263	102
Mamaroneck	88	113
Morrisania	575	1097
Mt. Pleasant	302	509
Newcastle	244	170
New Rochelle	231	373
Northcastle	226	198
North Salem	237	110
Ossining	441	509
Pelham	51	136
Poundridge	155	145
Rye	287	470
Scarsdale	39	52
Somers	177	150
Westchester	301	368
West Farms	470	505
White Plains	178	229
Yonkers	567	1111
Yorktown	255	264
Total	7616	9810
Seymour's maj. 1694.		

WYOMING CO.

Attica	289	284
Bennington	229	312
Castile	373	114
China	197	226
Covington	219	44
Eagle	268	67
Gainesville	283	113
Genesee Falls	132	85
Java	176	268
Middlebury	312	106
Orangeville	183	86
Perry	444	106
Pike	340	83
Sheldon	191	213
Warsaw	431	223
Wethersfield	120	174
Total	4146	2563
Fenton's maj. 1583.		

YATES COUNTY.

Barrington	313	151
Benton	399	183
Italy	238	62
Jerusalem	423	245
Milo	622	460
Middlesex	244	69
Potter	359	170
Starkey	419	185
Torrey	142	184
Total	3049	1704
Fenton's maj. 1345.		

Fenton's total maj. 829

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	President, 1864. Union. Lincoln. Home.	Dem. McClellan. Army.	Peds., 1860. Rep. Dem. Linc. Home.	Others. Army.
Adams	2362	250	2896	130
Allegheny	19427	2092	11588	826
Armstrong	3165	361	3039	202
Beaver	2993	244	2200	101
Bedford	1954	382	2385	167
Berks	6197	518	12920	837
Blair	2827	465	2496	190
Bradford	6200	665	2819	188
Bucks	6196	240	7285	100
Butler	3064	411	2823	124
Cambria	1956	588	2896	150
Cameron	307	28	226	6
Carbon	1612	109	2180	71
Centre	2110	407	3266	143
Chester	8076	570	6823	159
Clarion	1655	125	2704	139
Clearfield	1871	135	2762	89
Clinton	1453	203	2012	133
Columbia	1739	175	3185	159
Crawford	5304	537	4428	96
Cumberland	3243	361	4013	313
Dauphin	4927	617	5826	894
Delaware	3445	219	2056	85
Elk	296	53	821	14
Erie	6387	524	3619	108
Fayette	2848	573	3940	298
Franklin	3516	346	3362	259
Fulton	606	89	899	87
Forest	80	5	62	0
Greene	1483	150	2903	118
Huntingdon	2365	456	2236	221
Indiana	3764	586	1939	220
Jefferson	1614	209	1756	112
Juniata	1276	161	1644	109
Lancaster	13465	1004	7967	461
Lawrence	3152	250	1324	65
Lebanon	3581	190	2689	90
Lehigh	3681	227	5780	140
Luzerne	6646	999	9541	504
Lycoming	3024	377	3902	255
McKean	733	34	649	10
Mercer	3929	291	3479	90
Mifflin	1430	213	1519	199
Monroe	581	104	2608	90
Montgom'y	6304	308	7772	171
Montour	998	132	1458	88
Northam'n	3498	223	6812	132
Northumb'd	3686	229	3486	122
Perry	2019	288	2148	298
Philadelph.	51351	4240	43046	1986
Pike	237	23	1151	29
Potter	1167	233	640	40
Schuylkill	7166	685	9345	295
Somerset	2473	310	1681	88
Snyder	1521	158	1393	33
Sullivan	330	39	647	28
Susquehan'a	3846	357	2895	64
Tioga	4105	533	1194	90
Union	1718	227	1233	69
Venango	3573	270	3240	101
Warren	2309	232	1143	57
Washington	4526	425	4419	130
Wayne	2003	271	2872	117
Westmor'd	4081	595	5353	294
Wyoming	1179	153	1322	83
York	4383	690	8111	839
Total	239679	26712	263967	12349
Per cent	47 09	4 63	44 09	2 16

Counties.	Sydenham E. Ancona over William M. Heister, 6195.
IX.	Stevens. North.
Lancaster	11304 7153
Soldiers	600 186
Total	11894 7341
Thaddeus Stevens over Henry M. North, 4408.	
X.	Fisher. tr ma.
Lebanon	3408 2512
Schuylkill	7321 8643
Total	10679 11154
Myer Strouse over Howell Fisher, 475.	
XI.	Selfridge Johnson.
Carbon	1465 1945
Monroe	418 2988
Northampt'n	3936 5631
Pike	150 894
Wayne	1580 2454
Total	6984 13007
Phillip Johnson over James L. Selfridge, 6023.	
XII.	Ketcham. Dennison.
Luzerne	5817 7863
Susquehanna	2315 2514
Soldiers	923 197
Total	10053 10573
Charles Dennison over Winthrop W. Ketcham, 515.	
XIII.	Mercur Piollet.
Bradford	5796 2618
Columbia	1536 2905
Montour	912 1309
Sullivan	819 622
Wyoming	1163 1270
Total	9726 8723
Ulysses Mercur over Victor L. Piollet, 1001	
XIV.	C.F. Miller W. J. Miller
Dauphin	4637 5760
Juniata	1218 1698
Northumb'd	3446 3787
Snyder	1457 1295
Union	1816 1255
Total	11619 11092
George F. Miller over William H. Miller, 527.	
XV.	Bally. Glossbrenner.
Cumberland	3404 2903
Perry	2342 2142
York	4930 7433
Total	13676 12389
Adam J. Glossbrenner over Joseph Bally, 2396.	
XVI.	Koontz. Coffroth.
Adams	2933 2544
Bedford	1799 3710
Franklin	3903 3157
Fulton	513 803
Somerset	2512 1392
Soldiers	726 368
Total	11242 11174
Wm. H. Koontz over Alexander H. Coffroth, 68.	
XVII.	Barker. Johnston.
Blair	2594 2909
Cambria	1598 3634
Huntingdon	2539 2022

Districts.	Un. Dem.
I.	Butler. Randall.
Philadelphia.	
Ward 2	2281 2120
" 3	1176 1445
" 4	913 1578
" 5	1100 1397
" 6	1060 1234
" 11	907 1480
Soldiers	355 210
Total	7742 9764
Samuel J. Randall over John M. Butler, 2,022.	
II.	O'Neill. Reilly
Ward 1	1911 1071
" 7	2164 1833
" 8	1557 1126
" 9	1582 1292
" 10	2824 1119
" 26	1882 1183
Soldiers	447 139
Total	11767 7290
Charles O'Neill over William M. Reilly, 4477.	
III.	Myers Buckwalter.
Ward 12	1342 1257
" 13	2023 1858
" 16	1636 1616
" 17	1181 2056
" 18	2204 1218
" 19	2449 2339
Soldiers	523 153
Total	11467 9992
Leonard Myers over Charles Buckwalter, 1475.	
IV.	Kelley. Northrop
Ward 14	2261 1835
" 15	3151 2225
" 20	3193 2491
" 21	1609 1333
" 24	2226 1801
Soldiers	619 153
Total	13068 9944
William D. Kelley over Charles Northrop, 3744.	
V.	Thayer. Ross
Ward 22	2087 1131
" 23	1771 1363
" 25	863 1218
Bucks	5945 6338
Soldiers	895 79
Total	11061 10729
M. Russell Thayer over Henry P. Ross, 328.	
VI.	Bullock. Boyer.
Lehigh	3815 3302
Montgomery	6316 7515
Total	9661 12317
D. Markham Boyer over George Bulloch, 2656.	
VII.	Broomall Beatty.
Chester	7426 5577
Delaware	3482 1351
Total	10908 7231
John M. Broomall over John C. Beatty, 3677.	
V II.	Heister. Ancona.
Berks	5577 11917
Soldiers	394 159
Total	5971 12076

Total ... 239679 26712 263967 12349 2680.0 208412

In 1861, whole vote for President, 572,792; Lincoln's majority on home vote, 5712; on army vote, 14,[illegible]; total, 20,075.—In 1860, whole vote for President, 476,413; Lincoln's majority, 59,618.—In 1863, whole vote for Governor, 523,06[illegible]; Andrew G. Curtin, *Union*, 269,496; George W. Woodward, *Dem.*, 254,171; majority for Curtin, 15,325.—In 1862, vote for Aud.-Gen. 434,756; Thos. E. Cochran, *Union*, 215,616; Isaac Slonker, *Dem.* 219,140; Democratic majority, 3,524.

CONGRESS, 1864.

	Barker	Johnston
Miffin	1407	1406
Soldiers	1152	445
Total	9225	8716

Abraham C. Barker over Robert L. Johnston, 509.

XVIII.	Wilson	Wright
Centre	2454	3141
Clinton	1287	1977
Lycoming	2843	3600
Potter	984	532
Tioga	3915	1291
Total	11523	10681

Stephen F. Wilson over Theo. Wright, 852.

XIX.	Scofield	Bigler
Cameron	277	193
Clearfield	1303	2476
Elk	240	656
Erie	5575	3054
Forest	71	53
Jefferson	1514	1621
McKean	643	580
Warren	2000	1281
Total	11631	9914

Glenni W. Scofield over Wm. Bigler, 1717.

XX.	Culver	Corbett
Clarion	1462	2426
Crawford	5124	3724
Mercer	3749	3101
Venango	3015	2691
Total	13350	11940

Charles V. Culver over Wm. L. Corbett, 1410.

XXI.	Fuller	Dawson
Fayette	2750	3553
Indiana	3319	1712
Westmor'ld	3708	5180
Soldiers	969	410
Total	10730	10855

John L. Dawson over Smith Fuller, 125.

XXII.	Moorhead	Hopkins
Allegany (pt)	11233	7013

James K. Moorhead over James H. Hopkins, 4220.

XXIII.	Williams	Kountz
Allegany (p't)	5944	2736
Armstrong	2562	2651
Butler	2653	2611
Soldiers	523	101
Total	11682	8121

Thomas Williams over William J. Kountz, 3558.

XXIV.	Lawrence	Lazear
Beaver	2805	1918
Greene	1352	2766
Lawrence	2994	1211
Washington	4576	4222
Total	11727	10112

George V. Lawrence over Jesse Lazear, 1615.

LEGISLATURE, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	20	64	84
Democrats	13	36	49
Union majority	7	28	35

MARYLAND.

Counties.	Constit'tion, '64. Un. For	Dem. Against	Pres., '64. Un. Linc.	Dem. McC.	Pres., '60. Rep. Lin.	Dem. Others
Alleghany	1839	964..	2455	1990..	522	3703
Ann. Arundel	281	1860..	416	1574..	3	2156
Baltimore C.	9779	2063..	14978	2953..	1083	28703
Baltimore Co.	2001	1361..	2403	2301..	37	7142
Calvert	57	634..	62	609..	1	828
Caroline	471	423..	728	270..	12	1428
Carroll	1587	1600..	2056	1885..	59	4425
Cecil	1611	1611..	1757	1520..	158	3991
Charles	13	978..	27	961..	6	1191
Dorchester	449	1486..	626	1361..	35	2472
Frederick	2908	1916..	3553	2302..	103	7223
Harford	1083	1679..	1269	1650..	81	3471
Howard	462	583..	579	778..	1	1549
Kent	280	1246..	413	1369..	43	1620
Montgomery	422	1867..	496	1542..	50	2379
Prin George's	149	1203..	197	1560..	1	1976
Queen Anne's	220	1377..	084	1482..	.	1574
St. Mary's	99	1078..	99	986..	1	1371
Somerset	461	2066..	644	2110..	2	2061
Talbot	470	1020..	578	267..	2	1789
Washington	2411	975..	2980	1102..	95	5325
Worcester	433	1663..	681	1506..	.	2563
Soldiers' vote	2633	163..	2300	321..	.	.
Total	30171	29699..	40153	32739..	2294	89848
Per cent.	50 36	49 64	55 09	44 9	2 48	97 52

In 1864, whole vote for the new Constitution, 59,873; majority in favor, 475. Whole vote for President, 72,892; Lincoln's majority, 7,414.—In 1860, whole vote for President, 92,142; Democratic majority, 87,554.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1864.

	Un.	Dem.	Maj.
Attorney-General	40843	32230	8613
Controller	40835	32215	8620
Judge of Appeals	40695	32234	8461

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The vote on calling a Convention to amend the Constitution was: for, 31,381; against, 18,974; majority for, 12,407. The Convention consisted of 96 delegates, of whom 61 were in favor of immediate abolition of slavery, and 35 opposed thereto.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Districts. I.	Un. Cresswell.	Dem. McCull.
Caroline	719	265
Cecil	1761	1529
Dorchester	678	1321
Kent	406	1268
Queen Anne's	429	1449
Somerset	673	2052
Talbot	571	267
Worcester	638	1499
Soldiers' vote	432	27
Total	6307	9677

Hiram M'Cullough over J. A. J. Cresswell, 3,370.

II.	Webster	Kimmell
Balt. C. (part)	6243	1129
Balt. Co (part)	1342	1324
Harford	1334	1608
Soldiers'	622	41
Total	9511	4102

Edwin H. Webster over Wm. Kimmell, 5439.

III.	Phelps	Knott
Balt. C. (part)	8613	1698
Soldiers'	700	55
Total	9313	1753

Charles E. Phelps over A. Lewis Knott, 7,560.

IV.	Thomas	Syester
Alleghany	2487	1933
Carroll	2113	1873
Frederick	3615	2278
Washington	2983	1403
Soldiers	701	64
Total	11899	7551

Francis Thomas over Syester, 4,348.

V.	Holland	Harris
Anne Arundel	461	1495
Balt. Co (part)	1110	1028
Calvert	82	649
Charles	25	988
Howard	597	757
Montgomery	545	1495
Prin. George's	250	1474
St. Mary's	102	981
Soldiers'	208	22
Total	3380	8839

Benjamin G. Harris over John C. Holland, 5,450.

LEGISLATURE, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	11	52	63
Democrats	13	28	41
	Democratic maj. 2	Un. maj. 24	22

OREGON.

Counties.	Congress, 1864. Union. Henderson.	Dem. Kelly.	Gov. '63. Un. Gibbs.	Dem. Miller.	Pres. '60. Rep. Linc.	Dem. Others.
Baker	590	488.	—	—..	—	—
Benton	818	254..	258	214..	213	526
Clackamas	522	268..	650	262..	410	504
Clatsop	141	42..	56	10..	68	67
Columbia	61	65..	69	46..	62	81
Coos	50	57..	80	4..	—	
Curry	68	24..	110	9..	—	—
Douglas	508	322..	854	257..	822	818
Jackson	447	504..	540	417..	877	1160
Josephine	174	216..	285	245..	253	580
Lane	527	493..	440	353..	507	727
Linn	790	761..	661	498..	582	985
Marion	1060	866..	951	258..	528	666
Multnomah	950	392..	643	199..	571	630
Polk	462	330..	384	116..	191	619
Tillamook	—	—..	26	—..	11	21
Umatilla	233	394..	—	—..	—	—
Umpqua	—	—..	143	24..	151	147
Wasco	883	583..	098	201..	168	408
Washington	373	143..	313	87..	371	275
Yamhill	423	296..	403	105..	415	485
Total	8719	5992..	7039	3450..	5270	8638
Per cent.	59 27	40.73	67.11	32 89..	37.89	62.11

In 1864, whole vote for Congress, 14,711; John H. D. Henderson over —— Kelly, 2727.—In 1862, whole vote, 10,189; Union majority, 3,589.—In 1860, whole vote, 13,908; Democratic majority, 3,378.

Note.—The official vote for President in 1864 foots up: Lincoln, 9,888; McClellan, 8,457; Lincoln's majority, 1,431. We have not received returns by counties.

LEGISLATURE.—There is a Union majority in both Houses.

OHIO.

Counties.	Sec'y State, 1864. Union.	Dem.	Pres't, 1860. Rep.	Dem.
	Home.	Army.	Home.	Army.	Smith.	Armstrong.	Linc'n.	Others.
Adams	1390	471	1567	174..	1667	2180
Allen	1289	366	1751	124..	1796	1933
Ashland	1768	250	2068	41..	2166	2250
Ashtabula	4657	646	814	3..	5566	1279
Athens	2289	442	1175	27..	2526	1570
Auglaize	698	151	1877	43..	1098	1927
Belmont	2712	804	3239	46..	2673	3950
Brown	2173	419	2451	135..	2105	3335
Butler	2776	315	3787	30..	2967	4449
Carroll	1416	213	1104	10..	1767	1214
Champaign	2353	289	1567	5..	2325	2136
Clark	2803	495	1572	26..	3017	1999
Clermont	2717	418	2894	131..	2963	3172
Clinton	2144	366	1157	65..	2483	1549
Columbiana	3116	557	2262	23..	3864	2532
Coshocton	1646	379	2133	47..	2100	2318
Crawford	1490	233	2644	44..	2064	2887
Cuyahoga	7541	905	4742	51..	8686	5223
Darke	2006	322	2148	63..	2640	2537
Defiance	720	221	1393	15..	1039	1326
Delaware	2283	394	1656	51..	2690	2041
Erie	2222	387	1506	55..	2930	1051
Fairfield	1837	433	3057	51..	2178	3605
Fayette	1107	221	1103	23..	1458	1421
Franklin	3956	603	5309	210..	4295	5043
Fulton	1511	324	898	31..	1623	1018
Gallia	1934	509	890	60..	1981	1999
Geauga	2330	291	879	5..	2377	727
Greene	3032	338	1406	23..	3260	1910
Guernsey	2132	410	1780	76..	2510	2022
Hamilton	18722	1744	14025	351	16183	19482
Hancock	1664	375	2097	33..	2133	2341
Hardin	1096	338	1127	128..	1432	1284
Harrison	1934	228	1442	16..	2175	1441
Henry	631	214	1116	8..	808	1045
Highland	2348	408	2262	67..	2409	2904
Hocking	915	248	1578	51..	1329	1803
Holmes	871	133	2267	45..	1392	2329
Huron	3244	477	1797	21..	4107	2172
Jackson	1315	446	1080	49..	1738	1531
Jefferson	2787	171	1534	18..	2682	1945
Knox	2443	848	2397	67..	2860	2682
Lake	2158	228	439	6..	2521	722
Lawrence	1693	562	864	55..	1801	1421
Licking	2771	319	3489	58..	3502	3036
Logan	2099	308	1492	44..	2415	1659
Lorain	3774	510	1319	35..	4045	1981
Lucas	2751	583	1908	57..	2329	2020
Madison	1352	137	1097	14..	1417	1255
Mahoning	3361	336	1989	12..	2907	2148
Marion	1148	242	1485	78..	1595	1657
Medina	2410	254	1440	17..	3068	1828
Meigs	2533	427	1361	31..	2689	1921
Mercer	447	123	1494	25..	832	1614
Miami	3112	319	2155	36..	3451	2415
Monroe	967	283	2616	84..	1335	3336
Montgomery	4798	429	4965	53..	4974	4961
Morgan	1998	232	1591	42..	2445	1842
Morrow	1807	314	1472	62..	2260	1988
Muskingum	3397	619	3455	82..	4004	4103
Noble	1690	316	1397	33..	1944	1790
Ottawa	621	128	690	84..	871	716
Paulding	475	135	257	2..	554	400
Perry	1428	284	1636	42..	1605	2084
Pickaway	1765	349	2302	110..	2002	2696
Pike	658	243	1292	86..	958	1534
Portage	2364	312	1712	4..	3065	2004
Preble	2232	216	1477	17..	2596	1796
Putnam	794	200	1525	87..	1010	1495
Richland	2511	353	3078	85..	3023	3327
Ross	2650	448	2843	84..	3043	3383
Sandusky	1712	328	1984	33..	1938	2342
Scioto	1926	479	1767	135..	2186	2142
Seneca	2379	454	2958	75..	3052	3288
Shelby	1257	237	1777	40..	1597	1710
Stark	3611	528	3810	20..	4064	3607
Summit	3120	496	1420	10..	3607	1896
Trumbull	3050	478	1007	11..	4349	1984
Tuscarawas	2319	390	2954	84..	3136	2938
Union	1654	340	1085	54..	1792	1434
Van Wert	843	201	1013	17..	1015	978
Vinton	820	218	1183	39..	1246	1277
Warren	3178	416	1277	11..	3316	2154
Washington	3065	592	2642	29..	3969	3248
Wayne	2529	384	3022	79..	3204	2371
Williams	1646	390	1255	81..	1713	1303
Wood	1912	450	1512	8..	2011	1349
Wyandot	1267	322	1537	62..	1567	1717
Total	204459	32751	177840	4599..	231610	210831
Per cent	53 48	46 52	97.68	12.32..	52 34	47.66

In 1861, October election, whole home vote, 332,299; whole soldiers' vote, 37,350; entire vote, 419,649; William H. Smith over William W. Armstrong, on home vote, 20,619, on army vote, 23,152; entire Union majority, 54,751.—In 1860, whole vote, 442,441; Lincoln over all, 20,779.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1864.

Counties.	Home Vote. Union.	Dem.	Army Vote. Un.	Dem.	Total Vote. Un.	Dem.
	Lincoln.	McClel.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc.	McClel
Adams	1462	1698	626	261..	2088	1932
Allen	1467	2000	398	239..	1865	2241
Ashland	1833	2303	324	78..	2156	2281
Ashtabula	3349	1015	705	24..	6054	1039
Athens	2474	1316	550	72..	3024	1388
Auglaize	950	2250	314	124..	1164	2374
Belmont	2955	3351	507	144..	3422	3495
Brown	2284	2734	465	199..	2699	2933
Butler	2997	4170	353	141..	3219	4310
Carroll	1599	1303	235	20..	1794	1323
Champaign	2514	1723	239	82..	2753	1725
Clark	3122	1641	587	50..	3709	1641
Clermont	2998	3142	415	176..	3303	3318
Clinton	2297	1281	461	116..	2758	1397
Columbiana	3817	2446	730	55..	4547	2501
Coshocton	1763	2344	362	103..	2125	2447
Crawford	1681	3034	273	78..	1954	3112
Cuyahoga	8829	5662	1158	194..	9987	5856
Darke	2125	2580	478	124..	2598	2704
Defiance	859	1490	304	114..	1168	1594
Delaware	2464	1835	368	57..	2827	1892
Erie	255"	1700	475	129..	3033	1829
Fairfield	2006	3374	478	136..	2484	3510
Fayette	1527	1194	383	49..	1910	1243
Franklin	4332	5445	688	311..	4920	5756
Fulton	1627	929	338	41..	1965	970
Gallia	2211	1024	615	150..	2826	1174
Geauga	2672	475	814	16..	2986	491
Greene	3438	1473	448	83..	3886	1556
Guernsey	2226	1870	458	110..	2684	1980
Hamilton	19840	15669	2860	929..	22700	16598
Hancock	1743	2132	432	168..	2177	2300
Hardin	1221	1259	392	198..	1613	1457
Harrison	1927	1502	251	61..	2178	1563
Henry	676	1175	248	96..	924	1271
Highland	2580	2430	575	152..	3105	2582
Hocking	1064	1779	320	108..	1384	1887
Holmes	914	2630	154	53..	1068	2683
Huron	3847	2027	594	63..	4441	2090
Jackson	1368	1214	587	103..	1955	1317
Jefferson	3015	1662	360	70..	3375	1732
Knox	2525	2444	331	84..	2856	2528
Lake	2476	532	305	20..	2781	552
Lawrence	2288	983	679	130..	2967	1113
Licking	2900	3706	422	135..	3322	3840
Logan	2229	1355	348	62..	2577	1417
Lorain	3971	1553	615	97..	4586	1650
Lucas	3100	1951	995	144..	4794	2095
Madison	1465	1098	206	67..	1671	1165
Mahoning	3907	2385	376	37..	4283	2422
Marion	1243	1628	198	62..	1441	1690
Medina	2616	1479	309	50..	2925	1529
Meigs	2896	1406	607	58..	3503	1464
Mercer	599	1816	227	110..	826	1926
Miami	3228	2273	563	75..	3791	2348
Monroe	1080	3050	331	150..	1411	3200
Montgomery	4996	5112	627	172..	5626	5284
Morgan	2172	1656	434	71..	2606	1727
Morrow	1977	1589	428	83..	2405	1672
Muskingum	3725	3780	696	188..	4421	3897

	Lincoln.	McClel.	Line.	McClel.	Line.	McClel.
Noble	1811	1632	311	70..	2123	1702
Ottawa	635	778	187	69..	822	847
Paulding	627	329	178	24..	805	353
Perry	1481	1797	342	67..	1823	1864
Pickaway	1801	2363	400	164..	2201	2527
Pike	679	1431	370	60..	1049	1491
Portage	3152	1882	326	36..	3478	1918
Preble	2434	1667	285	39..	2719	1706
Putnam	897	1630	220	80..	1117	1710
Richland	2674	3262	513	139..	3187	3401
Ross	2773	3010	608	190..	3381	3200
Sandusky	1876	2270	421	105..	2297	2375
Scioto	2133	1854	666	197..	2799	2051
Seneca	3550	3160	535	151..	3085	3311
Shelby	1303	1955	295	73..	1603	2028
Stark	4026	4220	771	60..	4797	4280
Summit	3602	1765	500	58..	4102	1823
Trumbull	4474	1854	615	53..	5089	1907
Tuscarawas	2547	2990	473	139..	3020	3129
Union	1837	1185	351	70..	2128	1255
Van Wert	964	1107	339	94..	1294	1201
Vinton	923	1272	191	51..	1119	1323
Warren	3410	1513	432	52..	3851	1595
Washington	3351	2943	673	113..	4029	3050
Wayne	2835	3257	345	146..	3181	3113
Williams	1704	1392	493	33..	2197	1425
Wood	2131	1414	455	78..	2586	1492
Wyandot	1361	1757	379	117..	1740	1874
Total	224008	195811	41146	9757	265154	205568
Per cent	53 35	46 65	80 73	19 22	56 71	43 69

In 1864, whole home vote, 419,819; whole soldiers' vote, 50,115; entire vote, 470,723. Lincoln's majority on home vote, 28,197; on soldiers' vote, 31,893; total majority, 59,836.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Districts.	*Union.*	*Dem.*			
I.	Bonj. Eggleston.	Geo. E. Pugh.			
	Home Army.	Total Home Army.	To al.		
Hamilton, part.	9028	865	9893..	7301	163	7464
Eggleston's maj.; home, 1,727; army, 702; total 2,429.						
II.	Rutherford B. Hays.	Jos. C. Butler.				
Hamilton, part.	9037	788	10425..	7192	135	7327
Hays' majority: home, 2,445; army, 653: total, 3,098.						
III.	Robt. C. Schenck.	David A. Houk.				
Butler	2776	330	3106..	3781	23	3804
Montgomery	4785	405	5190..	4960	53	5033
Preble	2280	228	2508..	1478	8	1486
Warren	3172	400	3572..	1274	8	1282
Total	13013	1363	14371..	11513	92	11605
Schenck's majority; home, 1,500: army, 1,266; total, 2,766.						
IV.	Wm. Lawrence.	Jas. F. McKinney.				
Champaign	2353	232	2585..	1570	2	1572
Darke	2007	325	2332..	2445	57	2502
Logan	2102	292	2394..	1480	27	1507
Miami	3108	333	3441..	2168	21	2189
Shelby	1261	229	1490..	1771	37	1808
Total	10826	1416	12242..	9434	144	9578
Lawrence's majority; home, 1,392; army, 1,272; total, 2,664.						
V.	Moses B. Walker.	Frank C. LeBlond.				
Allen	1289	334	1623..	1749	105	1854
Auglaize	695	156	851..	1874	27	1901
Hancock	1496	369	1865..	1965	22	1987
Hardin	1100	326	1426..	1123	105	1228
Mercer	447	127	574..	1450	7	1457
Van Wert	843	195	1038..	1014	9	1023
Wyandot	1267	313	1580..	1539	59	1598
Total	7137	1820	8957..	10714	334	11048
LeBlond's maj.; home, 3,577; Walker's maj. on army, 1,496; LeBlond's net maj., 2,091.						
VI.	R. W. Clark.	Chilton A. White.				
Brown	2168	404	2572..	2188	93	2332
Clermont	2712	414	3126..	2025	70	2095
Clinton	2140	351	2491..	1160	52	1212
Fayette	1408	214	1630..	1108	24	1127
Highland	2348	457	2806..	2261	48	2309
Total	10774	1840	12615..	9687	287	10174
Clark's majority; home, 887; army, 1,553; total, 2,440.						
VII.	Samuel Shellabarger.	Sam'l S. Cox.				
Clarke	2868	513	3381..	1596	18	1604
Franklin	3980	530	4510..	5215	231	5446
Greene	3085	260	3395..	1405	27	1432
Madison	1341	129	1470..	1089	16	1105
Total	11174	1582	12756..	9295	292	9587
Shellabarger's majority; home, 1,879; army, 1,290; total, 3,169.						
VIII.	Jas. R. Hubbell.	Wm. Johnston.				
Delaware	2264	339	2603..	1649	28	1677
Marion	1146	212	1358..	1486	66	1552
Morrow	1850	308	2158..	1477	59	1536
Richland	2500	306	2812..	3066	31	3097
Union	1649	823	1972..	1088	33	1121
Total	9415	1488	10908..	8766	217	8983
Hubbell's majority; home, 649; army, 1,271; total, 1,920.						
IX.	Ralph P. Buckland.	Warren P. Noble.				
Crawford	1488	214	1702..	2644	22	2666
Erie	2219	312	2531..	1508	60	1568
Huron	5235	441	5676..	1803	17	1820
Ottawa	620	126	746..	690	31	721
Sandusky	1718	321	2084..	1895	18	1903
Seneca	2387	435	2822..	2953	86	3039
Total	11662	1849	13511..	11483	234	11717
Buckland's majority; home, 179; army, 1,615; total, 1,794.						
X.	Jas. M. Ashley.	Americus V. Rice.				
Defiance	678	204	882..	1418	46	1464
Fulton	1475	271	1746..	955	62	1017
Henry	595	177	772..	1139	40	1179
Lucas	2292	472	2754..	2326	136	2462
Paulding	422	110	532..	800	18	818
Putnam	727	174	901..	1533	44	1627
Williams	1597	376	1973..	1358	16	1374
Wood	1791	581	2172..	1407	57	1464
Total	9567	2165	11732..	10496	419	10905
Rice's maj.; home, 919; Ashley's army, 1,745; Ashley's net majority, 827.						
XI.	Henry S. Bundy.	Wm. A. Hutchins.				
Adams	1588	270	1758..	1566	153	1719
Gallia	1931	480	2411..	891	66	957
Jackson	1319	456	1775..	1072	46	1118
Lawrence	1684	540	2224..	863	48	911
Scioto	1930	461	2391..	1759	120	1879
Vinton	818	204	1022..	1180	29	1209
Total	9070	2511	11561..	7331	462	7793
Bundy's majority; home, 1,739; army, 2,049; total, 3,788.						
XII.	Job E. Stevenson.	Wm. E. Finck.				
Fairfield	1831	430	2261..	3029	51	3080
Hocking	980	245	1225..	1575	40	1615
Perry	1431	298	1729..	1627	39	1666
Pickaway	1776	365	2141..	2203	93	2296
Pike	662	262	924..	1387	26	1413
Ross	2648	421	3069..	2839	56	2895
Total	9328	2021	11349..	12660	305	12965
Finck's majority; home, 3,332; Stevenson's, army, 1,716; Finck's net majority, 1,616.						
XIII.	Columbus Delano.	Chas. Follet.				
Coshocton	1645	372	2017..	2136	34	2170
Knox	2421	318	2739..	2390	42	2441
Licking	2770	334	3104..	3485	55	3540
Muskingum	3406	610	4016..	3414	56	3500
Total	10242	1634	11876..	11464	187	11651
Follet's majority; home, 1,222 Delano's, army, 1,447 Delano's net majority, 225.						
XIV.	Martin Welker.	George Bliss.				
Ashland	1770	250	2020..	2064	45	2109
Holmes	874	125	999..	2264	39	2303
Lorain	3776	494	4270..	1316	30	1346

	Martin	Welker.	George	Bliss.
Medina	2411	240	2651	1437	18	1456
Wayne	2535	369	2904	3006	94	3099
Total	11366	1478	12844	10086	226	10312

Welker's majority, home, 360; army, 1,292; total, 2,532.

XV.

	T. A.	Plants.	Jas. M.	Morris.
Athens	2260	435	2715	1178	14	1192
Meigs	2505	408	2913	1375	24	1399
Monroe	966	271	1237	2600	70	2635
Morgan	1999	332	2331	1594	36	1630
Washington	3068	583	3651	2638	20	2658
Total	10818	2029	12847	9384	170	9554

Plants's majority, home, 1,424; army, 1,859; total, 3,283.

XVI.

	John A.	Bingham.	Jos. W.	White.
Belmont	2609	407	3097	3240	88	3328
Guernsey	2119	431	2549	1794	72	1866
Harrison	1794	216	2010	1445	21	1466
Noble	1668	321	2009	1538	32	1570
Tuscarawas	2290	422	2712	2855	64	2919
Total	10880	1797	12377	10872	247	11119

White's majority, home, 293; Bingham's, army, 1,550; Bingham's net majority, 1,258.

XVII.

	Ephraim R.	Eckley.	J. H.	Wallace.
Carroll	1406	209	1615	1103	2	1105
Columbiana	3409	547	3956	2268	15	2283
Jefferson	2776	183	2959	1532	6	1538
Stark	3601	627	4228	3815	5	3820
Total	11192	1566	12758	8718	28	8746

Eckley's majority, home, 2,474; army, 1,533; total, 4,012.

XVIII.

	Rufus P.	Spaulding.	Jeph. H.	Wade.
Cuyahoga	7494	946	8440	4773	15	4788
Lake	2250	220	2470	440	3	443
Summit	3103	457	3560	1419	11	1430
Total	12849	1623	14472	6632	29	6661

Spaulding's majority, home, 6,217; army, 1,594; total, 7,811.

XIX.

	Jas. A.	Garfield.	Halsey H.	Moses.
Ashtabula	4656	612	5268	877	0	877
Geauga	3320	283	3603	128	0	128
Mahoning	2377	304	2681	1988	4	1992
Portage	2953	800	3753	1712	2	1714
Trumbull	3948	433	4381	1606	3	1609
Total	16154	1932	18086	6306	9	6315

Garfield's majority, home, 9,848; army, 1,923; total, 11,771.

INDIANA.

	Gov'nor, 1864.		Pres. '64.		Pres. '60.		
Counties.	*Un.*	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	
	Morton	Mc'onald.	Linc.	McCl.	Linc.	Others	
Adams	491	1218	485	1156	653	920	
Allen	2251	4610	2944	4937	2233	3208	
Bartholo'w	1780	2102	1645	2051	1769	1946	
Benton	89	287	95	272	275	219	
Blackford	263	529	253	475	373	457	
Boone	2083	1691	2124	1851	1609	1637	
Brown	227	323	283	321	201	299	
Carroll	1195	1501	1431	1593	1390	1465	
Cass	1875	2093	1806	2087	1874	1891	
Clark	1715	2072	1983	1986	1369	2403	
Clay	1293	1514	1368	1407	889	1414	
Clinton	1473	1513	1413	1501	1454	1504	
Crawford	787	736	706	709	788	894	
Daviess	1257	1232	1227	1299	931	1411	
Dearborn	2151	2354	2117	2420	2127	2593	
Decatur	2017	1485	2172	1559	2028	1659	
De Kalb	1563	1405	1484	1472	1500	1595	
Delaware	2330	707	2405	588	1963	1137	
Dubois	822	1506	926	1454	801	1309	
Elkart	2307	1964	2253	2000	2471	1966	
Fayette	1848	834	1318	860	1343	965	
Floyd	1783	2017	1457	2055	1151	2304	
Fountain	1606	1823	1562	1818	1606	1635	
Franklin	1458	2298	1890	2316	1695	2330	
Fulton	1010	1096	987	1099	1019	1019	
Gibson	1324	1485	1297	1516	1298	1668	
Grant	1694	1278	1547	1368	1668	1808	
Greene	1277	1468	1212	1515	1450	1540	
Hamilton	2970	1050	3225	1003	2185	1216	
Hancock	1370	1394	1360	1357	1201	1389	
Harrison	1486	1809	1339	1780	1593	1901	
Hendricks	2614	1035	2622	882	2050	1303	
Henry	3006	1123	3027	1057	2926	1312	
Howard	1760	807	1728	932	1539	925	
Huntingt'n	1665	1025	1597	1665	1582	1468	
Jackson	1257	1753	1187	1795	1185	1668	
Jasper	509	278	585	286	534	302	
Jay	1138	1128	1103	1143	1135	1065	
Jefferson	2880	1815	2738	1777	2661	1869	
Jennings	1828	1162	1817	1079	1649	1196	
Johnson	1748	1560	1532	1715	1305	1766	
Knox	1363	1768	1348	1817	1570	1747	
Kosciusco	2217	1809	2188	1808	2230	1512	
La Grange	1625	712	1588	796	1686	775	
Lake	1394	477	1275	461	1225	475	
Laporte	2772	2347	2766	2145	3167	2009	
Lawrence	1462	1183	1421	1065	1133	1520	
Madison	1668	2063	1535	2057	1709	1947	
Marion	9554	3221	10052	3486	5024	3723	
Marshall	1222	1805	1206	1539	1425	1490	
Martin	615	575	576	617	516	666	
Miami	1916	1759	1831	1717	1835	1654	
Monroe	1224	1220	1202	1210	1198	1375	
Mont'gm'ry	2302	2238	2228	2260	2387	2325	
Morgan	1353	1209	1798	1283	1755	1636	
Newton	349	268	350	274	305	224	
Noble	2077	1163	1992	1550	1742	1369	
Ohio	605	402	592	381	301	712	
Orange	871	1025	801	1020	849	1375	
Owen	1091	1544	1053	1332	1140	1499	
Parke	2115	1219	2121	1236	1698	1469	
Perry	1144	1061	1112	1042	1026	1113	
Pike	933	957	920	971	894	979	
Porter	1448	1030	1469	936	1529	913	
Posey	1433	1353	1357	1585	1055	1319	
Pulaski	545	699	458	718	571	674	
Putnam	2068	2110	1908	2105	1888	2221	
Randolph	3143	1177	2371	1168	2298	1346	
Ripley	1931	1714	1826	1750	1988	1669	
Rush	1944	1672	1881	1680	1757	1539	
Scott	624	736	586	742	660	761	
Shelby	1804	2365	1827	2223	1900	2115	
Spencer	1577	1408	1553	1427	1296	1455	
Starke	224	283	217	247	190	247	
Steuben	1084	551	1042	610	1500	637	
St. Joseph	2191	1682	2188	1558	2363	1517	
Sullivan	754	2187	706	2059	856	2041	
Switzerla'd	1530	812	1410	855	734	1495	
Tippecano	3532	2690	3489	2775	3480	2487	
Tipton	800	965	751	1019	760	949	
Union	627	508	632	598	649	691	
Vand'b'gh	2649	2319	2734	2114	1575	2020	
Vermillion	1069	708	1014	753	1090	995	
Vigo	2572	2211	2687	2167	2429	2353	
Wabash	2400	1507	2461	1229	2287	1341	
Warren	1351	742	1373	761	1412	947	
Warrick	1836	1442	1347	1441	745	1685	
Washingt'n	1833	1840	1242	1799	1578	2067	
Wayne	4051	1777	4233	1529	4234	2047	
Wells	970	1248	816	1295	909	1108	
White	973	923	940	899	993	897	
Whitley	1125	1811	1062	1327	1153	1104	
Total	152084	131201	150423	130233	139040	133235	
Per cent	53 68	46 32	53 59	46 41	5 45	46 55	

In 1864, whole vote for Governor in October, 283,285; Oliver P. Morton over Joseph F. McDonald, 20,883. Whole vote for President, 280,655; Lincoln's majority, 20,189.—In 1860, whole vote, 272,365 · Lincoln over all others, 5,815.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Districts.	*Un.*	*Dem.*		All'n.	Niblack
1.	Allen.	Niblack	Knox	1350	1288
Daviess	1245	1263	Martin	594	666
Dubois	805	1507	Pike	924	998
Gibson	1280	1490	Posey	1413	1485

	Allen.	Niblack
Spencer	1560	1482
Vanderburg	3625	2356
Warrick	1315	1451
Total	12610	14720

William E. Niblack over Cyrus M. Allen, 2,110.

II.	Curry.	Kerr
Clarke	1726	2087
Crawford	771	798
Floyd	1769	2007
Harrison	1423	1816
Orange	858	1022
Perry	1130	1090
Scott	614	746
Washington	1323	1811
Total	9614	11407

Michael C. Kerr over William W. Curry, 1793.

III	Hill.	Harringt.
Bartholom'w	1753	2112
Brown	358	825
Jackson	1149	1867
Jefferson	2847	1839
Jennings	1787	1190
Lawrence	1489	1203
Monroe	1190	1200
Switzerland	1494	818
Total	12017	11173

Ralph Hill over Henry W. Harrington, 844.

IV.	Farquhar	Berry.
Dearborn	2123	2366
Decatur	2012	1486
Franklin	1436	2291
Ohio	538	401
Ripley	1911	1727
Rush	1935	1678
Total	10015	9949

John H. Farquhar over George Berry, 66.

V.	Julian.	Brown.
Delaware	2218	714
Fayette	1244	843
Henry	2697	1023
Randolph	2311	1204
Union	765	601
Wayne	4294	1776
Total	13329	6161

George W. Julian over James Brown, 7,368.

VI	Dumont	Love.
Hancock	1364	1395
Hendricks	2611	1337
Johnson	1742	1508
Marion	9332	3229
Morgan	1844	1304
Shelby	1793	2372
Total	13387	10899

Ebenezer Dumont over John Love, 7,988.

VII	Was burne	Voorhees
Clay	1362	1496
Greene	1362	1496
Owen	1056	1541

Legislature, 1864.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	25	55	80
Democrats	25	45	70
Union majority	0	10	10

Soldiers.—The soldiers of Indiana are not permitted to vote out of the State. Wherever they did vote, they were about 70 in 100 for the Union ticket.

In 1863, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State was elected by 9,413 majority.

	Washburne.	Voorhees
Parke	2113	1210
Putnam	2076	2112
Sullivan	750	2181
Vermillion	1064	696
Vigo	2856	2265
Total	12296	12890

Daniel W. Voorhees over H. D. Washburne, 594.

VIII.	Orth.	Harney.
Boone	2066	1705
Carroll	1478	1509
Clinton	1460	1519
Fountain	1592	1833
Montgomery	2262	2260
Tippecanoe	3336	2685
Warren	1342	748
Total	13536	12349

Godlove S. Orth over James F. Harney, 1187.

IX.	Colfax.	Turpie.
Benton	388	287
Cass	1860	2105
Fulton	1008	1091
Jasper	503	279
Lake	1282	479
Laporte	2706	2048
Marshall	1216	1108
Miami	1909	1768
Newton	344	271
Pulaski	517	704
Porter	1440	1032
Starke	224	282
St. Joseph	2185	1681
White	983	901
Total	16658	14978

Schuyler Colfax over David Turpie, 1,680.

X.	Defrees	Edgerton
Allen	2233	4022
DeKalb	1533	1488
Elkhart	2289	1977
Kosciusko	2185	1831
La Grange	1591	736
Noble	2041	1482
Steuben	1632	579
Whitley	1113	1322
Total	14617	14037

Joseph D. Defrees over Joseph K. Edgerton, 580.

XI.	Stillwell.	McDowell
Adams	487	1221
Blackford	361	512
Grant	1613	1382
Hamilton	2955	1076
Howard	1739	909
Huntingdon	1643	1642
Jay	1129	1135
Madison	1638	2069
Tipton	790	971
Wabash	2398	1319
Wells	870	1247
Total	15623	13383

Thomas F. Stillwell over James F. McDowell, 2,240.

ILLINOIS.

Treasurer, '62. Pres. '64. Pres. '60.

Counties.	*Un.* Butler.	*Dem.* Starne.	*Un.* Line.	*Dem.* McClel.	*Rep.* Line	*Dem.* Others.
Adams	2357	4154	3496	4562	3811	4265
Alexander	151	710	722	881	106	634
Bond	908	763	1154	713	987	981
Boone	1226	280	1727	242	1759	310
Brown	360	1041	718	1318	728	1202
Bureau	3123	1887	3351	1793	3622	1415
Calhoun	104	325	311	562	269	668
Carroll	1173	389	1903	443	1630	461
Cass	618	1211	863	1243	1046	1301
Champaign	1248	1101	2116	1133	1798	1221
Christian	698	1332	1043	1606	968	1408
Clark	542	1455	1061	2237	1313	1724
Clay	438	911	852	1002	681	1070
Clinton	640	1092	1110	1168	748	1294
Coles	1282	1589	2210	1555	1497	1467
Cook	9988	8369	18667	4351	14589	9346
Crawford	530	1209	822	1371	921	1384
Cumberl'd	331	872	591	1134	629	999
De Kalb	1829	670	2985	741	3049	965
De Witt	839	953	1271	1069	1253	1015
Douglas	566	724	993	774	809	629
Du Page	1174	520	1816	774	1790	803
Edgar	1204	1861	1683	1853	1727	1923
Edwards	389	334	636	330	530	370
Effingham	224	901	635	1223	453	1084
Fayette	561	1341	1054	1680	953	1571
Ford	185	208	233	253	235	148
Franklin	252	692	659	876	228	1191
Fulton	1796	3150	2991	3094	3629	2296
Gallatin	130	766	624	692	221	1020
Greene	565	1746	978	2249	979	2173
Grundy	1047	748	1461	775	1412	710
Hamilton	48	1063	382	1145	102	1553
Hancock	1520	2844	2655	2829	2568	2960
Hardin	113	341	314	315	107	499
Henderson	924	892	1210	877	1253	911
Henry	2586	1001	3553	1414	3022	1332
Iroquois	1250	866	1777	843	1429	955
Jackson	138	906	783	1203	315	1556
Jasper	246	783	537	923	626	906
Jefferson	262	1384	649	1487	459	1852
Jersey	536	1256	817	1546	910	1291
Jo Daviess	1921	1810	2517	1722	2782	1841
Johnson	124	600	1230	880	40	1563
Kane	2857	1347	4270	1482	4207	1651
Kankakee	1442	453	2113	564	1977	803
Kendall	1214	399	1765	470	1811	571
Knox	2796	1640	4245	1864	3852	2208
Lake	1876	835	2403	873	2394	965
La Salle	3618	2891	5174	4515	5342	4290
Lawrence	375	914	735	954	764	970
Lee	1733	1038	2562	1178	2420	1140
Livingston	1099	938	1746	1100	1474	1088
Logan	1531	1482	1727	1371	1729	1521
Macon	1613	1340	1827	1516	1501	1511
Macoupin	1461	2443	2274	2935	2192	2688
Madison	2173	2817	3156	3287	3161	3100
Marion	676	1300	1427	1678	858	1715
Marshall	1128	1307	1548	1403	1030	1370
Mason	606	1039	1155	1253	1198	1234
Massac	217	604	948	265	131	873
M'Donough	1443	1957	2145	2171	2235	2267
M'Henry	2119	1007	2951	1188	3033	1414
M'Lean	3939	2345	4001	2682	3457	2597
Menard	768	908	854	1075	963	1035
Mercer	1042	883	1759	1100	1808	1193
Monroe	633	1349	560	1527	845	1401
Montgom'y	814	1725	1274	1960	1099	1743
Morgan	1526	2923	2292	2351	2312	2119
Moultrie	496	793	549	829	618	707
Ogle	2008	916	3239	1142	3184	1315
Peoria	2318	3303	3536	3789	3239	3788
Perry	599	712	1147	718	649	1101
Piatt	428	460	747	529	782	599
Pike	1508	2574	2835	2857	2553	3016
Pope	86	692	1080	339	127	1202
Pulaski	183	373	601	534	220	560
Putnam	553	428	711	428	751	366
Randolph	945	1565	1520	1727	1381	1615
Richland	417	844	889	987	777	1022

	Butler.	Starne.	Line.	McClel.	Line.	Others.
Rock Isl'd.	1858	1207..	2091	1542..	2088	1478
St. Clair	2321	2871..	4207	2726..	3662	3014
Saline	93	929..	765	618..	100	1338
Sangamon	2761	3643..	3565	3945..	3556	3598
Schuyler	670	1395..	1106	1691..	956	1559
Scott	473	798..	873	910..	832	1131
Shelby	596	1964..	1168	2207..	971	2068
Stark	801	566..	1174	613..	1164	659
Stephenson	2154	1852..	2808	1938..	2670	1787
Tazewell	1628	1976..	2147	2307..	2348	2168
Union	142	1068..	709	1315..	157	906
Vermillion	1479	1560..	2546	1699..	2251	1577
Wabash	338	675..	516	679..	597	710
Warren	1546	1576..	2305	1714..	2208	1672
Washingt'n	908	957..	1244	1207..	1263	1595
Wayne	420	1173..	967	1147..	629	1645
White	431	1218..	774	1336..	756	1544
Whiteside	2013	862..	2905	1083..	2713	1110
Will	2209	2800..	3343	2792..	3219	2815
Williamson	350	841..	850	1121..	173	1835
Winnebago	2740	620..	3969	705..	3984	817
Woodford	611	1266..	1270	1685..	1238	1419
Total	130116	130662	180496	136730	172161	160215
Per cent.	46 77	53.23	54.42	45.58	51.77	48.23

In 1862, whole vote, 256,778; Alexander Starne over William Butler, 6,546.—In 1864, whole vote, 348,226; Lincoln's majority, 30,736.—In 1860, whole vote (including 4,913 for Bell and 2,404 for Breckinridge), 339,693; Lincoln over all, 4,629. There is one Congressman elected by the State at large; the vote was: Samuel W. Moulton, Union, 190,226; James C. Allen, Democrat, 158,784. Moulton's majority, 31,442.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Dists.	*Un.* Wentw'th.	*Dem.* McCor.
I.		
Cook	13557	14277
John Wentworth over Cyrus H. McCormick, 680.		
II.	Farnsw.	Johns'n
Boone	1730	242
De Kalb	2983	742
Kane	4260	1479
Lake	2404	873
McHenry	2955	1191
Winnebago	3666	710
Total	17898	5237
John F. Farnsworth over Merrill C. Johnson, 12661.		
III.	Washb	Stiles
Carroll	1906	440
Jo Daviess	2504	1721
Lee	2562	1167
Ogle	3286	1141
Stephenson	2596	1931
Whitesides	2007	1021
Total	15711	7421
Elihu B. Washburne over Elias B. Stiles, 8290.		
IV.	Harding.	Harris
Adams	3523	4554
Hancock	2671	2935
Henderson	1200	898
Mercer	1758	1099
Rock Island	2097	1540
Warren	2313	1707
Total	13569	12721
Aaron C. Harding over Charles M. Harris, 848.		
V.	Ingersoll.	Eckels.
Bureau	3345	1804
Henry	3555	1417
Knox	4243	1869
Marshall	1553	1408
Peoria	3570	3743
Putnam	712	428
Stark	1174	613
Total	18152	11282
Ebon C. Ingersoll over James S. Eckels, 6870.		
VI.	Cook.	Casey
Du Page	1813	775
Grundy	1449	787
Kankakee	2118	547
Kendall	1757	483
La Salle	5190	4491
Will	3262	2397
Total	15598	9980
Burton C. Cook over Samuel K. Casey, 5618.		
VII.	Bramw.	Eden.
Champaign	2120	1123
Coles	2237	1543
Cumberland	886	1128
Douglas	1001	770
Edgar	1710	1841
Ford	286	268
Macon	1829	1521
Moultrie	554	823
Iroquois	1782	845
Vermillion	2547	1611
Piatt	749	524
Total	13363	12027
H. P. H. Bromwell over John R. Eden, 1336.		
VIII.	Cullom.	Stuart.
De Witt	1271	1070
Livingston	1754	1095
Logan	1723	1575
McLean	4017	2598
Sangamon	3610	3909
Tazewell	2162	2302
Woodford	1278	1038
Total	15812	14027
Shelby M. Cullom over John T. Stuart, 1785.		

IX.	Fullerton.	Ross
Brown	726	1319
Cass	988	1248
Fulton	3000	3093
Mason	1166	1289
McDonough	2134	2180
Menard	960	1074
Pike	2356	2857
Schuyler	1112	1681
Total	12230	15296
Lewis W. Ross over Hugh Fullerton, 3057.		
X.	Thornt'n.	Knapp
Bond	1160	709
Calhoun	316	563
Christian	1044	1602
Greene	976	2247
Macoupin	2279	2940
Montgomery	1227	1749
Morgan	2306	2353
Jersey	828	1539
Scott	875	911
Shelby	1165	2208
Total	12176	16903
Anthony Knapp over N. M. Thornton, 4727.		
XI.	Callah n.	Marsh'l
Clark	1063	2223
Clay	358	1011
Crawford	817	1373
Effingham	637	1221
Fayette	1092	1685
Franklin	665	876
Hamilton	387	1135
Jasper	597	926
Lawrence	751	950
Jefferson	649	1487
Legislature, 1865.		
Unionists		14
Democrats		11
Union majority		3

XII.	Baker.	Morris'n.
Clinton	1127	1173
Madison	3183	3398
Monroe	525	1520
Randolph	1527	1736
St. Clair	4206	2741
Washington	1249	1818
Total	11817	11741
Jehu Baker over Wm. R. Morrison, 76.		
XIII.	Kayd l.	Allen.
Alexander	720	868
Edwards	642	326
Gallatin	609	695
Hardin	315	316
Johnson	1225	397
Total	11917	12201
Anthony Knapp over Massac	941	298
N. M. Thornton, 4727.		
Perry	1152	708
Pope	1098	333
Pulaski	599	530
Saline	768	784
Union	716	1305
Wabash	521	675
White	775	1291
Williamson	832	1111
Total	11743	10759
A. J. Kuykendall over Wm. J. Allen, 983.		
Legislature, 1865.	*Senate.*	*House. Joint Bal.*
Unionists	14	51 66
Democrats	11	34 46
Union majority	3	17 30

MINNESOTA.

CONGRESS, 1864, Pres. '64. Pres. '60.

Districts.	*Union.* Windom.	*Dem.* Lamber'n.	*Un.* Line.	*Dem. Rep.* McClel.	*Dem.* Line.	Others.	
I.							
Blue Earth	950	552	963	575..	677	393	
Brown	331	52	326	58..	408	101	
Dodge	761	321	760	325..	980	258	
Faribault	687	161	642	160..	270	66	
Fillmore	1687	1083	1642	1031..	1610	883	
Freeborn	649	223	653	201..	895	199	
Houston	797	640	796	635..	894	625	
Sneur	498	807	495	812..	580	564	
Martin	185	18	190	17..	40	6	
Mower	633	213	637	214..	801	194	
Nicollet	485	438	505	430..	461	316	
Olmstead	1889	815	1849	829..	1348	498	
Rice	1263	644	1275	667..	995	511	
Scott	875	1039	896	1045..	529	990	
Sibley	304	530	263	559..	397	402	
Steele	629	709	696	209..	523	165	
Waseca	412	215	418	284..	304	143	
Winona	1542	1060	1590	1032..	1251	607	
Watonwan	33	6	28	5..	—	—	
Total	13305	9102	11073	9095..	11090	6497	
II.	Donnel y	Gilman.					
Anoka	231	170	235	167..	277	159	
Benton	51	54	52	53..	—	—	
Carver	475	609	484	610..	504	235	
Cass	3	4	5	4..	No return		
Chisago	384	98	372	88..	379	98	
Dakota	1105	1161	1176	1178..	1022	844	
Goodhue	1351	980	1366	988..	1362	448	
Hennepin	1708	1216	1711	1221..	1770	749	
Isanti	54	38	59	34..	41	7	
McLeod	208	143	202	142..	240	51	
Meeker	115	85	115	84..	166	93	
Mille Lac	30	21	31	20..	18	1	
Morrison	87	46	86	60..	83	97	

	Donnelly.	Gilman.	Line.	McClel.	Line.	Others.
Pine	17	1	17	4	No return	
Ramsey	1244	1409	1260	1421	1233	1232
St. Louis	40	5	39	5	40	28
Sherburne	107	77	108	78	120	60
Stearns	402	919	427	916	438	494
Todd	23	27	23	31	No return	
Wabashaw	1330	614	1392	635	1231	700
Washington	775	501	781	502	752	441
Wright	519	356	528	356	572	192
Total	10874	8211	10987	8277	10208	6036
Whole State.	24389	17303	25060	17375	21898	12523
Per cent	58.95	41.05	59.07	40.93	63 62	36.38

In 1864, whole vote for Congress, 1st District, 23,057; William Windom over Henry W. Lamberton, 4,878. In the IId District, whole vote, 19,085; Ignatius Donnelly over John M. Gilman, 2,663. For President, whole vote 42, 435; Lincoln over McClellan, 7,085.—In 1860, whole vote, 34,421; Lincoln's majority, 9,315. From Red Wood and Crow Wing no returns were sent, but the entire vote of counties thrown out is only 37 for Lincoln to 60 for McClellan Soldiers do not vote out of the State.

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	16	32	48
Democrats	5	10	15
Union majority	11	22	33

KENTUCKY.

Gov'nor, 1863. Pres. '64. Pres. '60.

Counties.	*Un. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*
Adair	986	18	59	637	1	1106
Allen	913	5	29	547	—	1140
Anderson	429	82	94	272	—	1066
Ballard	174	53	351	541	1	1294
Barren	879	306	55	737	14	1867
Bath	557	70	132	451	—	1715
Boone	449	807	200	1063	1	1848
Bourbon	595	118	274	850	3	1750
Boyd	500	58	202	493	18	794
Boyle	579	125	129	532	3	1080
Bracken	931	262	268	922	4	1771
Breathitt	95	47	[no ret'rn].	—		553
Breckinridge	912	158	42	995	3	1619
Bullitt	459	172	14	624	2	991
Butler	882	144	99	414	5	940
Caldwell	501	—	294	351	3	1112
Calloway	297	—	[no ret'rn].	—		1294
Campbell	1471	686	1504	1286	314	2334
Carroll	198	344	82	324	—	1078
Carter	563	44	367	345	1	1063
Casey	983	16	127	507	8	919
Christian	952	134	376	636	1	1832
Clark	615	306	150	600	1	1410
Clay	511	11	312	186	4	802
Clinton	[no ret'rn].		3	215	5	708
Crittenden	787	—	424	252	1	1250
Cumberland	447	31	33	302	7	858
Daviess	733	132	57	1124	7	2238
Edmondson	519	108	48	215	15	501
Estill	596	38	470	303	56	964
Fayette	896	967	882	496	5	1561
Fleming	877	119	357	701	2	1834
Floyd	60	51	[no retu'n].	—		673
Franklin	674	175	233	689	—	1734
Fulton	40	143	86	61	—	714
Gallatin	236	195	109	321	—	837
Garrard	763	46	467	460	21	1070
Grant	573	206	220	572	—	1498
Graves	720	—	642	769	—	2025
Grayson	911	305	114	716	8	1073
Green	805	36	—	591	2	975
Greenup	614	150	506	431	4	1294
Hancock	322	22	13	366	3	889
Hardin	1047	720	83	1010	6	2085
Harlan	271	45	287	51	2	597
Harrison	768	397	256	820	—	2230
Hart	1051	249	40	1051	1	1439
Henderson	266	138	80	949	5	1555

	Bramlette	Wickliffe.	Line.	McCl.	Line.	Others.
Henry	826	384	111	1168	2	1835
Hickman	61	95	289	223	1	968
Hopkins	564	29	47	492	2	1508
Jackson	313	—	345	29	101	289
Jefferson	4629	2052	2066	6401	106	9459
Jessamine	492	58	195	612	3	1199
Johnson	446	—	[no retu'n].	—		666
Kenton	1906	883	1716	1874	267	3289
Knox	670	4	629	197	11	866
Larue	840	175	17	700	3	883
Laurel	509	26	444	188	10	763
Lawrence	594	92	191	580	—	968
Letcher	[no ret'n].	[no retu'n].			—	873
Lewis	790	11	645	891	31	1080
Lincoln	695	107	109	801	4	1195
Livingston	189	235	246	217	—	906
Logan	882	411	220	508	3	2001
Lyon	133	—	69	105	—	746
Madison	959	226	800	700	85	2008
Magoffin	230	94	23	79	—	488
Marion	1053	192	28	1119	—	1660
Marshall	224	263	149	147	—	1080
Mason	946	113	368	1197	26	2351
McCracken	213	—	515	823	8	1234
M'Lean	530	56	62	504	—	536
Meade	313	227	3	630	1	1121
Mercer	955	142	271	627	2	1824
Metcalfe	889	8	24	505	3	798
Montgomery	432	113	401	813	—	1078
Monroe	883	24	84	326	3	960
Morgan	45	267	—	52	—	965
Muhlenburg	107	69	225	597	4	1349
Nelson	443	225	17	868	—	1585
Nicholas	716	3	244	538	1	1704
Ohio	1214	448	367	765	3	1467
Oldham	354	372	31	588	2	984
Owen	309	133	[no retu'n].	—		2342
Owsley	537	—	348	96	1	705
Pendleton	545	116	629	688	2	1796
Perry	103	—	[no retu'n].	1		414
Pike	[no ret'n].	[no retu'n].		1		800
Powell	169	82	27	127	—	349
Pulaski	1510	80	1059	615	55	2081
Rockcastle	598	8	428	259	64	640
Rowan	114	7	49	23	—	333
Russell	497	38	15	459	1	774
Scott	493	467	87	567	—	1954
Shelby	810	537	18	990	—	1998
Simpson	390	124	6	430	—	917
Spencer	199	414	1	351	—	736
Taylor	752	51	30	489	1	920
Todd	577	6	105	388	4	1063
Trigg	475	1	42	452	1	1446
Trimble	114	134	12	385	1	923
Union	271	17	98	428	—	1574
Warren	1239	313	163	1444	3	1923
Washington	1089	127	73	810	1	1218
Wayne	331	89	89	546	5	1305
Webster	414	53	77	311	—	956
Whitley	706	—	781	71	7	861
Woodford	251	168	28	564	—	1196
Woolfe	50	56	[no retu'n].	—		461
Total, home	68306	17389	26502	61478	1364	143703

Vote of the Soldiers, 1864.

Regiments.	Lincoln.	McClel.		Lincoln.	McClel.
4th M'A.S.Inf.	11	26	20th Infantry	13	180
8th Infantry	38	70	21st "	14	215
8th "	71	113	22d "	171	118
9th "	45	90	22d "	28	38
10th "	13	302	23d "	80	22
11th "	41	411	27th "	3	209
12th "	4	87	28th "	17	138
15th "	86	182	1st Battery	25	53
16th "	120	198			
17th "	51	179	Total Sold'rs.	1194	2823
18th "	166	45	Whole vote	27786	68301
19th "	348	128	Per cent	30.18	69 82

In 1863, whole vote, 85,695; Thomas E. Bramlette over Charles A. Wickliffe, 50,917.—In 1861, whole vote, 92,087; McClellan's majority, 36,515. —In 1860, whole vote, 145,058; Anti-Lincoln majority, 142,348.

CONGRESS.—Nine members to be chosen in August, 1865.

LEGISLATURE.—Political divisions are uncertain, but a large majority in each House were elected in 1863, as Unionists.

IOWA.

Counties.	Judge, 1863. Un.	Dem.	Pres. '64. Un.	Dem.	Pres. '60. Rep.	Dem.
	Dillon	Mason.	Linc.	McCl.	Linc.	Others.
Adair	129	46..	119	47..	42	44
Adams	201	88..	180	76..	161	93
Allamakee	1019	1314..	1145	1330..	1185	1151
Appanoose	878	1102..	874	920..	853	1234
Audubon	43	54..	43	52..	48	59
Benton	1081	651..	1119	560..	1028	724
Blackhawk	1190	419..	1489	433..	1122	557
Boone	349	449..	405	460..	365	446
Bremer	674	309..	738	257..	543	454
Buchanan	992	585..	1054	601..	962	621
Buena Vista	8	4..	6	9..	6	6
Butler	501	237..	559	241..	483	246
Calhoun	14	26..	12	24..	19	20
Carroll	28	29..	33	32..	25	26
Cass	194	108..	180	128..	167	136
Cedar	1575	951..	1625	893..	1548	963
Cerro Gordo	159	29..	228	11..	157	59
Cherokee	6	1..	8	1..	10	8
Chickasaw	949	281..	976	292..	950	306
Clarke	671	286..	611	207..	592	445
Clay	12	1..	24	11..	8	13
Clayton	2064	1655..	2110	1642..	2089	1594
Clinton	1933	1379..	1896	1410..	1974	1450
Crawford	53	38..	49	17..	47	31
Dallas	622	338..	632	328..	612	433
Davis	1017	1271..	1021	998..	843	1424
Decatur	682	788..	699	577..	680	998
Delaware	1315	711..	1300	630..	1268	739
Des Moines	2091	1761..	2050	1514..	1997	1677
Dickinson	33	—..	—	—..	46	7
Dubuque	2109	3251..	1742	3318..	2092	3059
Emmett	23	2..	41	—..	36	—
Fayette	1350	900..	1413	799..	1529	835
Floyd	575	200..	597	185..	560	201
Franklin	198	59..	236	56..	223	69
Fremont	536	393..	511	443..	402	516
Greene	134	99..	153	103..	121	145
Grundy	173	28..	202	18..	141	19
Guthrie	297	265..	290	273..	326	301
Hamilton	201	68..	220	90..	224	100
Hancock	29	17..	35	17..	29	40
Hardin	687	301..	815	305..	713	389
Harrison	348	209..	341	291..	325	357
Henry	2050	844..	2069	669..	2148	1066
Howard	408	242..	—	—..	386	278
Humboldt	53	28..	74	31..	55	8
Ida	6	3..	10	—..	4	6
Iowa	771	736..	798	669..	782	662
Jackson	1628	1700..	1598	1609..	1574	1405
Jasper	1145	670..	1349	638..	1208	650
Jefferson	1380	1193..	1389	992..	1463	1245
Johnson	1578	1544..	1546	1397..	1804	1585
Jones	1435	993..	1531	941..	1453	1125
Keokuk	1231	1081..	1149	998..	1330	1211
Kossuth	54	15..	74	14..	61	18
Lee	2328	2401..	2506	2223..	2617	2632
Linn	2088	1122..	2253	1087..	2226	1289
Louisa	1240	611..	1305	559..	1309	739
Lucas	587	471..	565	382..	586	483
Madison	783	613..	808	686..	737	761
Mahaska	1752	1142..	1836	954..	1739	1322
Marion	1387	1540..	1458	1452..	1506	1607
Marshall	974	477..	1096	367..	854	404
Mills	408	290..	495	237..	441	527
Mitchell	584	163..	579	106..	594	172
Monona	96	85..	122	88..	109	89
Monroe	816	778..	848	592..	879	749
Montgomery	143	87..	144	91..	153	81
Muscatine	—	—..	1767	1242..	1810	1295
O'Brien	5	4..	2	5..	8	10
Page	436	232..	521	108..	469	290
Palo Alto	—	29..	—	—..	4	29
Plymouth	22	5..	19	—..	32	6
Pocahontas	19	11..	32	8..	21	10
Polk	1443	1218..	1389	1092..	1303	1074
Potawatomie	474	307..	502	353..	413	410
Poweshiek	732	531..	753	454..	721	484
Ringgold	363	96..	319	76..	348	132
Sac	28	15..	44	22..	15	30
Scott	3644	1293..	3674	1402..	2739	1377
Shelby	83	30..	61	78..	100	64
Sioux	—	4..	1	3..	3	10
Story	456	330..	549	342..	418	333
Tama	830	418..	873	358..	775	412
Taylor	366	148..	434	135..	353	248
Union	214	152..	196	167..	198	208
Van Buren	1642	1248..	1577	1015..	1667	1553
Wapello	1420	1465..	1398	1268..	1399	1654
Warren	1126	746..	1170	622..	1152	795
Washington	1601	1099..	1663	937..	1724	1057
Wayne	507	555..	520	430..	579	642
Webster	304	264..	318	319..	253	307
Winnebago	20	19..	39	13..	24	21
Winneshiek	1406	857..	1495	350..	1552	780
Woodbury	125	103..	157	93..	109	117
Worth	124	84..	123	51..	109	89
Wright	82	82..	86	42..	93	89
Tot. home	66306	50829..	71765	47875..	70409	55111
Per cent home	57.34	42.66..	60.00	39.91..	56.10	43.90
Tot. sol'rs	17435	2289..	13310	1921		
Per ct. soldiers	88 49	11 51..	90 02	9.98		
Aggregate	83741	53118..	85075	49996..	70409	55111

In 1863, whole vote, 138,859; Union majority, 84,823.—In 1864, whole vote, 138,671; Lincoln over McClellan, 39,479.—In 1860, whole vote, 125,520; Lincoln's majority, 15,298.

SECRETARY OF STATE, 1864.—James Wright, *Union*, home, 73,517; army, 17,254; total, 90,771: E. C. Hendershott, *Dem.*, home, 48,056; army, 1860; total, 49,916; majority for Wright, 39,855. Other State officers about the same.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Districts.	Union. Home.	Army.	Total.	Dem. Home.	Army.	Total.
I.	James F. Wilson.			Jos. K. Hornish.		
Whole Dist..	13576	3401	16977..	8917	161	9078
Wilson's maj., ho., 4,659; ar., 3,240; tot., 7,899.						
II.	Hiram Price.			Geo. H. Parker.		
Whole Dist..	13435	3136	16571..	8492	330	8822
Price's maj., ho., 4,943; ar., 2,806; tot., 7,749.						
III.	Wm. B. Allison.			B. B. Richards.		
Whole Dist..	13219	2911	16130..	10227	351	10578
Allison's maj., ho., 2,992; ar., 2,560; tot, 5,552.						
IV.	Josiah B. Grinnell.			Ira C. Mitchell.		
Whole Dist..	13914	3002	16916..	10217	375	10592
Grinnell's maj., ho., 3,697; ar., 2,627; tot. 6,324.						
V.	John A. Kasson.			M. D. McHenry.		
Whole Dist..	10904	2736	13640..	6809	299	7108
Kasson's maj., ho., 4,005; ar., 2,527; tot., 6,532.						
VI.	Asahel W. Hubbard.			L. Chapman.		
Whole Dist..	7215	1224	8439..	3131	37	3168
Hubbard's maj., ho., 4,084; ar., 1,187; tot., 5,271.						

LEGISLATURE, 1865.—Nearly all the members in both Houses are Unionists; the Democrats have less than 15 out of about 140.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1864. Union.	Pres. '64. Un. Dem.	Pres. '60. Dem.
	Boreman.	Linc. McClel.	Bell Breck. Doug.
Barbour	530..	593	293..	442	910	39
Berkeley	409..	726	—..	913	830	106
Boone	—..	—	—..	121	204	24
Braxton	—..	—	—..	274	227	46
Brooke	506..	464	401..	178	450	76
Cabell	198..	191	—..	316	161	407
Calhoun	—..	—	—..	19	285	1
Clay	66..	73	—..	119	35	—
Doddridge	451..	—	—..	143	536	91
Fayette	46..	—	—..	381	241	65
Gilmer	200..	244	84..	117	268	119
Greenbrier	—..	—	—..	993	505	16
Hampshire	97..	163	7..	878	1054	75
Hancock	339..	424	297..	33	202	85
Hardy	—..	254	—..	894	855	74

	Boreman.	Line.	McClel.	Bell.	Breck	Doug.
Harrison	1098..	1328	993..	961	1191	107
Jackson	954..	679	190..	998	500	61
Jefferson	395..	174	21..	959	458	440
Kanawha	1035..	1421	26..	1176	513	52
Lewis	406..	649	448..	352	604	247
Logan	— ..	—	— ..	100	271	6
Marion	994..	1092	511..	589	1337	137
Marshall	1205..	1470	770..	928	909	108
Mason	1158..	1346	962..	716	439	297
Mercer	— ..	—	— ..	443	482	18
Monongalia	1046..	1321	705..	622	601	757
Monroe	— ..	—	— ..	693	520	88
Morgan	218..	265	— ..	308	254	20
McDowell	— ..	—	— ..	35	37	—
Nicholas	96..	143	— ..	845	152	48
Ohio	1906..	2188	2008..	1202	915	716
Pendleton	— ..	211	— ..	400	217	133
Pleasants	169..	297	215..	140	166	119
Pocahontas	19..	—	— ..	163	333	30
Preston	1087..	1612	564..	562	942	259
Putnam	264..	388	109..	400	327	38
Raleigh	— ..	—	— ..	230	69	14
Randolph	274..	177	50..	259	243	143
Ritchie	650..	673	217..	294	544	73
Roane	149..	275	81..	237	264	16
Taylor	750..	785	849..	647	575	26
Tucker	94..	56	36..	22	99	23
Tyler	443..	709	820..	315	423	197
Upshur	695..	819	60..	331	539	54
Wayne	98..	—	— ..	326	166	82
Webster	— ..	—	— ..	66	52	5
Wetzel	817..	829	756..	90	607	153
Wirt	287..	262	209..	150	255	16
Wood	989..	1496	591..	832	852	56
Wyoming	— ..	—	— ..	60	29	9
Total	19008..	23152	10438..	21007	21908	5742
Per cent	100..	68.93	32.07..	43.17	45.02	11.81

In 1864, for Governor, Arthur I. Boreman had no opposition. Whole vote for President, 33,590; Lincoln's majority, 12,714.—Several counties were not returned in time for the official canvass.—In 1860, whole vote for President, as above, 46,637. Lincoln had 1,927 votes in the State, nearly all of which were cast in the counties now forming West Virginia; but the election judges generally refused to make official returns lest the people might know the facts.

CONGRESS, 1864.—Three Union members were chosen, with little opposition. They are: 1, Chester D. Hubbard; 2, George R. Latham; 3, Killian V. Whaley.

LEGISLATURE.—There is no division of parties in either House.

WISCONSIN.

GOV'NOR, 1863. PRES. '64. PRES. '60.

Counties.	Union. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.			
	Lewis.	Palmer.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc.	Others.
Adams	692	221..	581	222..	844	301
Ashland	32	30..	14	29..	335	32
Brown	543	1062..	780	1286..	873	1239
Buffalo	548	255..	597	284..	459	190
Calumet	557	707..	444	718..	706	605
Chippewa	226	272..	205	293..	256	241
Clark	106	45..	171	48..	152	90
Columbia	2896	1262..	2652	1483..	3386	1618
Crawford	712	666..	711	786..	828	838
Dane	4152	3598..	4018	3811..	4798	4214
Dodge	3677	4164..	3226	4698..	4398	4499
Door	230	49..	256	75..	250	123
Douglas	48	71..	37	67..	70	81
Dunn	507	278..	506	251..	564	350
Eau Claire	501	298..	515	362..	490	361
Fond du Lac	3579	2667..	3484	3305..	4106	3004
Grant	3404	1313..	3247	1561..	3579	1955
Green	2046	836..	2017	1107..	2372	1334
Green Lake	1499	433..	1441	508..	1957	725
Iowa	1351	1256..	1282	1424..	1909	1627
Jackson	559	204..	680	207..	654	207
Jefferson	2300	2438..	2157	2742..	3077	2798
Juneau	893	671..	776	687..	1083	746
Kewaunee	143	456..	157	753..	326	688
Kenosha	1328	642..	1518	879..	1637	924
La Crosse	1299	717..	1531	904..	1477	830
Lafayette	1484	1463..	1471	1712..	1796	1945
La Point	43	12..	15	22..	43	30
Manitowoc	1302	1949..	1179	2248..	2041	1957
Marathon	107	402..	126	537..	219	485
Marquette	594	698..	497	647..	781	888
Milwaukee	3170	5815..	3175	6875..	4831	6765
Monroe	1113	560..	1160	650..	1229	633
Oconto	326	55..	291	178..	598	287
Outagamie	737	1014..	651	989..	832	1102
Ozaukee	279	1724..	243	2050..	627	1831
Pepin	295	96..	273	119..	326	116
Pierce	597	208..	656	326..	687	413
Polk	198	84..	176	107..	199	134
Portage	790	315..	704	311..	944	528
Racine	2156	1405..	2034	1644..	2634	1667
Richland	1134	627..	1020	632..	1167	803
Rock	4053	1368..	4368	1532..	5198	1980
Sauk	2061	854..	2076	986..	2309	1022
Shawanaw	138	168..	134	97..	168	114
Sheboygan	2076	1824..	1958	2185..	2781	2186
St. Croix	594	493..	594	511..	664	600
Trempelcau	517	85..	573	130..	490	134
Vernon	1155	960..	1337	451..	1145	487
Walworth	3511	981..	3455	1192..	3910	1606
Washington	695	2453..	664	2923..	939	2748
Waukesha	2836	2293..	2010	2196..	3020	2573
Waupacca	1222	438..	1139	541..	1340	501
Waushara	1100	284..	1053	282..	1534	429
Winnebago	2798	1524..	2926	1772..	3225	1875
Wood	284	327..	247	248..	362	359
Soldiers' vote	9257	747..	14560	3291..	—	—
Total	79959	55323..	83458	65884..	86110	65908
Per cent	59.11	40.89..	55.89	44.11..	56.65	43.35

In 1863, whole vote, 135,297; James T. Lewis over Henry L. Palmer, 24,631.—In 1864, whole vote 149,342; Lincoln's majority, 17,574.—In 1860, whole vote 152,018; Lincoln over the combined opposition, 20,202.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Districts.	Union.			Dem.		
	Halbert E. Paine.			John W. Cary.		
I.	Home.	Army.	Total.	Home.	Army.	Total.
Whole Dist.	12043	1817	13860..	12791	485	13276

Cary's maj. on home vote, 748; Paine's maj. on army, 1,332; Paine's clear maj., 588.

II.	Ithamar C. Sloan.			George B. Smith.		
Whole Dist.	13213	2235	15538..	9579	456	10045

Sloan's maj., ho., 3,634; ar., 1,869; tot., 4,496.

III.	Amasa Cobb.			Chas. A. Rodolph.		
Whole Dist.	11837	2916	14753..	8112	324	8436

Cobb's maj., ho., 3,725; ar., 2,592; tot., 6,119.

IV.	A. Scott Sloan.			Chas. A. Eldridge.		
Whole Dist.	9572	1380	10952..	15235	348	15583

Eldridge's maj., home, 5,663; Sloan's maj., army, 1,032; Eldridge's clear maj., 4,631.

V.	Philetus Sawyer.			Gabriel Bouck.		
Whole Dist.	11087	2131	13218..	9875	399	10274

Sawyer's maj., ho., 1,212; ar., 1,732; tot., 2,944.

VI.	Walter D. McIndoe.			Henry Reed.		
Whole Dist.	11571	2121	13692..	6645	234	6879

McIndoe's maj., ho., 4,926; ar., 1,887; tot. 6,813.

LEGISLATURE, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	25	68	93
Democrats	8	32	40
Union majority	17	36	53

MICHIGAN.

GOV'NOR, 1864. PRES. 64. PRES. '60

Counties.	Union. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.			
	Crapo.	Fenton.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc.	Others.
Allegan	1965	1551..	1861	1543..	1896	1544
Alpena	—	—	116	71..	82	28
Antrim	73	15 ..	71	18 ..	—	—
Barry	1695	1021..	1652	1022..	1901	1038
Bay	460	586..	462	584..	811	324
Berrien	2562	2311..	2554	2307..	2620	2387
Branch	3037	1472..	3035	1465..	3074	1558
Calhoun	3750	2532..	3742	2525..	4072	2449

	Crapo.	Fenton.	Linc.	McCl.	Linc.	Others.
Cass	1774	1440..	1765	1435..	2063	1694
Cheboygan	28	64..	28	64..	30	74
Chippewa	46	124..	46	124..	64	89
Clinton	1530	1416..	1524	1411..	1589	1273
Delta	20	30..	24	31..	[New Co.]	
Eaton	1850	1379..	1848	1369..	2135	1328
Emmet	74	172..	75	141..	30	168
Genesee	2716	1962..	2743	2003..	2832	1920
Gr'd Traverse	378	83..	375	83..	407	196
Gratiot	572	364..	571	366..	496	314
Hillsdale	3807	1739..	3805	1725..	3749	1719
Houghton	382	980..	380	978..	—	—
Huron	360	338..	360	337..	209	209
Ingham	1803	1791..	1792	1793..	2181	1838
Iona	2209	1386..	2205	1383..	2231	1294
Iosco	56	43..	57	43..	20	41
Isabella	215	87..	215	83..	128	181
Jackson	3005	2910..	3002	2909..	3396	2596
Kalamazoo	3155	2106..	3151	2101..	3230	2081
Kent	3406	2976..	3398	2966..	3647	2540
Keewenaw	295	891..	295	891..	—	—
Lapeer	1471	1247..	1464	1247..	1702	1222
Leelenaw	232	146..	235	146..	—	—
Lenawee	4800	3645..	4780	3632..	5080	3510
Livingston	1604	1994..	1004	1983..	2075	2003
Mackinaw	30	185..	30	185..	41	39
Macomb	2050	2181..	2041	2177..	2334	2166
Manistee	144	72..	145	70..	126	58
Manitou	11	122..	11	135..	56	67
Mason	134	74..	145	88..	89	49
Mecosta	146	97..	143	97..	109	5
Menominee	59	24..	58	23..	[New Co.]	
Midland	210	99..	208	101..	157	43
Monroe	1657	2841..	1659	2831..	2282	2165
Montcalm	596	443..	595	443..	563	361
Muskegon	654	375..	654	366..	502	241
Newaygo	404	248..	406	242..	264	207
Oakland	3728	3882..	3709	3816..	4411	3768
Oceana	354	179..	356	177..	192	158
Ontonagon	251	444..	252	454..	331	300
Ottawa	1355	1542..	1345	1539..	1414	1217
Saginaw	1722	1911..	1731	1900..	1479	1206
Sanilac	753	319..	753	318..	399	396
Shiawassee	1422	1287..	1412	1283..	1606	1221
St. Clair	1816	2064..	1808	2063..	2389	1955
St. Joseph	3680	1909..	3681	1790..	2832	1930
Tuscola	796	391..	798	401..	747	350
Van Buren	1995	1400..	1995	1400..	2175	1274
Washtenaw	3643	3844..	3632	3830..	4266	3630
Wayne	5948	7687..	5946	7670..	7325	6701
Soldiers' vote	9612	2992..	9402	2959..	—	—
Total	91336	74293..	91521	74604..	88480	65057
Per cent	55.16	44.84..	55.09	44.11..	57.43	42.47

In 1864, whole vote for Governor 165,649. Henry H. Crapo over William H. Fenton, 17,063. Whole vote for President, 166,125; Lincoln over McClellan, 16,917.—In 1860, whole vote, 153,537; Lincoln over all, 28,423. [For President in 1864, there were 17 counties not returned in time. These we have included in the table above given.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Districts.	*Un. Dem.*	*Dem.*
I.	Beaman.	Noble.
Hillsdale	3815	1733
Lenawee	4814	3622
Monroe	1641	2350
Wayne	5965	7667
Army vote	1671	236
Total	17906	15592

Fernando C. Beaman over Daniel A. Noble, 2,314.

II.	Upson.	Balch.
Allegan	1865	1543
Berrien	2563	2310
Branch	2035	1475
Cass	1775	1437
Kalamazoo	3143	2106
St. Joseph	3690	1808
Van Buren	1996	1400

Districts.	*Un. Dem.*	*Dem.*
	Upson.	Balch.
Army vote	3084	450
Total	19151	12538

Charles Upson over Nathaniel A. Balch, 6,613.

III.	Longyear.	Johnson.
Calhoun	3780	2530
Eaton	1854	1374
Ingham	1808	1791
Jackson	3008	2910
Washtenaw	3650	3840
Army vote	1367	813
Total	15432	12758

John W. Longyear over David Johnson, 2,674.

IV.	Ferry.	Hall.
Antrim	78	19
Barry	1665	1027
Cheboygan	20	24
Delta	36	16
Emmet	68	142
G'd Traverse	366	88
Ionia	2158	1436
Kent	3390	2980
Leelanaw	238	145
Mackinac	97	171
Manistee	168	48
Manitou	64	69
Mason	147	63
Mecosta	147	96
Montcalm	589	451
Muskegon	684	364
Newaygo	407	245
Oceana	362	171
Ottawa	1416	1476
Army vote	1387	334
Total	13426	9355

Thos. W. Ferry over Frederick Hall, 4,071.

V.	Trowbridge.	Baldw
Lapeer	1471	1248
Livingston	1624	1985
Macomb	2054	2177
Oakland	3746	3802
Sanilac	755	317
St. Clair	1818	2064
Army vote	1179	344
Total	12647	11937

Rowland E. Trowbridge over Augustus C. Baldwin, 710.

VI.	Driggs.	Willard.
Alpena	no ret'rn	
Bay	459	585
Chippewa	87	133
Clinton	1581	1417
Genesee	2761	1996
Gratiot	570	370
Houghton	380	983
Huron	360	338
Iosco	58	43
Isabella	215	88
Keweenaw	285	401
Marquette	no ret'rn.	
Menominee	49	23
Midland	212	88
Ontonagon	370	306
Saginaw	1759	1872
Shiawassee	1427	1289
Tuscola	798	391
Army vote	1219	269
Total	12490	10604

John F. Driggs over William Willard, 1,886.

LEGISLATURE.—There is a large preponderance—three or four to one—of Unionists in each House.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '63. *Un.* Low.	*Dem.* Downey.	Pres. '64. *Un.* Linc	*Dem.* McClel.	Pres. '60. *Rep.* Linc.	*Dem.* Others.
Alpine	—	—	334	238..	—	—
Alameda	1404	802..	1467	811..	1088	1056
Amador	2345	2064..	1302	1199..	965	2980
Butte	1876	1490..	1739	1117..	1437	3001
Calaveras	2978	2020..	2071	1864..	976	2943
Colusa	479	564..	274	455..	268	694
Contra Costa	1064	894..	938	852..	606	988
Del Norte	—	30..	167	139..	175	344
El Dorado	3210	2139..	2949	2132..	2119	4980
Fresno	88	378..	92	359..	53	416
Humboldt	502	196..	428	262..	835	576
Klamath	204	199..	139	138..	92	576
Lake	164	223..	213	405..	—	—
Lassen	—	—	318	236..	—	—
Los Angeles	702	984..	555	744..	352	1364
Marin	640	489..	685	410..	408	605
Mariposa	885	921..	767	842..	262	1623
Mendocino	623	571..	576	778..	198	850
Merced	95	329..	73	218..	43	349
Mono	1009	635..	167	138..	—	—
Monterey	522	507..	415	364..	306	483
Napa	898	660..	735	592..	441	1388
Nevada	2882	1756..	2784	1738..	2530	4436
Placer	2057	1620..	2314	1474..	1743	4081
Plumas	1288	705..	828	669..	458	1167
Sacramento	3553	1944..	4192	1703..	2670	4872
S. Bernardino	361	376..	243	406..	305	414
San Diego	116	182..	97	197..	81	185
San Francisco	9361	5462..	12067	3832..	6825	7535
San Joaquin	1961	1473..	1849	1427..	1131	2807
S. Luis Obispo	260	219..	259	149..	148	275
San Mateo	834	340..	600	377..	389	714
Santa Barbara	481	148..	343	80..	46	426
Santa Clara	2084	1525..	1909	1202..	1463	1714
Santa Cruz	904	403..	974	482..	670	734
Shasta	986	617..	909	562..	464	1961
Sierra	2350	1908..	2051	1067..	1468	3276
Siskiyou	1053	999..	925	907..	955	2779
Solano	1521	1134..	1255	908..	681	1641
Sonoma	1700	1712..	2026	2295..	1236	2697
Stanislaus	847	899..	277	345..	167	752
Sutter	718	670..	677	595..	408	921
Tehama	538	423..	482	393..	343	1060
Trinity	786	604..	653	461..	396	1534

	Low.	Downey.	Line.	McClel.	Line.	Others.
Tulare	610	715..	538	689..	131	1196
Tuolumne	1818	1964..	1599	1566..	1638	3909
Yolo	865	769..	653	475..	535	1177
Yuba	1989	1398..	1870	1338..	1665	3898
Soldiers' vote	4159	140..	2600	237..	—	—
Total	64447	44715..	62124	43841..	38734	81131
Per cent.	59.04	40.96..	58.62	41.37	39.25	67.65

In 1863, whole vote, 109,162; Frederick F. Low over James G. Downey, 19,732.—In 1864, whole vote, 105,975; Lincoln's majority, 18,293.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.	Un. maj.
I.	McRuer..20677;	Crockett..14821....	5846
II.	Higby.....23092;	Cofroth...14557....	8535
III.	Bidwell...18018;	Temple....14249....	3769

CANDIDATES.—*Union:* Donald C. McRuer, William Higby, John Bidwell. *Democrats:* James B. Crockett, James W. Cofroth, Jackson Temple.

LEGISLATURE.—Large Union majority in each branch

MISSOURI.

CONVENTION, 1864. PRES. '64. PRES. '60.

Counties.	Union. For.	Dem. Against.	Un. Line.	Dem. McClel.	Rep. Line.	Dem. Others.
Adair	576	134..	797	163..	185	1248
Andrew	1051	41..	1141	60..	97	1815
Atchison	625	5..	639	7..	68	873
Audrain	128	398..	126	392..	1	1975
Barry	119	30..	197	17..	1	866
Barton	—	— ..	28	— ..	28	276
Bates	27	— ..	27	18..	30	1245
Benton	—	— ..	574	21..	74	980
Bollinger	128	25..	243	12..	23	515
Boone	174	899..	262	813..	12	2601
Buchanan	1671	725..	1914	810..	452	3527
Butler	—	— ..	—	— ..	1	340
Caldwell	412	74..	496	68..	43	816
Calloway	208	976..	274	965..	15	2617
Camden	439	8..	468	1..	6	625
C. Girardeau	948	497..	1218	551..	175	1519
Carroll	212	79..	265	115..	3	1578
Carter	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	103
Cass	66	104..	76	105..	23	1564
Cedar	295	— ..	297	— ..	4	897
Chariton	357	— ..	368	2..	1	1595
Christian	306	1..	557	5..	—	770
Clark	879	100..	997	126..	277	1791
Clay	179	776..	216	777..	—	1878
Clinton	277	— ..	297	402..	11	1356
Cole	1069	478..	1256	502..	114	1145
Cooper	627	414..	989	351..	20	2221
Crawford	377	274..	397	307..	35	714
Dade	309	11..	307	4..	8	994
Dallas	421	— ..	448	12..	20	685
Daviess	740	283..	775	266..	33	1502
DeKalb	306	189..	400	197..	7	695
Dent	166	— ..	167	1..	7	788
Douglas	184	2..	189	2..	—	—
Dunklin	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	438
Franklin	1617	327..	1717	401..	494	1573
Gasconade	70	139..	668	185..	433	390
Gentry	—	— ..	695	351..	201	1649
Greene	1690	802..	2223	849..	42	1698
Grundy	543	26..	566	17..	139	1113
Harrison	1189	197..	1323	219..	297	1279
Henry	—	— ..	465	252..	16	1568
Hickory	278	1..	265	1..	15	638
Holt	525	75..	573	81..	202	972
Howard	308	5..	534	6..	1	2106
Howell	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	403
Iron	471	— ..	535	2..	108	579
Jackson	—	— ..	602	557..	191	3511
Jasper	5	12..	46	3..	38	1023
Jefferson	917	228..	915	328..	142	1061
Johnson	—	— ..	952	224..	18	2368
Knox	492	330..	669	349..	161	1508
Laclede	142	444..	659	99..	6	800
Lafayette	948	826..	946	895..	24	2722
Lawrence	525	42..	583	— ..	59	1099
Lewis	755	541..	774	638..	43	1898
Lincoln	474	845..	542	857..	8	1927
Linn	682	107..	907	135..	105	1286
Livingston	355	446..	442	497..	20	1449
Macon	1301	10..	1757	28..	134	2245
Madison	—	— ..	240	14..	9	619
Maries	—	— ..	215	244..	7	472
Marion	903	451..	828	375..	235	3058
McDonald	26	— ..	26	— ..	3	538
Mercer	959	— ..	1158	3..	80	1842
Miller	404	— ..	555	111..	23	682
Mississippi	39	251..	108	257..	1	725
Moniteau	678	410..	866	484..	87	1854
Monroe	105	685..	158	597..	8	2174
Montgomery	492	227..	530	225..	45	1359
Morgan	204	285..	348	264..	18	1075
New Madrid	44	97..	99	9..	—	500
Newton	55	— ..	212	1..	22	1815
Nodaway	749	5..	829	9..	147	1085
Oregon	—	— ..	—	— ..	2	356
Osage	586	656..	764	679..	258	753
Ozark	24	— ..	38	— ..	—	305
Pemiscot	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	342
Perry	—	— ..	509	116..	139	747
Pettis	718	960..	879	396..	9	1195
Phelps	703	206..	985	263..	37	883
Pike	1064	910..	1143	930..	15	2837
Platte	378	829..	496	882..	6	2630
Polk	—	— ..	870	5..	4	1332
Pulaski	—	— ..	105	28..	7	450
Putnam	1049	41..	1292	47..	14	1205
Ralls	241	204..	292	194..	1	1125
Randolph	307	815..	494	327..	—	1701
Ray	—	— ..	581	798..	9	2120
Reynolds	—	— ..	7	20..	4	246
Ripley	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	384
St. Charles	1486	360..	1438	394..	534	1515
St. Clair	220	— ..	223	1..	1	976
St. Francois	—	— ..	246	134..	19	1154
St. Genevieve	339	182..	423	217..	48	640
St. Louis	13322	7263..	14027	8882..	9945	14805
Saline	—	— ..	170	98..	—	1964
Schuyler	329	194..	546	191..	14	973
Scotland	578	523..	612	533..	197	1864
Scott	160	142..	155	186..	6	650
Shannon	—	— ..	—	— ..	2	192
Shelby	360	219..	366	216..	90	1471
Stoddard	123	— ..	111	6..	—	813
Stone	92	— ..	100	— ..	—	226
Sullivan	—	— ..	1074	52..	88	1505
Taney	—	— ..	29	— ..	—	427
Texas	3	— ..	37	10..	6	766
Vernon	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	739
Warren	895	261..	948	271..	95	906
Washington	441	264..	788	239..	28	1190
Wayne	160	14..	343	189..	3	721
Webster	318	186..	533	192..	7	883
Worth	120	84..	346	121..	—	584
Wright	1	51..	65	2..	—	—
Total	63504	25711..	73750	31678..	17028	148490
Per cent.	71.35	28.65..	69.46	30.54..	10.29	89.71

In 1864, whole vote (so far as returned) for Convention, 89,215; majority in favor, 37,793. Whole vote for President, 104,428; Lincoln over McClellan, 41,072.—In 1860, whole vote for President, 165,518; anti-Lincoln majority, 131,462.

GOVERNOR.—In 1864, Thomas C. Fletcher, *Union*, was elected Governor over Thomas L. Price, *Dem.*, by a majority a little exceeding that for Lincoln. The vote (incomplete) was: Fletcher, 71,531; Price, 30,406; majority for Fletcher, 41,125.

CONGRESS, 1864.

Counties.	Rad. Rad. Dem.	Blow.	Stafford.
I. Johnson, Knox, Hogan.		Gasconade	988	81
St. Louis, 4781 3157 6026		Osage	655	1
John Hogan over Chas. P. Johnson, 1,245; over Sam'el Knox, 2849.		Maries	188	00
		Crawford	439	195
		Phelps	647	203
		Pulaski	65	29

Rad. Indep. Un.	Blow.	Stafford.
II.		
St. Louis	6073	537
Jefferson	877	239
Franklin	1698	19

Total	6180 1253

Henry T. Blow over E. Stafford, 5,627.

	Rad.	*Ind.*	*Rad.*	*Dem.*
III.	Noell.	Lesper.	Tuttle.	
Dunklin ..	(Co.	disorg.)		
Pemiscot..	"			
N. Madrid.	63	—	91	
Mississippi	114	—	255	
Stoddard ..	72	40	2	
Butler	(Co.	disorg.)		
Ripley	"			
Scott	214	12	287	
Wayne	5	168	—	
Reynolds..	1	1	1	
Shannon ..	(Co.	disorg.)		
C. Girard'u	166	23	494	
Bollinger .	179	42	4	
Madison...	221	22	44	
Iron	229	239	—	
Dent	106	—	—	
Perry.....	569	113	257	
Ste. Genev.	443	—	210	
St. Francois	(Not rec'd)			
Washing'n.	698	60	223	
Carter....	(Co.	disorg.)		
Oregon....	"			
Total ...	4075	659	1858	

Thomas E. Noell over D. C. Tuttle, 2217; over W. T. Leeper, 8,416.

	Rad.	*Ind.*	*Rad.*	*Dem.*
IV.	Boyd.	Kelso.	Hubble.	
Jasper.....	1	51	—	
Newton	1	149	—	
McDonald.	—	26	—	
Barry.....	32	155	17	
Lawrence.	177	624	—	
Cedar	141	153	—	
Barton	20	—	—	
Dade	101	—	—	
Polk	484	420	—	
Greene	1129	995	223	
Christian..	345	206	1	
Stone	49	49	—	
Taney	21	8	—	
Webster...	317	253	110	
Dallas	249	300	—	
Laclede ...	284	318	43	
Wright	2	77	—	
Douglas ...	141	53	—	
Ozark	34	—	—	
Texas	20	4	1	
Howell....	(Co.	disorg.)		
Total	3548	3841	400	

John R. Kelso over Sempronius H. Boyd, 293; over M. J. Hubble, 3,841.

	Rad.	*Dem.*
V.	McClurg.	Orr.
Bates	26	13
Vernon (no vote).	—	—
Johnson....	757	224
Henry	459	230
St. Clair....	223	—
Hickory	310	1
Benton	556	18
Pettis	762	385
Cooper	862	398
Moniteau	774	436
Cass	74	97
Cole	900	479
Morgan	272	264
Miller	536	109
Camden	465	5
Total	6976	2555

Joseph W. McClurg over Sample Orr, 4,421.

	Rad.	*Ind.*	*Dem.*	*Dem.*
VI.	Van Horn.	K'g.	Nort.	
Clinton.....	319	14	442	
Clay	166	111	635	
Platte	455	49	908	
Jackson	665	350	9	
Caldwell ...	419	1	84	
Ray.....	446	117	670	
Lafayette ..	260	43	315	
Carroll.....	254	8	106	
Saline	157	2	57	
Charlton ...	357	—	—	
Total ...	3498	695	3226	

R. T. Van Horn over Elijah H. Norton, 272; over Austin A. King, 2,803.

	Rad.	*In.*	*Rad.*	*In.*	*Un.*
VII.	Loan.	Bas.	Br'h.		
Holt	628	3	151		
Nodaway...	715	—	4		
Andrew	1093	21	54		
Buchanan..	(no return)				
Dekalb	336	1	190		
Gentry	479	—	255		
Atchison ...	620	—	—		
Harrison ...	1094	1	258		
Livingston.	450	—	474		
Grundy	855	—	22		
Mercer	1021	—	10		
Sullivan....	1074	—	84		
Putnam	1060	9	2		
Worth	268	—	16		
Daviess	752	—	154		
Total	10346	35	1774		

Benjamin F. Loan over H. B. Branch, 8,572; over J. M. Bassett, 10,311.

	Rad.	*Con.*
VIII.	Benjamin.	Glover.
Linn	754	78
Schuyler	524	195
Scotland	528	521
Clark	876	138
Adair.....	783	192
Knox	651	351
Lewis.....	756	545
Marion	923	439
Shelby.....	388	201
Macon	1615	18
Randolph ...	854	324
Howard	384	1
Total	8536	2978

John F. Benjamin over John M. Glover, 5,558.

	Rad.	*Dem.*
IX.	Anderson.	Guitar.
Monroe	111	608
Ralls	266	196
Audrain.....	123	389
Pike	1089	903
Lincoln	547	349
Montgomery	503	216
Callaway....	199	836
Boone	192	811
Warren	794	263
St. Charles ..	1505	379
Total	5329	4950

George W. Anderson over Odon Guitar, 379.

NEVADA.

CONSTITUTION.—In October a State Constitution was adopted, and Governor, Congressman, &c., chosen. The vote on Governor was: H. G. Blasdell, *Union*, 9,834; David E. Buel, *Dem.*, 6,590; Blasdell's majority, 3,344. H. G. Worthington, *Union*, was elected to Congress, over two candidates (A. C. Bradford and — Fitch). The Legislature is entirely Union.

PRESIDENT.—The vote, as officially returned, is 16,420. Lincoln, 9,826; McClellan, 6,594; Union majority, 3,232.

KANSAS.

GOVERNOR, '64. CONGRESS, '64. PRES. '64.

Counties.	*Lane.* Crawford.	*Anti-Lane.* Thatcher	*Lane.* Clarke.	*Anti-Lane.* Lee.	*Un. Dem.* Linc.	*Un. Dem.* McCl.
Allen	225	96..	192	126..	250	73
Anderson.....	239	56..	220	63..	256	37
Atchison.....	565	622..	508	659..	735	378
Bourbon.....	864	166..	760	243..	960	126
Brown.....	207	156..	146	219..	362	3
Butler.....	35	25..	26	30..	39	19
Chase.....	60	67..	59	67..	79	47
Coffey	278	149..	265	168..	307	124
Davis	134	91..	128	92..	153	65
Dickinson	44	20..	41	19..	42	30
Doniphan.....	634	516..	495	658..	1081	19
Douglas	995	595..	977	598..	1353	194
Franklin.....	320	127..	317	125..	395	23
Greenwood....	96	18..	96	13..	106	16
Jackson	260	116..	254	117..	300	76
Jefferson	635	375..	597	402..	835	178
Johnson	268	279..	235	288..	437	105
Leavenworth..	1350	2077..	1162	2230..	2139	1371
Linn	290	448..	191	541..	589	62
Lyon.....	440	113..	413	133..	487	69
Marshall.....	173	146..	169	166..	260	59
Miami.....	439	266..	413	277..	614	80
Morris	50	105..	36	118..	70	98
Nemaha.....	250	131..	227	153..	341	30
Osage	121	68..	114	73..	167	27
Pottawatomie.	173	87..	158	98..	213	35
Riley.....	160	111..	145	135..	220	50
Saline.....	49	40..	—	—	—	—
Shawnee.....	427	232..	379	280..	573	75
Washington....	59	43..	57	46..	93	—
Waubonsee	116	68..	102	77..	163	7
Woodson	56	46..	55	47..	67	35
Wyandotte....	176	339..	168	348..	285	190
Soldiers(est).	1400	—..	1000	—..	1600	—
Total.....	11577	7704..	10105	8597..	16441	3691
Per cent.....	59.77	40.23..	54.40	45.60..	81.67	18.33

In 1864, whole vote for Governor (soldiers' vote estimated), 19,371; Samuel J. Crawford, "Lane" Union, over Solon O. Thatcher, "Anti-Lane" Union, 3,783. Whole vote for Congress, 18,702; Sidney Clarke, "Lane" Union, over Albert L. Lee, "Anti-Lane" Union, 1,598. Whole vote for President, 20,132; Lincoln over McClellan, 12,750. [There was an "Anti-Lane" split on the Electoral ticket, but all the Electors chosen were Union men, and the vote of the State is cast for Lincoln and Johnson. Kansas did not vote for President in 1860.]

LEGISLATURE.—Both branches all Union.

LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR.—On the 22d of February, a Governor and other State officers were chosen. Michael Hahn, *Union Free State Rad.* 6,836; J. Q. A. Fellows, *Pro. Slav.* 2,750; B. F. Flanders, *Indep.* 1,860. All the candidates professed to be Unionists.

NEW CONSTITUTION.—In September, a new Constitution, prohibiting slavery was adopted by: yeas, 6,836; nays, 1,566; majority for, 5,270. A Legislature was elected at the same time, almost entirely Free State. Members of Congress were chosen as follows:

	Union.	*Indep.*
I.	M. F. Bonzano ... 1607;	Edmund Abell. 1511
II.	A. P. Field 1357;	A. P. Dostie.... 1023
III.	W. D. Mann 1908;	[no opposition.]
IV.	T. M. Wells 465;	" "
V.	R. W. Taliaferro. 211;	" "

ELECTORS.—In December, the Legislature chose seven Electors, Unionists of course.

LOYAL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	TERM EXP.	SALRY	LEG'RE MEETS.	STATE ELECT'N
California	Sacramento	Frederick F. Low	Jan. 1868	$7,000	*1 M. Dec.	1 W. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N.H'n	Wm. A. Buckingham	May, 1865	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	William Cannon	Jan. 1867	1,333	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Illinois	Springfield	Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 1867	1,500	*2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oliver P. Morton	Jan. 1867	1,500	*1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	William M. Stone	Jan. 1866	2,000	*2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Kansas	Topeka	Samuel J. Crawford	Jan. 1868	2,500	2 Th. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Thos. E. Bramlette	Sept. 1867	2,500	*1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Michael Hahn				
Maine	Augusta	Samuel Cony	Jan. 1866	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	Thomas Swann	Jan. 1868	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	John A. Andrew	Jan. 1866	3,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Henry H. Crapo	Jan. 1867	1,500	*1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Stephen Miller	Jan. 1866	2,500	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Thomas C. Fletcher	Dec. 1867	2,500	*Last M.Dec	1 Tu. Nov.
Nevada	Virginia City	Henry G. Blasdell			1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Joseph A. Gilmore	June, 1865	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
New Jersey	Trenton	*Joel Parker*	Jan. 1866	3,000	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	Reuben E. Fenton	Jan. 1867	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Ohio	Columbus	John Brough	Jan. 1866	1,800	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	Salem	Addison C. Gibbs	Sept. 1866	1,500	*2 M. Sept.	1 M. June.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Andrew G. Curtin	Jan. 1867	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov.	James Y. Smith	May 1865	1,000	May & Jan.	1 W. April.
Vermont	Montpelier	J. Gregory Smith	Oct. 1865	1,000	2 Th Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Alexandria	Francis H. Pierpont.	Jan. 1868	3,000	1 M. Dec.	4 Th. April.
West Virginia.	Wheeling	Arthur I. Boreman	Mar. 1867	2,000	3 Tu. Jan.	4 Th. Oct.
Wisconsin	Madison	James T. Lewis	Jan. 1866	1,200	2 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

Note.—All the Governors are Unionists, except Parker of New Jersey; (Bramlette, of Kentucky, was elected as a Unionist, but is rather doubtful now.) A star (*) in Legislature column indicates that sessions are held biennially. Rhode Island has a semi-annual session.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1864.			1860.				1856.		
	Union. Lincoln.	*Dem.* McClel.	Union Major.	*Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Douglas.	*Dem.* Breck'ge.	*Union.* Bell.	*Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buchan'n	*Am.* Fill'ore
Alabama	—	—	—	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,552
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	5,227	28,732	20,094		21,910	10,787
California	62,134	43,841	18,293	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406	43,792	15,522	14,641	3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615
Delaware	8,155	8,767	*612	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175
Florida	—	—	—	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833
Georgia	—	—	—	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,228
Illinois	189,496	158,730	30,766	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	48,954	36,170	9,180
Kansas	16,441	3,691	12,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	*36,515	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709
Maine	68,114	46,992	21,122	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	3,980	3,325
Maryland	40,153	32,739	7,414	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	77,997	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679
Michigan	91,521	74,604	16,917	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196
Missouri	72,750	31,676	41,072	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524
Nevada	9,826	6,594	3,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire	36,400	32,871	3,529	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	*7,301	58,324	62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115
New York	368,735	361,986	6,749	362,646	312,510	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,604
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,886
Ohio	265,154	205,568	59,586	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1,431	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,216	20,075	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	12,244	7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675
South Carolina	—	—	—	Electrs	chosen	by the	Legis	lature.		
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,178
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	47,548	15,438	—	31,169	15,639
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,583	10,569	545
Virginia	—	—	—	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	12,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	17,574	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	579
Total	2,223,035	1,811,754	411,281	1,866,452	1,375,157	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,803,029	874,625
Per cent	55.10	44.90	10.20	39.87	29.37	18.11	12.65	33.36	44.85	21 79

(* Democratic majority.)—In 1864, whole vote 4,034,789; Lincoln's majority, 411,281.—In 1860, whole vote, 4,680,193; Lincoln over Douglas, 491,275; over Breckinridge, 1,018,500; over Bell, 1,275,821; all others over Lincoln, 947,289.—In 1856, whole vote, 3,992,818; Buchanan over Fremont, 460,865; over Fillmore, 928,404 Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 396,760.

STATES. FREE.	Total Population, 1860.	Total Free Population.	Per cent. of Free Population.	No. Reps. 37th Con.	Votes cast to each Representative.	No. of Free Population to a Representative.	Total vote for President, 1860.	Ratio Voters to total Populat'n. Per ct.	Ratio Voters to Free Populat'n. Per ct.	No. Free Pop. to each Voter. Per ct.	No. whole Pop. to each Voter. Per ct.	Vote for Lincoln.	Per cent. of whole Vote.	Vote for Douglas.	Per cent. of whole Vote.	Vote for Breckinridge.	Per cent. of whole Vote.	Vote for Bell.	Per cent. of whole Vote.	Vote for Lincoln and Douglas.	Per cent. of whole Vote.	Vote for Breckinridge and Bell.	Per cent. of whole Vote.
Cal	380,016	Same as in preceding column.	100	3	39,618	126,672	118,840	31.26	Same as in preceding column.	3.19	Same as in preceding column.	39,173	32.96	38,516	32.40	34,334	28.89	6,817	5.73	77,689	65.35	41,151	34.65
Conn	460,151		100	4	19,811	115,140	79,246	17.22		5.80		43,792	55.26	15,522	19.58	14,641	18.48	3,291	6.88	59,314	74.84	17,932	25.16
Ill	1,711,753		100	13	26,130	131,673	339,693	19.84		5.04		172,161	50.68	160,215	47.10	2,404	0.71	4,913	1.45	332,376	97.78	7,317	2.18
Ind	1,350,941		100	11	24,558	122,813	272,143	20.14		4.96		139,033	51.09	115,509	42.44	12,295	4.52	5,306	1.95	254,542	93.53	17,601	6.47
Iowa	674,948		100	5	25,666	134,989	128,331	19.01		5.26		70,409	54.67	55,111	42.98	1,048	0.82	1,763	1.53	125,620	97.65	2,811	2.35
Maine	628,276		100	5	19,583	125,655	97,918	15.58		6.41		62,811	64.15	26,693	27.26	6,368	6.53	2,046	2.06	89,504	91.41	8,414	8.59
Mass	1,231,065		100	10	16,917	123,106	169,175	13.75		7.27		106,533	62.32	34,372	20.32	5,939	3.51	22,331	13.85	140,905	82.64	28,270	17.36
Mich	749,112		100	6	25,791	125,000	154,747	20.65		4.84		88,480	57.11	65,057	42.04	805	0.52	405	0.33	153,537	99.15	1,210	0.85
Minn	172,022		100	1	34,799	172,022	34,799	20.22		4.94		22,069	63.42	11,920	34.26	748	2.15	62	0.17	33,989	97.68	810	2.32
N. H.	326,072		100	3	21,984	108,700	65,953	20.22		4.94		37,519	56.88	25,881	39.24	2,112	3.20	441	0.68	63,400	96.12	2,553	3.88
N. J.	672,031		100	5	24,228	134,406	121,125	18.02		5.54		58,324	48.15	62,801	51.85	....	.....	....	.....	121,125	100.00	....	.....
N. Y.	3,880,735		100	31	21,778	125,185	675,156	19.97		5.01		362,646	53.71	312,510	46.29	....	.....	....	.....	675,156	100.00	....	.....
Ohio	2,339,599		100	18	24,580	130,000	442,441	18.99		5.21		231,610	52.35	187,232	42.32	11,405	2.58	12,194	2.75	318,842	94.67	23,599	5.38
Oregon	52,464		100	1	14,410	52,464	14,410	27.46		3.64		5,270	36.57	3,951	27.41	5,006	24.81	183	1.30	9,221	63.99	5,189	36.01
Pa.	2,906,370		100	23	20,715	126,364	476,442	16.39		6.10		268,030	56.23	16,765	3.55	178,871	37.54	12,776	2.68	284,795	59.78	191,647	40.22
R. I.	174,621		100	1	19,951	174,621	19,951	11.48		8.71		12,244	61.37	7,707	38.63	....	.....	....	.....	19,951	100.00	....	.....
Vt.	315,116		100	2	21,422	157,558	42,844	13.59		7.35		33,808	78.91	6,849	15.98	218	0.51	1,969	4.60	40,649	94.89	2,187	5.11
Wis.	775,873		100	6	25,370	129,312	152,180	19.61		5.09		86,110	56.58	65,021	42.73	888	0.57	161	0.12	151,131	99.31	1,049	0.69
Tot. free.	18,801,165		100	148	23,000	127,048	3,403,394	18.12	.....	5.52	5.52	1,840,022	54.06	1,211,632	35.60	277,082	8,14	74,658	2.20	3,051,654	89.66	351,740	10.34
STATES. SLAVE.																							
Ala.	964,296	529,164	54.66	6	15,060	88,194	90,357	9.36	17.07	5.85	10.67	....	.....	13,651	15.11	48,831	54.04	27,875	30.85	13,651	15.11	76,706	84.89
Ark.	435,427	324,323	74.48	3	18,018	108,107	54,053	12.41	16.66	6.00	8.05	....	.....	5,227	9.67	28,732	53.16	20,094	37.17	5,227	9.67	48,826	90.33
Dela.	112,218	110,420	98.40	1	16,039	110,420	16,039	14.28	14.52	7.50	6.99	3,815	23.72	1,023	6.38	7,337	45.74	3,864	24.16	4,838	30.10	11,201	69.90
Fla.	140,439	78,686	56.02	1	14,347	78,686	14,347	10.41	18.10	5.48	9.78	....	.....	367	2.56	8,543	57.54	5,437	37.90	367	2.56	13,980	97.44
Ga.	1,057,329	595,097	56.28	7	15,183	85,014	106,365	10.06	17.50	5.59	9.94	....	.....	11,590	10.89	51,889	48.77	42,886	40.34	11,590	10.89	94,775	89.11
Ky	1,155,713	930,223	80.49	8	18,277	116,278	146,216	12.65	15.71	6.36	7.83	1,364	0.93	25,651	17.54	53,143	36.35	66,058	45.18	27,015	18.47	119,201	81.53
La.	709,290	376,280	53.05	5	10,102	75,256	50,510	7.12	13.42	7.45	14.04	....	.....	7,625	15.09	22,681	44.90	20,204	40.01	7,625	15.09	42,885	84.91
Md	687,034	599,846	87.30	5	18,500	119,970	92,502	13.44	15.59	6.48	7.42	2,294	2.48	5,966	6.45	42,482	45.92	41,760	45.15	8,260	8.93	84,242	91.07
Miss	791,396	354,700	44.80	5	13,825	70,940	69,120	8.73	19.48	5.13	11.45	....	.....	3,283	4.75	40,797	59.01	25,040	46.24	3,283	4.75	65,837	95.25
Mo.	1,182,317	1,067,352	90.27	9	18,280	118,600	165,518	13.99	15.50	6.44	7.14	17,028	10.28	58,801	35.52	31,317	18.92	58,372	33.28	75,829	45.80	89,689	54.20
N. C.	992,667	661,586	66.64	7	13,743	94,516	96,230	9.69	14.54	6.88	10.41	....	.....	2,701	2.81	48,539	50.44	44,990	46.75	2,701	2.81	93,529	97.19
S. C.	703,812	301,271	42.80	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Tenn	1,109,847	834,063	75.15	8	18,167	104,258	145,333	13.09	17.38	5.73	7.60	....	.....	11,350	7.81	64,709	44.52	69,274	47.67	11,350	7.81	133,983	92.19
Texas	602,432	421,750	70.02	4	15,746	105,370	62,986	10.45	14.09	6.69	9.56	....	.....	....	.....	47,548	75.49	15,438	24.51	....	.....	62,986	100.00
Va.	1,596,079	1,105,192	69.24	11	15,202	100,472	167,223	10.69	15.04	6.60	9.46	1,929	1.15	16,290	9.75	74,323	44.44	74,681	44.66	18,219	9.75	149,004	90.25
Tot. slav.	12,240,296	8,289,958	67.72	84	15,200	99,913	1,276,799	10.42	15.40	6.49	9.58	26,430	2.07	163,525	12.81	570,871	44.71	515,973	40.41	190,955	14.88	1,086,844	85.12
Gr'd Tot.	31,041,461	27,091,118	87.29	232	20,173	116,755	4,680,193	15.07	17.27	5.78	6.63	1,866,452	39.87	1,375,157	29.37	847,953	18.11	590,631	12.65	3,241,609	69.24	1,438,584	30.76

THE

TRIBUNE

ALMANAC

FOR

1866.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

December 1st, 1865.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, *President pro tempore of the Senate, and Acting Vice President*.....Salary 8,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Chief Justice*, Salary $6,500.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Associate Justice*.
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y., " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " "
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., " "
DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice*.
NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, " "
STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal., " "
[Vacancy.]

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd
Austria	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.	$12,000	1861
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	1861
Chili	Santiago	Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, N. J.	10,000	1865
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	12,000	1861
France	Paris	John Bigelow, N. Y.	17,500	1865
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Italy	Florence	George P. Marsh, Vt.	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico		12,000	1866
Peru	Lima	A. P. Hovey, Ind.	10,000	1865
Prussia	Berlin	Joseph A. Wright, Ind.	12,000	1865
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	12,000	1862
Spain	Madrid	John P. Hale, N. H.	12,000	1865
MINISTERS RESIDENT.				
Argentine Confederation	Buenos Ayres	Robert C. Kirk, Ohio	7,500	1863
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn.	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	Allen A. Hall, Tenn.	7,500	1863
Costa Rica	San José	Charles N. Riotte, Texas	7,500	1861
Denmark	Copenhagen	Geo. H. Yeaman, Ky.	7,500	1865
Ecuador	Quito	Friedrich Hassaurek, Ohio	7,500	1861
Guatemala	Guatemala	Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa	7,500	1865
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	James McBride, Oregon	7,500	1863
Honduras	Comayagua	Thomas H. Clay, Ky.	7,500	1863
Japan	Yedo		7,500	1866
Netherlands	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine	7,500	1861
U. S. of Colombia	Bogota	Allan A. Burton, Ky.	7,500	1861
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	1863
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	1861
Rome	Rome	Rufus King, Wis.	7,500	1863
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	James H. Campbell, Pa.	7,500	1861
Switzerland	Berne	Geo. Harrington, D C.	7,500	1865
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caracas	Erastus D. Culver, N. Y.	7,500	1862
COMMISSIONERS.				
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Henry E. Peck, Ohio	7,500	1862
Liberia	Monrovia	Abraham Hanson, Wis.	4,000	1863

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION; CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1865.

SENATE.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Norwich, Connecticut, *President.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk.*

[Unionists (In Roman), 40; Democrats and Conservatives (In *Italics*), 11; Vacancies, 1. (C) Seats contested. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year in which his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.

1867 *James A. McDougall*....San Francisco.
1869 John Conness.....Sacramento.

COLORADO.

— Jerome B. Chaffee.....——
— John Evans.....Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

1867 Lafayette S. Foster.....Norwich.
1869 James Dixon.....Hartford.

DELAWARE.

1869 *George Read Riddle*....Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury*.....Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.

1867 Lyman Trumbull.....Alton.
1871 Richard Yates.....Quincy.

INDIANA.

1867 Henry S. Lane.....Crawfordsville.
1869 *Thomas A. Hendricks*..Indianapolis.

IOWA.

— —— ——.....——
1871 James W. Grimes.....Burlington.

KANSAS.

1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy.....Atchison.
1871 James H. Lane.....Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1867 *Garret Davis*..... Paris.
1871 *James Guthrie*.....Louisville.

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Morrill.....Augusta.
1871 Wm. Pitt Fessenden.....Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner.....Boston.
1871 Henry Wilson.... Natick.

MARYLAND.

1867 John A. J. Creswell.....Elkton.
1869 *Reverdy Johnson*.....Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zachariah Chandler.....Detroit.
1871 Jacob M. Howard .....Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsey.....St. Paul.
1871 Daniel S. Norton.....Mankato.

MISSOURI.

1867 B. Gratz Brown.....St. Louis.
1869 John B. Henderson.....Louisiana.

NEVADA.

1869 Wm. M. Stewart.....——
1871 James W. Nye.....Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1867 Daniel Clark.....Manchester.
1871 Aaron H. Cragin.....Lebanon.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 *William Wright*.....Newark.
1871 *John P. Stockton* (C).....Princeton.

NEW YORK.

1867 Ira Harris.....Albany.
1869 Edwin D. Morgan.....New York City.

OHIO.

1867 John Sherman.....Mansfield.
1869 Benjamin F. Wade.....Jefferson.

OREGON.

1867 *James W. Nesmith*.....Salem.
1871 George H. Williams.....——

PENNSYLVANIA.

1867 Edgar Cowan.....Greensburgh.
1869 *Charles R. Buckalew*....Bloomsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.

1869 William Sprague.....Providence.
1871 Henry B. Anthony.....Providence.

VERMONT.

1867 Luke P. Poland.....St. Johnsbury.
1869 Solomon Foot.....Rutland.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1869 Peter G. Van Winkle.....Parkersburgh.
1871 Waitman T. Willey.....Morgantown.

WISCONSIN.

1867 Timothy O. Howe.....Green Bay.
1869 James R. Doolittle..... Racine.

NOT YET ADMITTED.

ALABAMA.

1867 *Geo. S. Houston*.....Huntsville.
1871 *Lewis E. Parsons*.....Talladega.

ARKANSAS.

— E. Baxter.....——
— William D. Snow.....——

FLORIDA.

— —— ——.....——
— —— ——.....——

GEORGIA.

— —— ——.....——
— —— ——.....——

LOUISIANA.

— R. King Cutler (C).....New Orleans.
— Michael Hahn (C).....New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI.

1867 *William L. Sharkey*....——
1871 *J. L. Alcorn*.....——

NORTH CAROLINA.

1869 *John Pool*.....——
1871 *William A. Graham*....——

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1867 *John L. Manning*.....——
1871 *Benjamin F. Perry*.....——

TENNESSEE.

1869 David T. Patterson.....——
1871 J. S. Fowler.....——

TEXAS.

— —— ——.....——
— —— ——.....——

VIRGINIA.

1867 John C. Underwood.....——
1871 Joseph Segar.....——

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, *Speaker*.

EDWARD McPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Penn., *Clerk*.

[Unionists (in Roman), 145; Democrats (in *Italics*), 40. Total, 185. Those marked * were members of the XXXVIIIth Congress. (C) Seats contested.]

CALIFORNIA.

1	Donald C. McRuer	San Francisco.
2	*William Higby	Calaveras.
3	John Bidwell	Chico.

COLORADO.

1	Geo. M. Chilcott	———.

CONNECTICUT.

1	*Henry C. Deming	Hartford.
2	Samuel L. Warner	Middletown.
3	*Augustus Brandagee	New London.
4	*John H. Hubbard	Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

1	*John A. Nicholson*	Dover.

ILLINOIS.

1	John Wentworth	Chicago.
2	*John F. Farnsworth	St. Charles
3	*Elihu B. Washburne	Galena.
4	*Abner C. Harding	Monmouth.
5	*Ebon C. Ingersoll	Peoria.
6	Burton C. Cook	Ottawa.
7	H. P. H. Bromwell	Charleston.
8	Shelby M. Cullom	Springfield.
9	*Lewis W. Ross*	Lewistown.
10	*Anthony Thornton*	Shelbyville.
11	*Samuel S. Marshall*	McLeansb'ro'gh
12	John Baker	Alton.
13	Andrew J. Kuykendall	Vienna.
At large.	S. W. Moulton	Shelbyville.

INDIANA.

1	*William E. Niblack*	Vincennes.
2	*Michael C. Kerr*	New Albany.
3	Ralph Hill	Columbus.
4	John H. Farquhar	Brookville.
5	*George W. Julian	Centreville.
6	*Ebenezer Dumont	Indianapolis
7	*Daniel W. Voorhees* (C)	Terre Haute.
8	*Godlove S. Orth	Lafayette.
9	*Schuyler Colfax	South Bend.
10	Joseph H. Defrees	Goshen.
11	Thomas N. Stillwell	Anderson.

IOWA.

1	*James F. Wilson	Fairfield.
2	*Hiram Price	Davenport.
3	*William B. Allison	Dubuque.
4	*Josiah B. Grinnell	Grinnell.
5	*John A. Kasson	Des Moines.
6	*Asahel W. Hubbard	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	Sidney Clarke	Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1	*L. S. Trimble*	Paducah.
2	*Burwell C. Ritter*	Hopkinsville.
3	*Henry Grider*	Bowling Green.
4	*Aaron Harding*	Greensburg.
5	Lovell H. Rousseau	Louisville.
6	*Green Clay Smith	Covington.
7	*George S. Shanklin*	Nicholasville.
8	*William H. Randall	London.
9	Samuel McKee	Mount Sterling.

MAINE.

1	John Lynch	Portland.
2	*Sidney Perham	Paris.
3	*James G. Blaine	Augusta.
4	*John H. Rice	Foxcroft.
5	*Frederick A. Pike	Calais.

MARYLAND.

1	*Hiram McCullough*	Elkton.
2	John L. Thomas, Jr.	Baltimore.
3	Charles E. Phelps	Baltimore.
4	*Francis Thomas	Frankville.
5	*Benjamin G. Harris*	Leonardtown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	*Thomas D. Eliot	New Bedford.
2	*Oakes Ames	North Easton.
3	*Alexander H. Rice	Boston.
4	*Samuel Hooper	Boston.
5	*John B. Alley	Lynn.
6	Nathaniel P. Banks	Waltham.
7	*George S. Boutwell	Groton.
8	*John D. Baldwin	Worcester.
9	*William B. Washburn	Greenfield.
10	*Henry L. Dawes	Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.

1	*Fernando C. Beaman	Adrian.
2	*Charles Upson	Coldwater.
3	*John W. Longyear	Lansing.
4	Thomas W. Ferry	Grand Haven.
5	Rowland E. Trowbridge (C)	Birmingham.
6	*John F. Driggs	East Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

1	*William Windom	Winona.
2	*Ignatius Donnelly	Hastings.

MISSOURI.

1	*John Hogan*	St. Louis.
2	*Henry T. Blow	St. Louis.
3	Thomas E. Noell	Perryville.
4	John R. Kelso	Springfield.
5	*Joseph W. McClurg	Linn Creek.
6	Robert T. Van Horn	Kansas City.
7	*Benjamin F. Loan	St. Joseph.
8	John F. Benjamin	Palmyra.
9	George W. Anderson	Louisiana.

NEVADA.

1	Delos R. Ashley	Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Gilman Marston	Exeter.
2	*Edward H. Rollins	Concord.
3	*James W. Patterson	Hanover.

NEW JERSEY.

1	*John F. Starr	Camden.
2	William A. Newell	Allentown.
3	*Charles Sitgreaves*	Philipsburg.
4	*Andrew J. Rogers*	Newton.
5	*Edwin R. V. Wright*	Hudson City.

NEW YORK.

1	*Stephen Tabor*	Roslyn.
2	*Teunis G. Bergen*	New Utrecht.
3	James Humphrey	Brooklyn.
4	*Morgan Jones*	New York City.
5	*Nelson Taylor*	"
6	Henry J. Raymond	"
7	*John W. Chanler*	"
8	*James Brooks* (C)	"
9	William A. Darling	"
10	*William Radford	Yonkers.
11	*Charles H. Winfield	Goshen.
12	John H. Ketcham	Dover.
13	*Edwin N. Hubbell*	Coxsackie.
14	*Charles Goodyear*	Schoharie.
15	*John A. Griswold	Troy.
16	Robert S. Hale	Elizabethtown.
17	*Calvin T. Hulburd	Brasher Falls.
18	*James M. Marvin	Saratoga Sp'gs.
19	Demas Hubbard, Jr.	Smyrna.
20	Addison H. Laflin	Herkimer.
21	Roscoe Conkling	Utica.
22	Sidney T. Holmes	Morrisville.
23	*Thomas T. Davis	Syracuse.
24	*Theodore M. Pomeroy	Auburn.
25	*Daniel Morris	Penn Yan.
26	*Giles W. Hotchkiss	Binghamton.
27	Hamilton Ward	Belmont.

28 Roswell Hart.....Rochester.
29 Burt Van Horn.....Newfane.
30 *James M. Humphrey*.....Buffalo.
31 Henry Van Aernam.....Franklinville.

OHIO:

1 Benjamin Eggleston.....Cincinnati.
2 Rutherford B. Hays.....Cincinnati.
3 *Robert C. Schenck.....Dayton.
4 William Lawrence.....Bellefontaine.
5 **F. C. La Blond*.....Celina.
6 Reader W. Clark.....Batavia.
7 Samuel Shellabarger.....Springfield.
8 James R. Hubbell.....Delaware.
9 Ralph P. Buckland.....Fremont,
10 *James M. Ashley.....Toledo.
11 Hezekiah S. Bundy.....Reed's Mills.
12 **William E. Finck*.....Somerset.
13 Columbus Delano.....Mount Vernon.
14 Martin Welker .....Wooster.
15 Tobias E. Plants.....Pomeroy.
16 John A. Bingham.....Cadiz.
17 *Ephraim R. Eckley.....Carrollton.
18 *Rufus P. Spalding.....Cleveland.
10 *James A. Garfield.....Hiram.

OREGON.

1 John H. D. Henderson.....Eugene City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 **Samuel J. Randall*.....Philadelphia.
2 *Charles. O'Neill..... "
3 *Leonard Myers..... "
4 *William D. Kelley..... "
5 *M. Russell Thayer.....Chestnut Hill.
6 *B. Markley Boyer*.....Norristown.
7 *John M. Broomall.....Media.
8 **Sydenham E. Ancona*.....Reading.
9 *Thaddeus Stevens.....Lancaster.
10 **Myer Strouse*.....Pottsville.
11 **Philip Johnson*.....Easton.
12 **Charles Denison*.....Wilkesbarre.
13 Ulysses Mercur.....Towanda.
14 George F. Miller.....Lewisburg.
15 *Adam J. Glossbrenner*.....York.
16 William H. Koontz (C).....Somerset.
17 Abraham A. Barker.....Edenburg.
18 Stephen F. Wilson.....Wellsborough.
19 Glenni W. Schofield.....Warren.
20 Charles Vernon Culver.....Franklin.
21 **John L. Dawson* (C).....Brownsville.
22 *James K. Moorhead.....Pittsburgh.
23 *Thomas Williams.....Pittsburgh.
24 George V. Lawrence.....Monongah'la Cy

RHODE ISLAND.

1 *Thomas A. Jenckes.....Providence.
2 *Nathan F. Dixon.....Westerly.

VERMONT.

1 *Frederick E. Woodbridge.Vergennes.
2 *Justin S. Morrill .....Strafford.
3 *Portus Baxter.....Derby Line.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 Chester D. Hubbard.....Wheeling.
2 George R. Latham.....Grafton.
3 *Killian V. Whaley.....Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1 Halbert E. Paine.....Milwaukie.
2 *Ithamar C. Sloan.....Janesville.
3 *Amasa Cobb.....Mineral Point.
4 **Charles A. Eldridge*.....Fond du Lac.
5 Philetus Sawyer.....Oshkosh.
6 *Walter D. McIndoe.....Wausau.

NOT YET ADMITTED.

ALABAMA.

1 *C. C. Langdon*.....
2 *George C. Freeman*.....
3 *Cullen A. Battle*.....
4 *Joseph W. Taylor*.....
5 *B. T. Pope*.....
6 *T. J. Jackson*.....

ARKANSAS.

1 *William Byers*.....
2 *J. H. Kyle*.....
3 *J. M. Johnson*.....

FLORIDA.

1 *F. McLeod*.....

GEORGIA.

1 *Solomon Cohen*.....
2 *Philip Cook*.....
3 *Hugh Buchanan*.....
4 *E. G. Cabaniss*.....
5 *J. D. Matthews*.....
6 *J. H. Christy*.....
7 *W. T. Wofford*.....

LOUISIANA.

1 *Louis St. Martin*.....
2 *Jacob Barker*.....New Orleans
3 *Robert C. Wickliffe*.....
4 *John E. King* .....
5 *John Ray*.....

MISSISSIPPI.

1 *A. E. Reynolds*.....
2 *R. A. Pinson*.....
3 *James T. Harrison*.....
4 *A. M. West*.....
5 *E. G. Peyton*.....

NORTH CAROLINA

1 *Jesse R. Stubbs*.....
2 *Charles C. Clark*.....
3 *Thomas C. Fuller*.....
4 *Josiah Turner, Jr*.....
5 *Bedford Brown*.....
6 *S. H. Walkup*.....
7 *A. H. Jones*.....

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 *John D. Kennedy*.....
2 *William Aiken*.....
3 *Samuel McGowan*.....
4 *James Farrow*.....

TENNESSEE.

1 Nathaniel G. Taylor.....
2 Horace Maynard.....Knoxville.
3 William B. Stokes.....Smithville.
4 *Edmund Cooper*.....
5 *William B. Campbell*.....Nashville.
6 S. M. Arnell.....
7 Isaac R. Hawkins.....
8 *John W. Leftwich*.....Memphis.

TEXAS.

1 ——— ———.....
2 ——— ———.....
3 ——— ———.....
4 ——— ———.....

VIRGINIA.

1 *W. H. B. Custis*.....
2 Lucius H. Chandler.....Norfolk.
3 *R. Johnson Barbour*.....Richmond.
4 *Robert Ridgway*.....
5 *Beverly A. Davis*.....
6 *Alexander H. H. Stuart*....Staunton.
7 *Robert Y. Conrad*.....Winchester.
8 *Daniel H. Hoge*.....

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.—John N. Goodwin, (C) Prescott.
COLORADO.—Allen A. Bradford, Denver.
DAKOTAH.—Walter A. Burleigh, Yancton.
IDAHO.—*E. D. Holbrook*, Idaho City.
MONTANA.—*Samuel McLern*, Bannock.
NEBRASKA.—Phineas W. Hitchcock, Omaha.
NEW MEXICO.—J. Francesco Chavez, Santa Fe
UTAH.—*Wm. H. Hooper*, Salt Lake City.
WASHINGTON.—Arthur A. Denny.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. I.—*Quarantine and Health Laws.*—Appropriates $20,000 for the erection of warehouses at convenient places within or near the port of New York, for the storage of imports in vessels subject to quarantine. [Approved Dec. 15, 1864.]

CHAP. III.—*Revenue Cutters on the Lakes.*—Appropriates $1,000,000 for constructing, or purchasing and altering six steam revenue cutters for service on the Lakes. [Dec. 20, 1864.]

CHAP. VI.—*The Grade of Vice-Admiral.*—Establishes the grade of Vice-Admiral in the navy. His relative rank with officers of the army shall be that of Lieutenant-General in the army Salary, $7,000 when at sea, $6,000 when on shore duty, and $5,000 when waiting orders. [Dec. 21, 1864.]

CHAP. XI.—*Smithsonian Institution.*—Repeals the provision of law requiring two Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to be members of the National Institute. [Jan. 10, 1865.]

CHAP. XIX.—*Advance of Rank.*—Provides that officers of the navy and marine corps may be advanced not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, for having exhibited conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism. [Jan. 24, 1865.]

CHAP. XX.—*Oath of Office.*—Provides that no person, after the date of this act, shall be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or at any time after the 4th of March next, shall be admitted to the bar of any circuit or district court of the United States, or of the court of claims, as an attorney or counselor, unless first taking and subscribing the oath prescribed in the act approved July 2, 1862. The oath shall be preserved among the files of the court, and any person who shall falsely take the oath, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury. [Jan. 24, 1865.]

CHAP. XXII.—*Ways and Means for the Support of the Government.*—Provides that in lieu of any bonds authorized by the act approved June 30, 1864, that may remain unsold at the date of this act, treasury notes may be issued. Bonds and notes are not to exceed $400,000,000. The notes may be disposed of for lawful money, or for any other treasury notes or certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit issued under any previous act of Congress. They shall be exempt from taxation. The act further provides that five-twenties to the amount of $4,000,000 may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no additional legal tender notes are authorized hereby. [Jan. 28, 1865.]

CHAP. XXIX.—*Relief of Friendly Indians.*—Authorizes and requests the President to cause an examination to be made in relation to the condition of friendly Indians of the Sioux nation, who, during the outbreak in Minnesota in 1862, aided in saving many whites, and were, consequently, compelled to abandon their homes and property, and to make provision for their welfare. The sum of $7,500 is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act. [Feb. 9, 1865.]

CHAP. XXX.—*Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia.*—Extends to civilians in the service of the United States in the Quartermaster's Department and Subsistence Department, the benefits of the Asylum for the Insane in the District of Columbia. [Feb. 9, 1865.]

CHAP. XXXII.—*Acting Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries of the United States.*—Provides that any assistant treasurer or depositary, in case of sickness or unavoidable absence from his office, may authorize a clerk to act in his place. [Feb. 13, 1865.]

CHAP. XXXVII.—*Mail-Steamship Service between the United States and China and Japan.*—Authorizes the establishment of ocean mail-steamships between San Francisco and some port or ports in China, touching at Honolulu, and one or more ports in Japan, by means of a monthly line of first-class American seagoing steamships, to be of no less than 3,000 tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum. The lowest responsible bidder to have the contract for a term of not more than 10 years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the line shall depart from San Francisco with the mails for China. The bids to be from citizens, not to call for over $500,000 a year, and to be accompanied by an offer of sufficient securities. The contract to go into effect on or before Jan. 1, 1867. The steamships to be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy. A mail-agent is to be transported on each steamer free of charge. Pro rata deductions are to be made for any failure to perform the monthly trip, and fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities. [Feb. 17, 1865.]

CHAP. XLI.—*Second Assistant Secretary of War.*—Authorizes the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War, salary $3,000. [Feb. 20, 1865.]

CHAP. XLIII.—*Arsenal at St. Louis.*—Repeals an act of March 2, 1861, requiring the removal of the U. S. Arsenal from St. Louis. [Feb. 20, 1865.]

CHAP. XLV.—*Indian Title to Lands in Utah.*—Authorizes the President to enter into treaties with the Indians of Utah Territory, for the absolute surrender to the United States, by these Indians, of their possessory right to the agricultural and mineral lands in the said territory. The sum of $25,000 is appropriated for carrying out this act. As far as possible, agricultural implements, stock, and other useful arti-

cles, are to be given in payment. [Feb. 23, 1865.]

CHAP. XLVI.—*Lands Taken for Indian Reservations.*—Appropriates $18,611.62 for the payment of the value of certain lands and improvements of private citizens, appropriated by the United States for Indian reservations in the Territory of Washington. [Feb. 23, 1865.]

CHAP. XLVII.—*Collection of Debts due the United States.*—Provides that warrants of attachment may be issued against property of debtors to the Post-office Department when they —1st, have participated in, aided, abetted, or countenanced any rebellion against the United States; 2d, are non-residents of the district where they were appointed; 3d, have conveyed away or are about to convey away their property from the district where the same is situated, with intent to defraud the United States. [Feb. 23, 1865.]

CHAP. XLIX.—*Sisters of Mercy in the District of Columbia.*—Incorporates the "Sisters of Mercy" in the District of Columbia. Property heretofore given to the Sisters may become vested in the Corporation. The Corporation not to hold more than 320 acres of land, and not to hold real estate the annual income of which shall exceed the sum of $50,000. The schools and all other institutions established by the Sisters to be at all times subject to the visitation and inspection of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or the committees of the District of Columbia in either House of Congress. [Feb. 23, 1865.]

CHAP. LII.—*Interference in Elections Prohibited.*—Prohibits military or naval officers of the United States from interfering in elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls." Officers violating this act to be liable to indictment as for misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor; and, on conviction, to pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months, nor more than five years. [Feb. 25, 1865.]

CHAP. LIII.—*Medical Corps of the Army.*—Defines the rank and pay of certain medical directors of the army. [Feb. 25, 1865.]

CHAP. LIV.—*Eastern Judicial District of New York.*—Constitutes the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond a separate judicial district of the United States, to be styled the Eastern District of New York. The pay of the judge to be the same as that of the judge of the Southern District of New York, and the jurisdiction of the new district court to be concurrent with that of the district court for the southern district of New York. District and circuit courts are to be held in Brooklyn on the first Wednesday of every month. The judge of the eastern district is to hold court in the southern district without any additional compensation, in case of the inability of the judge of the latter district to do so. [Feb. 25, 1865.]

CHAP. LV.—*Collection District of New York.*—Authorizes the assistant collector of the collection district of New York, residing at Jersey City, to enroll and license all vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries owned by residents of Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J. [Feb. 25, 1865.]

CHAP. LIX.—*Circuit Courts in Virginia.*—Provides that the circuit courts in the District of Virginia, heretofore holden at Richmond, shall be held at Norfolk, on the first Monday in May and on the fourth Monday of November. [Feb. 25, 1865.]

CHAP. LXIV.—*Circuit and District Courts in Nevada.*—The State of Nevada shall constitute one judicial district, called The District of Nevada, and attached to the 10th Circuit. A District Judge, a Marshal, and a District Attorney of the United States shall be appointed for the district. Circuit courts shall be held in the city of Carson, on the first Mondays of March, August, and December; and district courts in the same city on the first Mondays of February, May, and October. No possessory action between individuals in any of the courts of the United States, for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages to any such title, shall be affected by the fact that the paramount title to the land on which such mines are, is in the United States, but each case shall be adjudged by the law of possession. [Feb. 27, 1865.]

CHAP. LXVII.—*Smuggling—Seizure of Smuggled Goods.*—Revises certain provisions of an act concerning the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, of March 3, 1815, according to which beasts of burden, carriages, &c., carrying smuggled goods, may be seized and confiscated by any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs. Buildings near the boundary line of the United States may be searched, and smuggled goods found therein, seized and disposed of according to law. Upon due conviction, smuggling may be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [Feb. 28, 1865.]

CHAP. LXIX.—*Enrollment and License of Vessels.*—Provides that owners of vessels of the United States navigating the Western rivers and the waters on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers may procure their enrollment and license in the district in which the vessels may at the time be. [Feb. 28, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXI.—*Salem and Beverly Collection District.*—Abolishes the office of naval officer for the District of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; also abolishes the office of the Surveyor of said district, to reside at Beverly. The salary of the Surveyor of the district is fixed at $400. [Feb. 28, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXII.—*Michigan City Harbor Company.*—Grants to the Michigan City Harbor Company, of Michigan City, Ind., the privilege of using the foundations of the old government piers in that harbor for the purpose of improving and protecting the harbor. Michigan City is constituted a port of entry and annexed to Chicago District. A Surveyor of the Customs, to reside at that port, is appointed, at a salary of $350. [Feb. 28, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXVI.—*Office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate.*—Authorizes the President to appoint for service during the rebellion, and one year thereafter, a "Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate General," at an annual salary of $3,500. [March 2, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXVII.—*Six Hundred Million Loan.*—Authorizes the borrowing of $600,000,000 on bonds or treasury notes. The bonds to be

payable at a period not more than forty years from date of issue, or redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after a period of not less than five years, nor more than forty years. The treasury notes may be made convertible into any bonds authorized by this act. . The rate of interest on the bonds and treasury notes not to exceed six per cent. when payable in coin, and seven and three-tenths per cent. when not payable in coin. Any treasury notes or other obligations bearing interest, issued under any act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of bonds authorized by this act. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue bonds or treasury notes for supplies in case the owner of the claim desires to subscribe for an amount of the loan that will cover the requisition or any part thereof. All bonds and other obligations issued under this act, shall be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal authority. The notes shall not be a legal tender. [March 8, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*Internal Revenue.*—Amends many sections of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXIX.—*Enrollment and Calling Out the National Forces.*—Amends the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces. If a soldier, discharged for wounds received in battle, die before receiving the bounty provided by the act of March 3, 1863, the bounty due shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following:—1st, to the widow of the deceased; 2d, to the children, share and share alike; and if there be neither widow nor children, in that case it shall be paid—1st, to the father; 2d, if he shall not be living or shall have abandoned the support of his family, to the mother; 3d, to the brothers and sisters. Persons discharged from the army of the United States by reason of wounds received in the line of duty are to receive the same bounty as if they had served out their full term. All persons of color who were enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States in South Carolina, shall, from the date of their enlistment, receive the same pay and allowances as other volunteers in the military service. The bounty of $100 shall be paid to the widow and children of any volunteer killed in the service, whether he shall have enlisted for two years or for a less period of time. All persons mustered into service shall be credited to the State and to the ward, township, and precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States), and where such persons were enrolled. Drafted persons furnishing substitutes shall be exempt from military service during the time for which such substitutes shall be liable to draft. The penalty for enlisting insane persons, convicts, minors, persons under indictment for felony, intoxicated persons, deserters, minors between 16 and 18 years, without the consent of their parents or guardians, or minors under the age of 16, knowing them to be such, shall be punished no more than $1,000 nor less than $300, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, and not less than three months, or both. Officers mustering into service deserters, insane or intoxicated persons or minors, knowing them to be such, shall be dishonorably dismissed. A person furnishing a substitute who is privy to the desertion of the substitute, shall take his place in the army. All persons who have deserted the military or naval service, and shall not return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, within sixty days after the Proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion, forfeit their rights of citizenship or of becoming citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens. And all persons who shall desert hereafter, or who shall leave the district in which they are enrolled, or the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid a draft duly ordered, shall be liable to the same penalties above mentioned. And the President is required forthwith on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth these provisions (see Proclamation n. 26, below). The permission given by a former act (1864, chap. 237, see Tribune Almanac, 1865, p. 80) is repealed. Any enrolled person may cause recruits to be mustered into service, who shall stand to his credit. Acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards, shall, while in the service of the United States, not be liable to draft. [March 3, 1865].

CHAP. LXXXII.—*National Currency.*—Amends a section of the National Currency Act, passed in 1864 (Statutes 1864, chap. 106, see Tribune Almanac, 1865, p. 25, 26). Associations, after the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, may receive from the Comptroller circulating notes, in blank, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of these bonds at their par value, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum. The amount of these circulating notes shall be furnished to each association, in proportion to its paid up capital, as follows: To each association whose capital shall not exceed $500,000, 90 per centum of such capital; to each association having a capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, 80 per centum; to each association having a capital from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, 75 per centum; to each association whose capital exceeds $3,000,000, 60 per centum. $150,000,000 of the entire amount of circulating notes authorized to be issued shall be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population, and the remainder shall be apportioned among associations formed in the States, District of Columbia and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources and business of such states, district and territories. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*Enlistments in the District of Columbia.*—Makes it unlawful to offer as volunteers or substitutes persons charged with crime in the District of Columbia. Persons offending against this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $1,000, and by imprisonment for a term not

less than six months nor more than one year. Officers or employees at the jail, demanding or taking fees for information respecting prisoners, with a view of having such person taken, offered or used as a volunteer or substitute in the military or naval service, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $250, nor more than $1,000, and by imprisonment for a term not less than 3 months nor more than 1 year. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*Pensions.*—Supplements several previous acts relating to pensions. Invalid pensioners are not to draw pensions while receiving full salary which an able-bodied person discharging like duties to the government is allowed by law. Acting assistant or contract surgeons, if disabled in the field or in transitu, and the widows, minor children, or the dependents of acting assistant surgeons dying while performing the duty of assistant surgeons, shall be entitled to the same benefits of the pension laws, as if the said acting assistant or contract surgeons had been actually mustered into the service as assistant surgeons. Persons losing one foot and one hand shall receive $20 a month. Widows, or children under 16 years of age, of any officer, or any other person named in the Pension Act of July 14, 1862 (see statutes 1862, ch. 166), shall receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, and to continue to the widow during her widowhood, or the children until they attain the age of 16 years. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXXV.—*Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General.*—Provides for a chief of staff to the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier-general in the United States army. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*Criminal Procedure, Grand Juries, etc.*—Grand juries in district or circuit courts shall consist of not less than 16 and not more than 23 persons. If less than 16 attend, they shall be placed on the grand jury, and the marshal shall summon a sufficient number of persons to complete the jury, from the body of the district, and not from the bystanders. No indictment shall be found, nor shall any presentments be made without the concurrence of at least 12 grand jurors. From the persons accepted as grand jurors, the court shall appoint the foreman, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the grand jury. When the offence charged be treason or capital offence, the defendant shall be entitled to 20 and the United States to 5 peremptory challenges. On a trial for any other offence the defendant shall be entitled to 10 and the United States to 2 peremptory challenges. All challenges shall be tried by the court without the aid of triers. Sentences for more than a year the court may order to be executed in any state prison or penitentiary within the district or State where the court is held, the use of which prison or penitentiary is allowed by the Legislature for such purposes. The expenses of the execution shall be paid by the United States. Issues of fact in civil cases may be tried by circuit courts of the United States whenever the parties file a stipulation waiving a jury. This act shall take effect on June 1, 1865. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts, Conveyances, etc.*—Amends an act of June 7, 1862. (See statutes, 1862, ch. 98.) Tax commissioners after the sale of lands or tenements, and after issuing a certificate of sale to the purchaser, may issue a writ directing the marshal of the district to put the purchaser in possession, and to make return of his proceedings within thirty days. In case of the inability of the marshal to execute the writ, the commissioners may appoint any fit person for the purpose. The issuing of such writ shall be suspended if the lands or tenements are occupied by the United States, and in this case the purchasers are to receive such rent or compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall order or direct. After the time for the redemption of any purchased lands or tenements shall have passed, the President is required to cause a patent to be issued to the purchaser. A majority of the board of tax commissioners shall have full authority to act. Lien creditors, if loyal citizens of the United States, or alien subjects of friendly nations, who have not taken part in the rebellion, may be paid from the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of all claims of the United States, together with the costs and expenses of sale. The tax commissioners shall file a transcript of their proceedings and duplicates of all orders, resolutions, documents and papers, drafts, plates and maps of surveys, made or issued by them, with the Treasury Department. Copies of these orders, etc., duly certified, may be used in evidence. If the land is redeemed, the principal and interest of the purchase-money shall be repaid to the purchaser, and the purchaser shall forthwith put the owner in possession; but no owner shall be entitled to redeem unless he shall swear that he has not taken part in the rebellion, or in any way given aid and comfort to the rebels. A tenant at suffrance or at will shall not be allowed to redeem, nor shall a tenant for years be allowed to redeem, unless he satisfies the board that the owner of the reversionary estate has been loyal. Tax commissioners shall, by advertisements, give notice of sales to be made by them. The commissioners may apportion taxes and administer oaths. The fee for each certificate of sale, certificate of redemption, or writ delivered, shall be $2; but the fees received by any commissioner, together with his salary, shall not exceed $4,000. The excess shall be used in payment of clerks or other persons employed by such commissioner, and the balance, if any, paid as the proceeds of the sales. In cases of lands held in severalty and sold for taxes, any of the owners may redeem for the piece of land held by him, and it shall be optional for the purchaser either to retain the residue of the tract purchased, after the redemption of a part, or to surrender his certificate of purchase to the commissioners and receive back from them the amount of the purchase money with interest. [Mar. 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*Central Western and Union Pacific Railroads.*—Allows the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, of California; the Union Pacific Railroad Company; the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division; and all

other companies provided for in Pacific Railroad Act of July 2, 1864 (see statutes 1864, ch. 216), to issue their six per centum thirty years' bonds upon their separate roads, and to issue their bonds respectively to the extent of 100 miles in advance of a continuous completed line of construction. The assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of that State, of the right to construct all that portion of the railroad and telegraph from San José to Sacramento, is ratified. The first 20 miles of the road must be completed one year from July 1, 1865, and the entire road within four years thereafter. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*Postal laws.*—Unpaid domestic letters, except letters lawfully franked and duly certified letters of soldiers and mariners in the service of the United States, shall be sent to the dead letter office. Part-paid letters shall be forwarded, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery. The pay for advertising letters is not to exceed two cents for each letter. The regular salary of $2,500, and a per diem allowance of $5 for traveling and incidental expenses, is restored for the special agent of the Post-office Department in the Pacific States and territories. The act allows the appointment of an additional special agent for the Pacific States and territories, and 2 additional special agents to superintend postal matters connected with the railway and mail service of the United States, who shall receive the same salary and per diem allowance. Other special agents of the Post-office Department are also allowed $5 per diem for traveling, etc., expenses. The postmaster-general may pay $10,000 for the preparation and publication of post-route maps. The pay of a head-clerk in railway post-offices shall not exceed $1,400, and that of other clerks $1,200. No steamship or other vessel departing from the United States for a foreign port, shall receive letters and packets unless regularly posted at the post-office of the port or enclosed in a stamped envelope of a denomination sufficient in amount to cover the United States postage. Persons who wilfully injure, or aid in injuring, letter-boxes, pillar-boxes, or other receiving boxes, established by authority of the postmaster-general, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years, or both. Clerks or other persons in a post-office who unlawfully remove postage stamps from letters, shall, for every offence, be fined not more than $100, or imprisoned not more than six months. The yearly advertisment for proposals for carrying the mails, shall be published in from one to five newspapers of the State or territory, one of which shall be printed at the seat of the State or territorial government. The system of free delivery shall be established in every place containing a population of 50,000, and at such other places as the postmaster-general shall direct. The postage on drop-letters, in places where free delivery is not established, shall be one cent. Obscene books and publications shall not be admitted into mails, and persons guilty of depositing or causing to be deposited such publications in a post-office, shall for every offence be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. [Mar. 3, 1865.]

CHAP. XC.—*Freedmen and Refugees.*—Establishes a bureau of freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands, under the management of a commissioner, whose salary shall be $3,000, and of such a number of clerks as may be assigned him by the Secretary of War. The commissioner shall give a bond in the sum of $50,000, and the chief clerk a bond in the sum of $10,000. The Secretary of War may direct issues of provisions, clothing, and fuel for refugees and freedmen. An assistant commissioner may be appointed for each of the States declared to be in insurrection, not exceeding ten in number. He shall receive a salary of $2,500, and give a bond in the sum of $20,000. Military officers may be assigned to this duty. The commissioner shall make an annual report to the President, and the assistant commissioners a quarterly report to the commissioner. Abandoned lands in insurrectionary States may be set apart for refugees and freedmen. But not more than 40 acres of land shall be assigned to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman. The occupant of the land shall be protected in its use and enjoyment for three years, at a rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of the land, as appraised in 1860, or, if no such appraisement can be found, upon the estimated value in that year, to be ascertained as the commissioner may prescribe. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. XCI.—*National Military and Naval Asylum.*—Incorporates a national military and naval asylum in the District of Columbia, for the relief of the totally disabled officers, soldiers and seamen of the volunteer forces of the United States. The corporation shall consist of 100 members, who have power to fill all vacancies. Ulysses S. Grant, David J. Farragut, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Salmon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, Gideon Welles, John A. Dix, are among the first corporators. The business of the corporation shall be managed by a board of twelve directors, seven of whom shall form a quorum. The directors may procure a site for a military asylum and erect the necessary buildings. The act appropriates for the establishment and support of the asylum. All stoppages or fines adjudged against volunteer officers, soldiers, or seamen, over the amount necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals, all forfeitures on account of desertion from the volunteer service, and all moneys due to the deceased officers, soldiers, or seamen, that may be unclaimed for three years, to be repaid upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives. No selection of site or adoption of any plan of building shall be made until $500,000 shall have been subscribed or donated and paid into the treasury of the corporation. The directors shall make an annual report. The inmates shall be subject to the rules and articles of war. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. XCII. — *Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.*—Incorporates the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, of the city of Washington, D. C. The general business and object of this corporation shall be to receive on deposit, money that may be offered therefor by, or on behalf of, freedmen or their descendants, and to invest the same in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes, and other securities of the

United States. It shall be the duty of the corporation, in the case of the death of any depositor, to make diligent efforts to ascertain and discover whether the deceased depositor has left a husband, wife, or children. If any depositor be not heard from within five years from the date of his last deposit, the trustees shall advertise the same in some papers of general circulation in the State where the principal office of the company is established; and also in the State where the depositor was last heard from. Deposits not called for within two years thereafter by the depositor, nor by a husband, wife, or child of the depositor, may be held and invested by the corporation as a special trust fund, to be applied to the education of the freedmen and their descendants. The trustees may allow to depositors to the amount of $500 or upwards, one per centum less than the amount allowed others. If there is an excess of profits over liabilities, amounting to ten per centum, the excess shall be invested for the security of depositors; any surplus over and above such ten per cent., shall be divided ratably among the depositors. The trustees of the corporation may, at their own discretion, repay deposits made by minors or married women on the own receipts of such minors or married women. The trustees, except the president and vice-president, shall receive no pay. The president and vice-president, the subordinate officers and agents of the corporation shall give security. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. XCV.—*Opinions of the Attorneys General.*—Appropriates $7,000 for the publication of the Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. XCVI.—*Disqualification of Color.*—Provides that after the passage of this act no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from employment in carrying the mails, and repeals all acts establishing such disqualification, especially § 7 of chap. 64 of the statutes of 1825. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. C.—*Coinage of Three-Cent Pieces.*—Authorizes the coinage of three-cent pieces, which shall be legal tender, in any payment, to the amount of 60 cents. Hereafter no fractional note shall be issued of a less denomination than five cents. Knowingly making or passing any coin, card, token, or device for coin authorized by this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding five years. The director of the mint may place the motto, "In God we trust," upon coin hereafter issued. "One cent" and "two cent" coins shall be legal tender only for four cents. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CII.—*Land-Grant to Michigan.*—Grants land to the State of Michigan, to aid in building a harbor and ship-canal at Portage Lake, Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. The lands granted shall be at the disposal of the State Government. The canal shall be a public highway, free from toll or charge upon United States vessels. The route of the canal shall be established before the lands are disposed of. If the harbor and canal shall not be completed in two years, the land shall revert to the United States. When the State shall be fully reimbursed for all advances, such tolls only shall be allowed as shall pay the expenses of the canal. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CVII.—*Coal Lands.*—Grants to citizens actually engaged in coal-mining on public lands, the right to enter 160 acres at $20 an acre. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CXI.—*Verification of Invoices.*—Consular officers, before certifying invoices, under the provision of the 1st section of the act of March 3, 1863 (see statutes of 1863, ch. 76), may require satisfactory proof of their correctness. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CXII.—*Patents.*—Inventors or assignees who failed to pay the final fee for the issue of a patent, in accordance with an act approved March 3, 1863, may apply for the patent within two years after the date of the allowance of the original application; but persons who have manufactured or used the article for which the patent was ordered to issue, shall not be liable to damages. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CXVII.—*Mackerel Fisheries.*—The first section of an act of June 19, 1813, relating to the cod fishery, shall extend to mackerel fishery. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CXVIII.—*Colored Union Benevolent Association.*—Incorporates the Colored Union Benevolent Association, of Washington City, D. C. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CXXI.—*Juvenile Offenders.*—Juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States, being under the age of 16 years, and sentenced to imprisonment, shall be confined in some house of refuge, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall contract with the managers of the houses of refuge, for the imprisonment, subsistence, and proper employment of all juvenile offenders, and to give the courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia, notice of the places so provided for, and the confinement of a juvenile offender shall take place in the house of refuge nearest to the place of conviction. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CXXIV.—*Pay of Midshipmen.*—Midshipmen, while on sea service, shall be paid at the rate of $800 per annum. Acting Masters' Mates shall be styled Mates, and the Secretary of the Navy may increase their pay to $60 per month. No person appointed or rated an officer or clerk in the navy shall receive any bounty while holding an appointment. Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons and Acting Surgeons, may be appointed, who shall receive the compensation of their respective grades. [March 3, 1865.]

CHAP. CXXVI.—*Copyrights for Photographs—Free Copy of every Publication for the Library of Congress.*—Photographs and their negatives may be copyrighted, and enjoy the benefits of the several acts concerning copyright in the same manner, to the same extent, and upon the same conditions as prints and engravings. The author or proprietor of any copyrighted book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, shall transmit a copy, free of expense, to the library of Congress. If this provision is not complied with, the Librarian of Congress shall make demand of a copy, in writing; and, in default of the delivery of a copy within one month after this demand, the copyright shall be forfeited. [March 3, 1865.]

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 3.—*Thanks to Captain Winslow.*—Tenders the thanks of Congress to Captain John A. Winslow and the officers and men under his command on board the U. S. Steamer Kearsarge, for their gallantry in the conflict with the piratical craft the Alabama. [Ap'd Dec. 20, 1864.]

No. 4.—*Thanks to Lieutenant Cushing.*—Tenders the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Wm. B. Cushing and the officers and men who assisted him in destroying the rebel steamer Albemarle. [Dec. 20, 1864.]

No. 5.—*Thanks to General Sherman.*—Tenders the thanks of the people, and of Congress, to Major-General William T. Sherman, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in their brilliant movement through Georgia. [Jan. 10, 1865.]

No. 6.—*Reciprocity Treaty.*—Provides for the Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain. [Jan. 18, 1865.]

No. 7.—*Thanks to General Terry.*—Presents the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the capture of Fort Fisher. [Jan. 24, 1865.]

No. 8.—*Thanks to Admiral Porter.*—Tenders the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral David D. Porter and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the capture of Fort Fisher. [Jan. 24, 1865.]

No. 9.—*Merchants' Exchange, New York.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to give the necessary notice stipulated pending the intention of the United States to purchase the building known as Merchants' Exchange, New York City, now used for custom-house purposes. [Jan. 25, 1865.]

No. 10.—*Mineral Lands.*—Reserves exclusively for the United States, mineral lands from the operations of all acts passed at the first session of the 38th Congress, granting lands or extending the time of former grants. [Jan. 30, 1865.]

No. 11.—*Amendment of the Constitution.*—Proposes the following article to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED, SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT DURING THEIR JURISDICTION.

SEC. 2. CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION. [Feb. 1, 1865.]

No. 12.—*Electoral College.*—Declares that, whereas the inhabitants and local authorities of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, rebelled against the government of the United States, and were in such a condition on Nov. 8, 1864, that no valid election for presidential electors was held in them, therefore the States mentioned are not entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of office commencing on March 4, 1865, and no electoral votes shall be received and counted from said States. [Feb. 8, 1865.]

No. 13.—*Naval forces on the Lakes.*—Adopts and ratifies the notice given by the President of the United States on Nov. 28, 1864, to the government of Great Britain and Ireland to terminate the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force upon the lakes. [Feb. 9, 1865.]

No. 14.—*Thanks to General Sheridan.*—Tenders the thanks of Congress to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan and the officers and men under his command, for gallantry, military skill and courage in the brilliant series of victories in the valley of the Shenandoah, and especially for their services at Cedar Run, on Oct. 19, 1864. [Feb. 9, 1865.]

No. 15.—*Congressional Directory.*—Provides for the compilation of a Congressional Directory at each session; the first edition for each session to be ready for distribution within one week after the commencement of the session. [Feb. 14, 1865.]

No. 16.—*Smithsonian Institution.*—Appoints Gen. Richard Delafield a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in the place of Joseph G. Totten, deceased. [Feb. 14, 1865.]

No. 19.—*Support of Recaptured Africans.*—Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to adjust and settle the accounts of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia. [Feb. 23, 1865.]

No. 23.—*Distribution of Books and Documents.*—Provides that the undistributed portion of the books and documents heretofore printed or purchased for its use by order of either House of Congress, previous to the XXXVIIth Congress, be distributed, in parcels equal in value and importance, to members of the present (XXXVIII) Congress. [Feb. 23, 1865.]

No. 24.—*Army Register.*—Authorizes and requires the Secretary of War to cause a full Army Register to be published, copies of which may be sold at one dollar per volume. [March 2, 1865.]

No. 25.—*Picture for the Capitol.*—Authorizes a contract with Wm. H. Powell, Ohio, for a picture illustrative of some naval victory for the capitol, the entire expense of the picture not to exceed $25,000. [March 2, 1865.]

No. 26.—*Disabled and Discharged Soldiers.*—Declares that in appointments to civil offices preference should be given to disabled and discharged officers, and recommends to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give the preference to disabled and discharged soldiers for appointments to remunerative situations and employments. [March 3, 1865.]

No. 28.—*Thanks to General Thomas.*—Tenders the thanks of Congress to Major-General Geo. H. Thomas and the army under his command, for their skill and courage in defeating the rebel army under General Hood. [March 3, 1865.]

No. 29.—*Enlistments encouraged.*—Provides, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, that the wife and

children of persons enlisted into the military and naval service shall be free. [M'ch 3, 1865.]

No. 30.—*Inquiries concerning Indian Tribes.*—Directs the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and four members of the House, to inquire into the present condition of the Indian tribes, and especially into the manner in which they are treated by the civil and military authorities of the United States, and to report at the next session of Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the better administration of Indian affairs. [March 3, 1865.]

PROCLAMATIONS.

August 18, 1864.—Proclaims Newport, Vermont, a port entitled to all privileges in regard to exportation of merchandise in bond to the British provinces adjoining the United States.

Oct. 20, 1864.—Appoints the last Thursday of November a day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Oct. 31, 1864.—Declares Nevada admitted into the Union.

Nov. 19, 1864.—Permits commercial intercourse with Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pensacola.

Dec. 19, 1864.—Calls for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for one, two or three years.

Jan. 10, 1865.—Proclaims St. Albans, Vermont, a port entitled to all privileges in regard to exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States.

Feb. 17, 1865.—Convenes an Extraordinary Session of the Senate on March 4th, 1865.

March 11, 1865.—Orders all deserters to return to their former posts, and notifies them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this Proclamation, viz., on or before the tenth day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

March 17, 1865.—Directs the arrest of those who furnish arms and munitions of war to hostile Indians.

April 11, 1865.—Declares closed a large number of ports in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Among those enumerated are Richmond and Petersburgh, Va.; Newbern, and Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; and Vicksburgh, Miss.

April 11, 1865.—Gives notice that our vessels of war must be no longer harassed in foreign ports by the restriction to which they have been subjected for the past few years, but that they must have the same rights and hospitalities accorded to them that are extended to foreign men-of-war in the ports of the United States. Cruisers of every nation shall receive hereafter the same treatment in American ports that our vessels receive in theirs.

April 11, 1865.—Modifies the previous one, of the same date, closing Southern ports, by excepting of those named the port of Key West, Florida, which is declared open to foreign and domestic commerce.

April 25, 1865.—Appoints May 25th as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer, in consideration of the great national affliction in the assassination of President Lincoln.

April 29, 1865.—Modifies the preceding proclamation by appointing June 1st as a day of Humiliation instead of May 25th.

April 29, 1865.—Discontinues all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse in such parts of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation; excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress, and articles contraband of war.

May 2, 1865.—Offers a reward of $100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, $25,000 for the arrest of Clement C. Clay, $25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, $25,000 for the arrest of George N. Saunders, $25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, $10,000 for the arrest of William C. Cleary, as being accomplices in the murder of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward.

May 9, 1865.—Executive order for the re-establishment of the national authority over Virginia, declaring null and void all acts and proceedings under the late rebel rule, and recognizing Francis H. Pelrpont as the legal Executive of the State.

May 10, 1865.—Enjoins upon all military, naval, and civil officers of the Government, in consideration of the fact that the rebellion is ended, additional vigilance in efforts to capture the remaining rebel cruisers afloat. If, after the proclamation shall become known in foreign ports, these cruisers continue to receive hospitality there, proper retaliatory measures will be resorted to against the ships of these nations which extend such hospitality to the piratical vessels.

May 22, 1865.—Declares all ports of the United States, with the exception of four ports in Texas, namely Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago (Point Isabel), and Brownsville, open to foreign trade and commerce after July 1st, 1865. It disallows belligerent rights and privileges to all persons trading in any ports of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, and gives notice that from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be dealt with as pirates. It also removes all restrictions upon trade in the territory east of the Mississippi, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to 25 per cent. upon purchases of cotton.

May 29, 1865.—*The Amnesty Proclamation.*—Grants to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe the

following oath (or affirmation), and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, to wit:

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: 1st, all who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government; 2d, all who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; 3d, all who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; 4th, all who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion; 5th, all who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion; 6th, all who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities; 7th, all persons who have been, or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; 8th, all military and naval officers in the rebel service, who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy; 9th, all persons who held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States; 10th, all persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the pretended Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; 11th, all persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States; 12th, all persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; 13th, all persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars; 14th, all persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Any person belonging to the excepted classes may make special application to the President for pardon.

May 29, 1865.—Provides for the reorganization of constitutional government in North Carolina, and appoints Wm. H. Holden Provisional Governor of the State. No person shall be qualified as elector in any election for a State convention or eligible as a member of the convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, and is a voter qualified by the constitution and laws of North Carolina, in force immediately before May 20, 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. The military commander of the department is directed to assist the Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and the secretaries of the departments to put the laws of the United States in force within the State of North Carolina.

June 13, 1865.—Removes all restrictions on trade east of the Mississippi, except the following articles contraband of war: arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth. It also declares insurrection suppressed in Tennessee, and removes all disabilities in that State consequent upon any proclamations issued by virtue of sec. 5 of the act of July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes."

June 13, 1865.—Provides for the reorganization of constitutional government in Mississippi. William L. Sharkey is appointed Provisional Governor. (This, and the subsequent proclamations concerning the reorganization of the other seceded States, is entirely similar to that of May 29, concerning North Carolina.)

June 17, 1865.—Appoints James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia.

June 17, 1865.—Appoints Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas.

June 21, 1865.—Appoints Lewis E. Parsons Provisional Governor of Alabama.

June 28, 1865.—Rescinds the blockade as to all ports of the United States, including that of Galveston.

June 24, 1865.—Removes all restrictions on trade west of the Mississippi River, except only those relating to property purchased by the agents or captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, or to the transportation of arms, ammunition, and articles from which ammunition is made; gray uniforms and gray cloth. (See Proclamation of April 29, 1865; June 13, 1865; and June 23, 1865.)

June 30, 1865.—Appoints Benjamin F. Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

July 13, 1865.—Appoints William Marvin Provisional Governor of Florida.

August 29, 1865.—Orders that on and after September 1, 1865, all restrictions on trade be removed.

Oct. 12, 1865.—Martial law shall be no longer in force in Kentucky.

Oct. 28, 1865.—Sets apart first Thursday in December for Thanksgiving for the end of the war.

Dec. 1, 1865.—Restores the Habeas Corpus Writ, except as to the late rebel States, Kentucky, District of Columbia, New Mexico, and Arizona.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

BRIEF RECORD OF EVENTS—*Continued from Tribune Almanac for* 1865.

1864—Dec. 2—Sherman reaches Millen..... Breckenridge issues an order to husband arms, etc., and to glean lead from battle fields.

Dec. 3.—Sherman attacked by Wheeler near Haynesborough, Ga.

Dec. 6.—Capture of Pocotaligo Bridge, S. C.

Dec. 7.—Southward movement of 20,000 men under Warren toward Hatcher's Run....Rousseau routs Forrest near Murfreesboro', capturing 207 prisoners and 14 cannon.

Dec. 9.—Gen. Warren reaches Belifield Station, on the Meherria River, 40 miles from Petersburg, and destroys the rebel works on the north side of the river, and the depot....4,000 rebels, under Gen. Lyon, cross the Cumberland River, 20 miles above Fort Donelson....Reconnoissance of Gen. Miles to Hatcher's Run, on the right of the rebel forces defending Petersburg. He captures the rebel works and holds them during the night....Direct communication with Sherman re-established. His army in the vicinity of Savannah....A reconnoitering expedition, under Col. Frencle, leaves Plymouth, N. C.

Dec 10.—Gen. Warren commences starting homeward, and in the evening reaches Sussex Court House. Destroyed, during the trip, over 20 miles of the Weldon Railroad, all the stations and depots along the line of march, numerous mills, barns, and dwellings. Entire loss in the expedition about 40 killed and wounded and a few missing...Sherman reaches Bloomingdale.....Gen. Miles returns to his camp. The rebels attack him but are repulsed ....The gunboat Otsego sunk by a rebel torpedo in the Roanoke River.

Dec. 12.—Skirmishing between the national and rebel forces before Nashville. The rebels fall back to their main line....Expedition under Gen. Burbridge starts from Bean's Station, East Tennessee....Fight at Kingston, East Tennessee. The rebel Col. Morgan and 65 of his men captured.

Dec. 13.—The rebels before Nashville reoccupy their advance works....Gen. Burbridge routs the rebel brigade under Basil Duke at Kingsport, East Tennessee. Rebel loss 150 men and the train....Gen. Hazen's division of the 15th corps captures Fort McAllister, commanding the entrance of the Ogeechee River, 15 miles southwest of Savannah....Sherman's report on his great march. "Not a wagon lost on the trip." 200 miles of railroad destroyed. Total loss during the march about 1,000....Departure from Hampton Roads of land and naval forces under Gen. Butler and Admiral Porter....A raiding expedition under General Robinson leaves New Orleans for Alabama.... The St. Albans robbers released by the Canadian Judge Coursol.

Dec. 14.—Order of Gen. Dix: Rebels on the Canadian frontier detected in acts of incendiarism, robbery or murder, are to be pursued into Canada, and, if captured, sent to headquarters in New York.....Gen. Thomas assumes the offensive....Capture of Bristol by Gen. Burbridge. 300 rebels captured.

Dec. 15.—Great victory of Gen. Thomas near Nashville. All the rebel earthworks, except those on the extreme right, taken. The rebels, on their left, driven 8 miles. Their center pushed from 1 to 3 miles. Their loss 17 cannon and 1,500 prisoners....The St. Albans raiders ordered by the attorney general of Canada to be rearrested .... Raid of Gen. Stoneman in southwest Virginia. Surprise and capture of Glade Spring, 13 miles from Abingdon....Defeat of Forrest near Murfreesboro'. Loss 1,500 killed and wounded....Raiding expedition of Gen. Granger into Alabama starts from East Pensacola, Fla.

Dec. 16.—Another battle near Nashville. Hood completely routed. Prisoners and cannon captured on every part of the field. Hood's loss before Nashville, 13,189 prisoners, 2,207 deserters, 80 guns, 7,000 small arms. An entire rebel division (Ed. Johnson's) captured. Union loss about 6,500; total loss of the rebels about 23,000.

Dec. 17.—Capture of Wytheville....The rebel army of Hood driven through and beyond Franklin; 1,500 wounded rebels captured in the hospital of Franklin....New order of Gen. Dix concerning the rebel raiders in Canada. Officers, in cases of marauding expeditions, to report to his headquarters....Resolutions introduced into the rebel House of Representatives to send peace commissioners to Washington....Gen. McCook routs the rebel raiders in Kentucky, under Gen. Lyon, at Ashbyville, McLean Co.

Dec. 18.—Order of Sec. Seward, requiring persons coming into the United States to be furnished with passports, except emigrant passengers coming by sea....Hood's army driven as far as Spring Hill, 30 miles from Nashville. The rebel Gen. Quarles captured....The rebel raiders in Kentucky defeated at Hopkinsville. All their cannon captured.

Dec. 19.—A call and draft for 300,000 men. All soldiers fit for duty ordered to join their regiments....Hood driven to Duck River. 9,000 rebels captured from Dec. 15 to Dec. 19, and 61 (out of 66) pieces of artillery.

Dec. 20.—Dispatch from Governor General of Canada announcing the re-arrest of one of the St. Albans' raiders. Rewards offered for their apprehension....Evacuation of Savannah by Hardee. The navy yard burned and the rebel iron clads blown up....The salt works of Saltville, Va., captured by Gen. Stoneman.

Dec. 21.—Occupation of Savannah by Sherman. He captures 800 prisoners, 150 pieces of artillery, 33,000 bales of cotton, 8 steamers....Madison Court House, Va., occupied by Gens. Torbert and Powell....Gen. Grierson starts from Memphis for a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Dec. 23.—Fight near Gordonsville, Va.

Dec. 24.—The fleet of Admiral Porter before Fort Fisher. Furious attack on the fort.

Dec. 25.—Attack on Fort Fisher renewed. Three brigades of Union infantry landed two and a half miles above the fort. They are repulsed and re-embark.

Dec. 26.—Ensign Blume cuts loose and takes out from Galveston harbor the blockade-running schooner Sallie....The blockade runner Julia, with 450 bales of cotton, captured by the gunboat Accacia....A dispatch from Hood reports his army south of the Tennessee.

Dec. 28.—Reconstruction meeting at Savannah, under the presidency of the mayor. The governor is requested to call a State convention....Hood's rear guard crosses the Tennessee River at Bainbridge.

Jan. 1, 1865.—Explosion of the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal....Loss of the U. S. sloop-of-war San Jacinto off the coast of Florida.

Jan. 5.—Gen. Grierson arrives at Vicksburg, having destroyed on his raid 70 miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railrod, and 30 miles of the

Mississippi Central, and captured 600 prisoners and 1,000 contrabands.

Jan. 6.—Sherman crosses the Savannah River. ....A railroad train captured by guerillas near Lebanon Junction....Bands of guerillas roaming through Northwestern Kentucky, occupy Owensboro', Hawesville, Davenport, and Henderson.

Jan. 7.—Attack, by 1,600 Indians, on Julesburg, Colorado Territory; 19 soldiers and citizens killed, and much property robbed and destroyed. The Indians driven off by 100 of our soldiers.

Jan. 8.—Butler removed from the command of the Army of the James. Ord temporarily assumes the position....Francis P. Blair, Sen., departs from Washington on a second peace mission....Arrival of many transports with a large number of troops, at Beaufort, N. C.... The steamer Venango captured and burned by guerillas near Skipwith Landing, on the Mississippi.

Jan. 11.—Meeting in New York, to furnish aid to the people of Savannah....Beverly, W. Va., captured by a detachment of Early's rebel army. About 200 Union soldiers captured...F. P. Blair, Sr., arrives in Richmond.

Jan. 13.—More than fifty gunboats appear off Fort Fisher and shell the woods. Second attack upon the fort.

Jan. 14.—The 15th and 17th corps of Sherman's army procced, on transports, to Beaufort, S. C.

Jan. 15.—Capture of Fort Fisher. 2,500 prisoners and 72 guns taken. All the rebel earthworks, south of the Fort on Federal Point, captured. Union loss, 691....The rebel works at Pocotalico occupied by Blair.

Jan. 16.—F. P. Blair, Sen., returns to Washington....Forts Caswell and Campbell, N. C., evacuated by the rebels, and blown up. The rebels also blow up the pirate steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga.

Jan. 17.—The monitor Patapsco sunk off Charleston by a rebel torpedo. About 60 of the officers and crew drowned...Military Convention of the Adjutant Generals of the loyal States, at Columbus.

Jan. 18.—Two blockade-runners captured by Admiral Porter....200 of Forrest's cavalry defeated 10 miles from Columbus, Ky.

Jan. 20.—F. P. Blair leaves Washington again for Richmond.

Jan. 21.—The appointment of a commander-in-chief provided for by the rebel congress.

Jan. 24.—Four rebel iron-clad vessels in the James River pass Fort Brady. One of them blown up and destroyed, and another disabled.... General holiday in Louisiana, to celebrate abolition of slavery in La., Md., Tenn. and Mo.

Jan. 25.—Meeting at Savannah to thank New York and Boston for the supplies of food and clothing. Address by the Mayor....Gen. Lee issues a call for arms.

Jan. 26.—Debate in the rebel House of Representatives on enlisting negroes....Gunboat Dai-Ching destroyed in the Combahee River.

Jan. 27.—Return of F. P. Blair, Sr., from his peace mission to Richmond...Bailey, the Lake Erie pirate, surrendered by Canada.

Jan. 28.—Rebel House of Representatives passes bill for employment of negroes.

Jan. 30.—The rebel Vice-President, Alex. H. Stephens, Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and Judge Campbell, come as peace commissioners within Grant's lines....The left wing of Sherman's army, under Slocum, arrives at Sisters' Ferry, on the Savannah River, 50 miles above Savannah.

Jan. 31.—The Constitutional Amendment adopted by the House of Representatives. 119 yeas, 50 nays....Lee approved by the Senate of the Confederate Congress, as General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

Feb. 1.—The rebel commissioners, Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, arrive at Fort. ess Monroe. Secretary Seward leaves Washington to meet them....The advance of Sherman's army reaches Whippy Swamp, 30 miles from Branchville.

Feb. 2.—President Lincoln arrives at Fortress Monroe to meet the rebel commissioners. ....Rebel guerillas dash into Midway, Ky..... Peace conference at Fortress Monroe, between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the one hand, and the rebel commissioners on the other. The rebel commissioners return to Richmond, President Lincoln and Mr. Seward to Annapolis....Gold in Richmond at 4,400 per cent. premium.

Feb. 4.—The Governor-General of Canada signs the Canadian Alien Bill, to prevent rebel raids across the border....Lieut. Cushing, with 4 boats and 50 men, takes possession of All Saints, on Little River, S. C., capturing a large amount of cotton.

Feb. 5.—The Army of the Potomac in motion. The 5th Corps advances 6 miles to Rowanty Creek. The rebels driven from their rifle-pits. Two divisions of the 2d Corps advance to Hatcher's Run. Severe engagement at both places. Repulse of the rebels.

Feb. 6.—Severe engagement of the 5th Corps and Gregg's cavalry with the rebels. The 5th Corps holds its ground and maintains its connection with the 2d. Casualties in the 5th Corps, during the two days, about 500; in the Second, 250. Hatcher's Run is made the line of defence for the left flank....Two blockade-running schooners in Galveston harbor, boarded, captured, and run out to the blockading fleet by Acting Ensign G. H. French.

Feb. 7.—Attack of the rebels upon a portion of the Fifth Corps, and the cavalry repulsed. Union loss slight....Kilpatrick's cavalry drives the rebels from Blackville, S. C., a railroad station between Branchville and Augusta.

Feb. 8.—Occupation of Branchville, S. C.... Lieut. Cushing, with 15 men, captures Shallotte, N. C., garrisoned by 100 rebels....The electoral votes counted in Congress; 212 for Lincoln and Johnson; 21 for McClellan and Pendleton.

Feb. 10.—From two to three thousand of Gen. Sherman's right column effect a landing on James Island, 2 miles from Charleston.

Feb. 11.—Movement towards Wilmington. Gen. Terry makes a reconnoissance in force. The rebels driven from their lines and into their main works. Rebel loss about 100. Union casualties about 60. Union troops gain two miles of ground.....Cavalry engagement at Aiken, S. C., between Kilpatrick and Wheeler. Kilpatrick takes possession of the town.

Feb. 15.—Destruction of Charlotte Iron Furnace, on Water Lick Creek, by 300 picked men of the 1st and 6th Regiments of Michigan Cav.

Feb. 17.—Occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. Sherman....Evacuation of Charleston by the rebels. The upper part of the city fired. Two rebel iron clads blown up.

Feb. 18.—Occupation of Charleston by the Union forces; 200 pieces of artillery and a large supply of ammunition captured.

Feb. 19.—Capture of Fort Anderson, N. C., by Schofield and Porter. Union loss in killed and wounded about 30....Sherman in Winnsboro', S. C., 38 miles north of Columbia.

Feb. 20.—Gen. Cox routs the rebels 4 miles from Wilmington, N. C....The rebel House of Representatives passes a bill to arm negroes. ....Repulse of a rebel attack on Fort Myers, Florida.

Feb. 21.—Major Generals Crook and Kelley surrounded and captured by a party of rebel

cavalry at Cumberland, Md....Evacuation of Wilmington by the rebels.

Feb. 22.—Occupation of Wilmington by the Union troops. Large quantities of supplies captured. 700 prisoners and 80 guns captured in Fort Anderson and Wilmington together.

Feb. 23.—Occupation of Georgetown and Fort White, S. C., by the Union forces. 15 pieces of artillery captured.

Feb. 24.—Burning of Columbia, S. C.

Feb. 25.—Johnston assumes command as successor to Beauregard.

Feb. 27.—Sheridan starts on a new movement.

March 1.—Gen. Bailey starts on a cavalry raid from Baton Rouge.

March 2.—Sheridan captures nearly the whole force of Early, consisting of 1,800 men, between Charlottesville and Staunton.

March 3.—Skirmish between Sherman's cavalry and that of Wade Hampton. The rebel Col. Aiken killed....Occupation of Cheraw, S. C., by Sherman's advance.....Occupation of Charlottesville, Va., by Sheridan.

March 4.—Reinauguration of President Lincoln....U. S. transport steamer Thorn blown up by a torpedo in Cape Fear River.

March 6.—Expedition up the Rappahannock. Capture of 400 prisoners and 95 tons of tobacco at Fredericksburg. Extensive contraband trade broken up.

March 8.—Sherman at Laurel Hill, N. C.... The rebel Senate passes the negro enlistment bill....Engagement between Cox and Bragg 4 miles from Kinston, N. C. Bragg captures a large number of prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery, but is ultimately driven back. Fighting continues to March 10.

March 9.—A transport, with 2,000 Union troops, enters Mobile Bay through Grant's Pass.

March 10.—Gen. Sheridan at Columbia, Fluvanna Co., Va., 50 miles west of Richmond. He reports having destroyed all the locks for a considerable distance on the James River Canal, an immense number of bridges, many miles of railroad, mills, factories, and vast quantities of merchandise; also, having captured 12 canal boats, 14 pieces of artillery, and an abundance of provisions.....Desperate attempt of Bragg to break the national lines at Kinston, N. C. The rebels lose 1,200 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. Two thousand rebels captured from March 8 to 10. The entire Union losses about 1,000....Gen. Lee urges the work of raising and organizing negro troops....Gen. Stoneman, with 4,000 men, starts on a cavalry raid from Knoxville....Engagement between the cavalry forces of Wade Hampton and Kilpatrick near Fayetteville, N. C. Nearly all the members of Kilpatrick's staff captured. The rebels finally beaten back and most of the officers recaptured....Gen. Grant issues an order forbidding all trade with points within the rebel lines in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

March 11.—Sheridan at Beaver Mills Aqueduct, 20 miles north of Richmond....Hoke's division of rebels repulsed at Kinston. Loss over 2,000. Union loss 500....21 Union vessels in sight of Mobile....Sherman arrives at Fayetteville. Reports having captured, at Columbia, S. C., 43 pieces of artillery; at Cheraw, S. C., 25 pieces and 8,000 barrels of gunpowder; at Fayetteville, N. C., 20 pieces, and large quantities of ammunition.

March 12.—Occupation of Kinston by Schofield. The rebels throw many pieces of artillery into the river and burn the ram Neuse..... Gen. Stoneman at Wytheville, Chrianburg, and Salem, Va.

March 13.—Sheridan tears up the railroad between Richmond and Hanover...Message from Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress. Reports having attempted the initiation of negotiations by a conference between Grant and Lee, but that this was declined by Grant.

March 15.—Fight at Brandenburg, Ky., between a small Union garrison and a party of rebels....Sheridan reports having rendered useless the James River Canal as far as Goochland....The rebel House of Representatives passes the bill (86 to 32 votes) suspending the habeas corpus writ.

March 16.—Lieut.-Commander Eastman destroys 8 rebel schooners in Mattox Creek, Va.; large stocks of tobacco, guns, ammunition captured..Fight at Averysborough, N. C. (20 miles north of Fayetteville), between a portion of Sherman's army and the rebels under Hardee. Union loss 74 killed, 477 wounded; rebel loss 827 killed and wounded, 273 prisoners.

March 17.—Gen. Canby's movement against Mobile commences. Portions of the 13th and 23d Corps in motion....Gen. Wilson leaves Nashville with 15,000 men on a cavalry expedition into Central Alabama and Georgia.

March 18.—Adjournment of the rebel Congress.....Gen. Sheridan's advance reaches White House, on the Pamunkey River. His entire loss during this raid 50 men and 2 officers.

March 19.—Occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., by Sherman....Engagement at Bentonville, N. C., between Sherman and Johnston. Repulse of the rebels. Union loss, 1,646; rebel loss, 167 dead, 1,625 prisoners.....The rebel schooner Anna Dale, in Matagorda Bay, cut loose from under 2 rebel batteries and burned.

March 20.—Gen. Steele's forces leave Pensacola.

March 21.—Occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., by Gen. Schofield. Junction of the armies under Sherman, Terry, and Schofield....The rebels flanked and overpowered at Mount Olive, N. C....Roddy's division of Forrest's cavalry routed by Gen. Wilson's forces at Marion and Plantersville. The confederates abandon all their cavalry.

March 22.—A band of rebel guerrillas routed 80 miles west of Paducah. The rebel leader McDougal killed.

March 25.—Capture of the Union Fort Stedman, of Gen. McLaughlin and 500 men, in front of Petersburg, by 3 divisions of rebels under Gordon. They are driven out again by Gen. Hartranft, with a loss of 1,758 prisoners, and total loss of 2,500. Total Union loss about 1,500 . Assault on the rebel lines by the 2d and 6th Corps The first line of the rebel works captured and held....Engagement between the Union cavalry and the 6th and 8th Alabama cavalry at Mitchell's Creek. The rebel Gen Canton, with 275 men, captured....Robert C. Kennedy, the rebel spy and incendiary, hung at Fort Lafayette.

March 26.—Sheridan's cavalry reaches City Point.

March 27.—Gen. Getty's division of the 6th Corps attacked by 400 rebel sharpshooters. Repulse of the rebels.....Sheridan's cavalry takes position in Gregg's old cavalry camp on the left and rear of Grant's army....Portions of the 24th and 25th Corps cross the James to join Meade's army....Boone, N. C., captured by Gen. Stoneman's cavalry force....Investment of Spanish Fort, one of the principal defences of Mobile.

March 28.—Attack on the defences of Mobile.

March 29.—Grant's army in motion....Sheridan's command makes a detour to Dinwiddie Court House. Occupation of the town. Further advance on the Boydton Road. Two Corps of the infantry (2d and 5th) thrown across Hatcher's Run, the former on the Vaughan Road, the second on the Halifax Road Battle

of Quaker Road, in the vicinity of Gravelly Run, between Bushrod Johnson's division and the 5th Corps of the Union troops. Withdrawal of the rebels to their original position. Loss on each side about 500....The Union ironclad Milwaukee blown up by a rebel torpedo. ....The St. Albans raiders acquitted and set at liberty at Montreal, but immediately re-arrested....The confederate ram Stonewall ordered to leave the port of Lisbon. The U. S. war-steamer Niagara fired upon by the Portuguese authorities.

March 30.—Sheridan connects his right with Warren's left near the Boydton Plank-road. Gen. Devin's brigade drives back the rebel cavalry, but is in turn driven back by the enemy's infantry. The Union cavalry retires to Dinwiddie.

March 31.—Engagement of the 5th and 2d Corps with the rebels near Boydton Plank-road. The Union army driven back from its advanced position. Union losses from 2,500 to 3,000. Confederate losses not so severe.

April 1.—Battle of Five Forks. Sheridan put in command of all the cavalry and the 5th Corps of infantry. Desperate fighting all day until half-past seven p. m. The confederates lose 4,000 prisoners, 6 cannon, several thousand muskets, and 20 or 30 flags. Total loss of the enemy about 7,000. Union loss about 3,000. The rebel works occupied by the Union forces. The Southside Railroad occupied and destroyed. Grant closing around the works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg.

April 2.—Grant advances upon Petersburg. Battle opened at half-past five a. m. by the 6th Corps in front of the Union Forts Welch and Foster. The rebel forts carried by daylight. The Southside Railroad broken up by Gen. Seymour. Success of the 24th Corps. They capture 1,000 prisoners and many guns. New assault by the rebels. Gen. A. P. Hill falls. Fighting continued all day. The 6th Corps captures 2,000 prisoners and 20 guns, and rests its left close to the Appomattox. Skirmishers of the 9th Corps advance into the outskirts of the city, but are compelled to fall back. Rebels lose about 9,000 prisoners. ..Evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg during the night. Jeff. Davis leaves for Danville at 8 p. m....Rebel agents unsuccessfully attempt to destroy Newbern....Surrender of Selma, Ala., to Gen. Wilson's forces; 2,000 prisoners and 100 guns secured The arsenals, naval iron works, magazines, and government buildings destroyed.

April 3.—Occupation of Petersburg at four o'clock a. m. by Col. Ely, of Wilcox's division. Several thousand prisoners, 100 pieces of artillery, including siege guns of all calibers, immense army supplies, &c., captured....Occupation of Richmond by Gen. Weitzel at seven o'clock a. m. 6,000 prisoners, 5,000 stands of arms, 500 cannon captured. The rebels fire the city, nearly one-third of which is destroyed. The confederates pursued by the cavalry fully 20 miles. 350 prisoners and 4 cannon captured.

April 4.—Skirmishing between the retreating rebels and McKenzie's division at Bethany. Our forces south of Amelia Court House.... President Lincoln in Richmond...The steamer Harriet Deford captured by disguised rebels at Fairhaven, Md., on Patuxent River. They also overhaul and capture the schooner St. Marys.

April 5.—Gen. Lee at Amelia Court House. Grant's forces at Burkesville Station. Sheridan at Jettersville, 7 miles southwest of Lee's position....Proclamation of Jeff. Davis. He announces the evacuation of Richmond, and his determination never to submit to the abandonment of one State of the confederacy.

April 6.—Engagement between Grant and Lee at Deatonsville. One corps of the rebel army cut off. The rebel Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Barton, de Bose, Custis Lee, and Corse captured. Several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon taken.

April 7.—Fight of the 2d Corps with Lee at Farinville.

April 8.—Lee's army concentrated at Appomattox Court House.

April 9.—Surrender of Gen. Lee. All the rebel arms, artillery, and property to be turned over to an officer to be designated by General Grant; the entire rebel army to be disbanded; the officers and men to give their parole not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged. Lee's army numbers about 26,115 men....Engagement at Sumter, S. C., between guerillas and national forces....Jeff. Davis, on hearing the news of Lee's surrender, leaves Danville, Va., for Greensboro', N. C....Spanish Fort, near Mobile, captured; 632 prisoners taken, with many pieces of artillery. Forts Tracy and Huger abandoned by the confederates. Fort Blakely taken by assault, and 300 prisoners, 32 pieces of artillery, 4,000 stands of small arms, 16 battle-flags, and a large quantity of ammunition taken. Rebel loss in killed and wounded about 500; total Union loss about 1,000.

April 10.—Evacuation of Mobile commences. The St. Albans raiders, except Young, discharged from custody in Toronto.

April 11.—Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Gen. Wilson. 2,700 prisoners, 32 guns in position, and 75 in arsenal, taken with the city. 35,000 bales of cotton destroyed by the confederates before evacuating....Occupation of Lynchburg, Va....Destruction of a rebel ram on Roanoke River, above Newbern....Proclamation of the President, demanding the removal of restrictions from our war vessels in foreign ports.

April 12.—Mobile occupied by the Union troops. Total Union loss before Mobile 2 heavy iron-clads, 2 so-called tin-clads, one transport, all destroyed by torpedoes; 50 seamen and 2,000 men in the army. About 1,200 confederates captured in the city....Stoneman routs 3,000 rebels at Grant's Creek, 3 miles from Salisbury. Occupation of Salisbury. 1,364 confederates, 14 pieces of artillery, and a large supply of ammunition and military stores captured.

April 13.—Raleigh, N. C., occupied by Sherman after a slight skirmish. Johnston falls back to Hillsboro'.

April 14.—President Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's theater, about ten o'clock p. m. The assassin escapes. At the same hour, murderous attack upon Secretary Seward by Payne, who likewise escapes. Severe injuries upon Frederick W Seward, and Robinson and Hansell, the attendants of Secretary Seward.

April 15.—President Lincoln dies at 22 minutes past 7 a. m....Andrew Johnson takes the oath of office as President.

April 16.—Columbus, Ga., captured by Gen. Upton. 1,200 prisoners, 52 guns and 100,000 bales of cotton destroyed.

April 17.—Interview between Sherman and Johnston, 5 miles beyond Durham's Station.

April 18.—Second colloquy between Sherman and Johnston. A truce agreed upon, subject to the approval of the Administration. The confederates to be disbanded and to deposit their arms in the arsenals of the State capitals. The rebel State governments to be recognized on their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. The legitimacy of conflicting State governments to be submitted to the Supreme Court. The political rights and franchises to be guaranteed to the people of the rebel States.

April 19.—Funeral of President Lincoln in Washington.

April 20.—Occupation of Macon, Ga. Gens. Howell Cobb, Gustavus W. Smith, Robertson, Mercer, and McCall, made prisoners; 132 guns in position, and 200 guns in arsenals, with immense amounts of ordnance and stores captured...The War Department offers $50,000 for the arrest of Booth, and $25,000 each for the arrest of Atzerott and Harold. Capture of Atzerott.

April 21.—Proclamation of Gen. E. Kirby Smith. He asserts his ability to continue the rebellion....Sherman's truce disapproved by the President, Gen. Grant, and the Cabinet.

April 22.—Reception of the remains of President Lincoln at Philadelphia.

April 23.—Jeff. Davis leaves Charlotte, N. C., for Georgia.

April 24.—Destruction of the rebel ram Webb, below New Orleans....Reception of the remains of President Lincoln in New York.

April 25.—Funeral procession with the remains of President Lincoln through the streets of New York.

April 26.—Surrender of Gen. Johnston and his army, numbering about 27,500 men....Booth and Harold found in a barn near Bowling Green, Caroline County, Va. Booth shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Harold captured.

April 27.—Railroad track near Charleston, S. C., torn up by guerillas.

April 28.—Danville, Va., occupied by Gen. Wright. 113 locomotives, 117 box cars, ironwork, machinery, etc., were captured...The War Department issues orders for the reduction of the expenses of the army by the discharge of ocean transports, by its stoppage of purchases, etc.

April 29.—Armistice agreed upon between Gens. Dana and Dick Taylor....Proclamation by the President removing restrictions on internal trade.

April 30.—The paroling of Gen. Johnston's troops commences at Greensboro.

May 1.—Reception of the remains of President Lincoln at Chicago....Surrender of 1,100 of Morgan's old command to Gen. Hobson, at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

May 2.—Surrender of Jeff. Thompson to Captain Mitchell, U. S. Navy...Presidential Proclamation, offering $100,000 reward for the capture of Jeff. Davis, $25,000 each for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, George N. Saunders, Beverly Tucker, and $10,000 for the arrest of Wm. C. Cleary.

May 4.—Interview between Gen. Canby and Gen. Dick Taylor at Citronelle, Ala., 33 miles north of Mobile. Surrender of Taylor's entire command...Burial of Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill.

May 5.—A train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 14 miles from Cincinnati captured by 20 guerillas.

May 9.—The Confederate Commodore Farrand surrenders 12 vessels and all his command to Commander Edward Simpson, fleet Captain of the West Gulf Squadron, at Nanna Hubba Bluff.

May 10.—Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Post-Master, General Reagan, captured at Irwinville, Georgia, by Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, commanding the 4th Michigan Cavalry....The Confederate Gen. Sam. Jones surrenders his forces to a division of Gen. Wilson's Cavalry....Surrender of Captain Mayberry, commanding the irregular bands of Confederates in Arkansas and Monroe Counties, Ark., at Pine Bluff....The trial of the assassination conspirators begins at Washington.

May 11.—A rebel camp at Palmetto Branch, Texas (15 miles above Brazos, captured and burned by Col. Barrett....Arrival of the Rebel Ram Stonewall at Havana.

May 12.—Engagement near Boco Chico, between 400 Union Troops under Col Barrett and 500 Confederate cavalry under Gen. Slaughter. *This was the last engagement of the war.* Union loss 70 men...Surrender of the rebel forces under Gen. Wofford, in Northern Georgia, at Kingston.

May 19.—Arrival of Jeff. Davis and his fellow prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

May 20.—Surrender of the ram Stonewall to the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

May 24.—Captain Rayburn, commanding all irregular bands of Confederates in Jackson, Prairie, and White Counties, Ark., surrenders at Duvall's Bluff.

May 25.—Forts Mannahasset and Griffin, and the defences of Labone Pass, occupied by Rear-Admiral Thatcher.

May 26.—Surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith and his army (about 20,000). Terms agreed upon and signed at New Orleans by Buckner, Brent, and Carter.

May 29.—Amnesty Proclamation issued by President Johnson.

May 31.—Brazil withdraws belligerent rights from the rebels.

June 1.—Occupation of Brownsville, Texas. ....Day of Humiliation and Prayer on account of the murder of President Lincoln.

June 2.—Kirby Smith and Magruder formally surrender their forces at Galveston....The British Government officially withdraws belligerent rights from the rebels....Occupation of Alexandra, La. Capture of 22 pieces of artillery.

June 3.—The rebel iron clad Missouri, in Red River, surrenders to Commander W. E. Fitzhugh.

June 5.—Occupation of Galveston.

June 7.—The Attorney-General issues an order requiring all persons applying for pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation, to take the oath of allegiance as a precedent condition to the consideration of their petitions.

June 13.—Proclamation opening all ports east of the Mississippi on the 1st of July.

June 14.—John Mitchell arrested and sent to Fortress Monroe.

June 17.—Alexander H. Stephens and Robert E. Lee apply for pardon.

June 28.—Proclamation of the President rescinding blockade as to all ports of the United States.

June 24.—Proclamation removing commercial restrictions west of the Mississippi, excepting arms, ammunition, etc.

June 29.—Closing of the trial of the assassins in Washington.

July 7.—Execution of the conspirators Harold, Payne, Atzerott, and Mrs. Surratt.

July 25.—Battle at Platte's Bridge Station, in the Indian Territory. 1,000 Indians make an attack upon the Station, but are repulsed.

Aug. 1.—The President orders the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23d, and 24th army corps to be discontinued as organizations.

August 21.—Commencement of the trial of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville Jailor.

September 1.—Removal of all restrictions on Southern Ports.

Sept. 14.—The chiefs of the rebel Indians renounce their treaties with the Confederacy, and promise loyalty to the United States.

Oct. 12.—Proclamation of the President, ending martial law in Kentucky.

Nov. 6.—The rebel ram Shenandoah arrives in the Mersey and surrenders to an English man-of-war. She is handed over to the American Consul.

Nov. 10.—Execution of Capt. Wirz.

THE UNION PARTY IN 1865.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTIONS ON RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

We give below the resolutions of the Union State Conventions, held since the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, on the subject of Reconstruction and Impartial Suffrage. It will be seen that they agree in indorsing the Administration of President Johnson, and in demanding that the reconstruction of the Rebel States be upon such terms as will give unquestionable assurance of the peace and security of the loyal people of the Rebel States, also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union. Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, New York, Minnesota, Iowa, declare, some more directly, others more indirectly, in favor of impartial suffrage, without distinction of race; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Colorado, are silent on this subject; and Nevada declares against it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolved, That the entire pacification of the country and the restoration of order are objects of the first importance, and also which require the exercise of the most deliberate and cautious wisdom, in order that there may be no necessity of retracing our steps; and we agree with the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who, in their recent State Convention, expressed the conviction that the people lately in rebellion cannot be safely intrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason until they have proved their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating into their constitutions provisions securing to all men within their borders the inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and we call upon Congress, before whom must speedily come the whole question of reconstructing the Southern community, to see to it that the loyal people, white and black, shall have the most perfect guarantees for their safety before any final steps are taken toward restoring the revolted people of the South to their forfeited rights.

Resolved, That so long as any important political questions growing out of the war remain unadjusted, no part of the powers of the Government can be safely committed to any political party composed of Southern men who were lately in rebellion and arms, or of the Northern men, who, in a National Convention only a year ago, declared that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, the war power had been placed higher than the Constitution; the Constitution itself had been disregarded in every part; public and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; and that justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demanded that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities.

And further resolved, That no confidence ought to be placed in the professions of an organization that declared the necessary protection of the polls from the assaults of ruffians and traitors to be a shameful violation of the Constitution, which ought to be held as revolutionary and resisted; and that now seeks to reinstate itself in power by the nomination of soldiers and provost-marshals for office, and by passing resolutions of confidence in a Republican administration.

Resolved, That we have no theories to promulgate in relation to the right of suffrage; but, as a practical question, we declare that, so long as the grand issues of the day are the maintenance of the Government, the complete integrity of the Union, the preservation of the National credit and National faith, and the extirpation of Slavery, no test can be made or encouraged which will admit to the elective franchise rebel soldiers and traitorous politicians, and at the same time exclude the loyal men who have borne arms and shed their blood in the nation's defense, and whose votes may be indispensable hereafter, as President Lincoln said in his letter to Gov. Hahn, "to keep the jewel Liberty in the family of Freedom." Such tests cannot stand the scrutiny of the loyal American people incorporated into the new constitutions of the Southern States; Congress should rectify the abuse and maintain the public faith toward the freedmen, while it provides for the peace, solvency, and security of the country.

MAINE.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to hold States under provisional government where the character of the people is found to be an unsafe depository of free Republican government.

Resolved, That, in reorganizing the rebellious States, it is the right and duty of the Government to demand the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and the removal of all disabilities on account of color, and to secure to all perfect equality.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be amended so as to secure equality and uniformity of the rights of representation of States in Congress.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, the enlistment of over 100,000 colored troops, the good faith of the colored race amidst treason, and their being paid like whites and placed in the most dangerous places, have pledged the National honor that these people shall have, in fact as well as in name, conferred upon them all the political rights of freedmen, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge.

VERMONT.

Resolved, That looking back to the happy experience of our own State in extending the largest liberty to native or naturalized citizens of quiet and peaceable behavior, irrespective of color, or race, and forward to the inestimable blessings that will flow to the late slave States from a free, industrious, intelligent, virtuous, peaceable and patriotic population, we do respectfully and earnestly counsel the people of those States that they blot out forever from their statutes all laws pertaining to the late condition of slavery, and to concede to all of their native

and naturalized citizens, by constitutional guaranty, equality of civil and political rights, leaving to each to reach his proper social position by the character he bears and the merit he fairly wins.

Resolved, That on the failure of any reorganized State to give the guaranty named in the preceding resolutions, we insist that Congress shall use all its constitutional powers, so as to secure a republican government, both in form and essence, to the people of such State.

NEW YORK.

Resolved, That while we regard the national sovereignty over all the subjects committed to it by the Constitution of the United States as having been confirmed and established by the recent war, we regard the several States in the Union as having the jurisdiction over all local and domestic affairs reserved to them by the same constitutional authority; and that whenever it shall be deemed compatible with the public safety to restore to the States lately in rebellion the renewed exercise of these rights, we trust that it will be done in the faith and on the basis that they will be exercised in a spirit of equal and exact justice, and with a view to the elevation and preparation for the free rights of citizenship of all their people—inasmuch as these are principles which constitute the basis of our Republican institutions.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the conduct, under President Johnson, of our intercourse with foreign nations, in his prompt enforcement against them of all just demands, in receiving redress for national insults and wrongs, and in maintaining the fixed policy of our Government, by which the interference of foreign powers with the institutions of this continent, is regarded as hostile to our peace and menacing to our independence.

Resolved, That we approve, as eminently wise and just, the sentiments of kindness and confidence which President Johnson has evinced toward those of the communities and individuals lately in rebellion, who accept the perpetuation of the Union and the perpetual prohibition of Slavery, as the legitimate and irreversible results of the war; that we approve the initial steps which he has taken toward relaxing the bonds of military authority in the Southern States, and in restoring to their people full and complete control over their local affairs just as soon as may be found compatible with the preservation of order, the maintenance of peace, the exclusion of Slavery, and the fulfilment of the constitutional obligations of the national authority, to "guarantee to every State a republican form of government;" and that we confidently look forward, under his wise and patriotic administration, to the establishment of more cordial relations, of greater mutual respect, and of a stronger interest to each others' welfare between the Northern and Southern States than have hitherto prevailed; and that, in all the measures he may adopt tending to the attainment of these just and beneficient ends, we pledge him our cordial and hearty support.

NEW JERSEY.

Resolved, That President Andrew Johnson, by his bold denunciation of traitors at the outbreak of the rebellion, by his devotion to the Union through its severest trials, and by his conduct in the discharge of the difficult duties imposed upon him, has secured our highest confidence; and we cordially commend the policy of his administration, thus far indicated, and pledge to him our cheerful and united support; we point to him—a man sprung from the ranks of the people—as a fitting type and exponent of democratic republican principles; and, while we mourn the loss of the lamented Lincoln, we rejoice that his mantle has fallen upon one by birth and education, position and associations, admirably qualified to deal with the perplexing questions of the time.

Resolved, That the trials and sacrifices of four years' war have awakened us to a new sense of the value of fundamental principles of freedom and equality in shaping political action, and have led us to assert with a new emphasis that the words of Jefferson, as immortalized in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," are no longer "glittering generalities," but are vindicated as immutable truths.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Resolved, That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude; but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot safely be intrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war by cooperation in constitutional provisions, and giving to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjugation, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation, to which it legitimately belongs.

That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property-holders of the South, it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war, to pay the damage done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

OHIO.

Resolved, That the President, Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the Union through years of the severest trial, has won our highest confidence, and that we cheerfully indorse the policy of his Administration, looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States; and that, as Union men of Ohio, we will give him our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that such reconstruction shall be at such time and upon such terms as will give unquestionable assurance of the peace and security, not only of the loyal people of the rebel States, but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That the experience of the last four years shows the absolute necessity, in all our political action, of keeping steadily in view the great principles of our Government, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

MINNESOTA.

Resolved, That while we recognize the dispersion of the armed forces of the rebellion, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the local feelings and the pernicious principles which culminated in rebellion still exist in the South to a great extent, and that it is now the duty of all loyal men to unite in demanding such wise and prudent measures of statesmanship as shall complete the glorious work of our armies, and such precautions as may be necessary to the future safety, and the lasting and perpetual peace of the nation.

Resolved, That the spirit of our institutions requires that the measure of a man's political rights shall be neither his religion, his birthplace, his race, his color, nor any merely physical characteristics; and that it would be subversive of both the form and spirit of our institutions to permit any portion of our population to remain in a degraded and abject caste, taxed to support, and compelled to obey a Government in which they have no voice, and whose whole machinery may be directed to their destruction.

Resolved, That the administration of the general Government during the past four years, in the hands of the late lamented President, Abraham Lincoln, and in the hands of the present executive, Andrew Johnson, in all their efforts to preserve the Union and the liberties of the country, meets with our hearty approval and concurrence.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the basis of representation be established upon the aggregate number of legal voters, instead of upon the number of population.

WISCONSIN.

Resolved, That while we welcome the cessation of war in the Southern States, we do not close our eyes to the fact that a large portion of the whole population are fresh from acts of hostility toward the Government and toward its institutions, are still unsettled in opinion, and many of them unreconciled to the results of the contest in which, for more than four years, they have been engaged. We rejoice to be assured that the Government will not withdraw from these States the strong arm of military power until it has full and satisfactory evidence of such a spirit of true and permanent loyalty as to make them safe participants in the right of self-government, insure obedience to the Constitution and laws, acquiescence in the emancipation of the slaves, and protection to the freedmen in the right to enjoy the fruits of their labor, as well as security of them against unlawful violence and persecution.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is due to equal justice and to the altered condition of things, that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to make the representation of each State in the House of Representatives proportionate to the number of legally qualified male electors in such States.

Resolved, That we recognize in the administration of President Johnson substantially the same policy toward the people of the Southern States as that inaugurated by President Lincoln; that while he has fixed terms of reconstruction with the spirit of liberality and kindness, he, nevertheless, has evinced a determination to arrest the abuse of political power, wherever exercised for disloyal purposes; and that we believe he will so control and direct the work of reconstruction as will eventually restore the Union entire, and secure them all the rights to which they are entitled under a free and enlightened government; and that we pledge to him, in the great work of restoring civil government in those States upon that basis, our hearty and unanimous support.

IOWA.

Resolved, That, to the end that the consequence of treason may be made so appalling that never again shall it be inaugurated upon United States soil, we recommend the permanent disfranchisement of all prominent leaders of the rebellion, civil and military; and that the late President of the so-called Confederate States of America, as the deepest embodiment of criminal barbarity, be brought to the speediest trial and swiftest execution, regardless of the habliments under the immunities of which he sought, in the day of his calamity, to take refuge.

Resolved, That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the Constitution and Union, recognizing and affirming the equality of all men before the law, therefore we are in favor of amending the Constitution of our State by striking out the word "white" in the article on suffrage.

Resolved, That we extend to Andrew Johnson, in his assumption of Presidential responsibilities, our confidence and support, pledging for the patriotic masses of Iowa a continuance of the same devotion to the Federal flag, which was always promptly extended to his predecessor.

CALIFORNIA.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson we recognise the worthy successor of Abraham Lincoln; like him, the representative of our free and beneficent republican institutions; and that to him we transfer, with undoubting faith, the allegiance of hope and love which we bear to the beloved institutions of our country. That we approve the spirit of combined firmness and clemency which has thus far characterized his administration. We indorse his declaration that "the restoration of peace and order cannot be entrusted to rebels and traitors who destroyed the peace and trampled down the order that had existed for more than half a century," and believe it to be the duty of all Union men to oppose the restoration of civil power in the rebellious States until the President and Congress are satisfied that it will be wielded by truly loyal majorities there-

in. We have the fullest confidence in the Administration of President Johnson, and in his patriotism, wisdom, and judgment, and pledge him our earnest support.

Resolved, That it is the duty and policy of the State of California to adopt the amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting involuntary servitude, except on conviction for crime throughout the United States.

NEVADA.

Resolved, That we indorse our National and State Administration, conducted, as they have been, with patriotism, wisdom, and economy; and will, in the future as in the past, give to both that support which they have so well deserved at the hands of the Union organization.

Resolved, That there must be no imprudent haste in admitting representatives from the conquered rebel States into the National Congress; and we are inflexibly opposed to according these communities a position of equality in power and dignity, and participation in the administration of the Federal Government with the loyal States, until most conclusive and unmistakable proof has been furnished of profound contrition for the past and devoted patriotism in the future.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, alike by virtue of the Constitution and under the laws of nations, as a victorious belligerent, may, in consideration of the withdrawal of its military power and the restoration to their ancient status in the federal Union of the so-called confederate States, subject such States to such conditions as may place the peace, integrity and existence of the nation beyond the hazard of future disturbance; and, in all its intelligent, earnest efforts to secure this great end, the Union men of Nevada will support the Administration of Andrew Johnson.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the right of suffrage is limited by the Constitution and laws of the State of Nevada to the loyal white man, we are, therefore, opposed to changing our organic and statutory law in this respect, and are in favor of the Federal Government, in the reorganization of the State governments of the so-called seceded States, limiting this right to the loyal white man, until time and experience shall demonstrate that it is impracticable to reorganize said State governments on such basis.

COLORADO.

Resolved, That slavery being the cause of the rebellion, should perish with it, and the ratification of the constitutional amendment forever abolishing human bondage throughout the Union, becomes the imperative duty of Colorado.

Resolved, That we pledge to the Administration of Andrew Johnson our cordial and united support; that we believe him to be governed by a broad and comprehensive statesmanship, and, with the blessing of God, he will finish, triumphantly, the work commenced by his martyred predecessor.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Laws in the Several States.

We give below the laws of the several States of the Federal Union on the right of suffrage. It will be seen that only five States—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island—make no legal distinction among their citizens on the ground of color. In New York, colored citizens to be voters, must be owners of a freehold worth $250. All the other States deny the right of suffrage to the negro. Indians have a right of voting in the New England States, in Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and Minnesota. Chinamen are expressly excluded in California, Oregon, and Nevada. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, and Illinois admit as voters those not yet citizens. A vote to extend the right of suffrage to negroes, was taken in 1865, in Connecticut (Oct. 2), Colorado (Sept), Wisconsin (Nov. 7), and Minnesota (Nov. 7). All these four States declared against negro suffrage.

MAINE,

gives the ballot to every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having resided in the State three months.—(*Constitution of Oct.* 29, 1819)

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

gives the ballot to "every male inhabitant" of 21 years, except paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. Freehold property qualifications were formerly required for office-holders, but these are abolished. New Hampshire never excluded colored men from voting or holding office.—(*Constitution of* 1792).

VERMONT.

Every man 21 years of age, who has resided 1 year in the State, and who will take an oath to vote "so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good" of the State, may vote.—(*Constitution of* 1793).

MASSACHUSETTS.

The ballot belongs to every male citizen, 21 years of age (except paupers and persons under guardianship), who shall have paid any tax assessed within 2 years, or who shall be exempted from taxation. But no person has the right to vote, or is eligible to office under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, who is not able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name. But this provision does not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.—(*Amendment to Constitution of* 1780).

RHODE ISLAND

gives the right of suffrage:

1. To every male citizen, of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per annum.

2. To every *native* male citizen of full age,

two years in the State, six months in the town, who is duly registered, who has paid $1 tax, or done militia service within the year.—(*Constitution of* 1842.)

CONNECTICUT

gives the ballot to all persons, whether white or black, who were freemen at the adoption of her Constitution (1818), and subsequently to "every white male citizen of the United States," of full age, resident six months in the town, and owning a freehold of the yearly value of $7, or who shall have performed militia duty, paid a State tax, and sustained a good moral character within the year. This was amended in 1845 by striking out the property and tax-paying qualification, and fixing the residence at one year in the State, and six months in the town. Only those negroes have voted in Connecticut who were admitted freedmen prior to 1818.

INDIANA

gives the right of suffrage to "every white male citizen of the United States," of full age and 6 months' residence in the State, and every white male of foreign birth and full age, who has resided 1 year in the United States, and 6 months preceding the election in the State, and who has declared his intention to become a citizen. No person shall lose his vote by absence in the service of the State or United States. "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

ILLINOIS

gives the vote to "every white male citizen" of full age, residing 1 year in the State, and "every white male inhabitant" who was a resident of the State at the adoption of this Constitution. Like provisions to those of Indiana exist here, relative to persons in the service of the United States.—(*Constitution of* 1847.)

MISSOURI,

by her Free State Constitution of 1865, excludes the blacks from voting.

MICHIGAN

gives the ballot to every white male citizen, to every white male inhabitant residing in the State June 24th, 1835, and to every white male inhabitant residing in the State January 1st, 1850, who has declared his intention, etc., or who has resided 2½ years in the State, and declared his intention, and to every civilized male Indian inhabitant, not a member of any tribe. But no person shall vote unless of full age, and a resident 3 months in the State and 6 days in the town.—(*Constitution of* 1850.)

IOWA.

Every "white male citizen" of U. S., of full age, resident 6 months in the State, 60 days in the county, has the right of voting.

NEW YORK

admits to the suffrage "every male citizen" of full age, who shall have been ten days a citizen, 1 year in the State, 4 months in the county, and 30 days in the district. But no man of color shall vote unless he has been 3 years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250, over incumbrances, on which he shall have paid a tax, and he is to be subject to no direct tax unless he owns such freehold. Laws are authorized and have been passed, excluding from the suffrage, persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or infamous crime, also persons betting on the election. No person gains or loses a residence by reason of presence or absence in the service of the United States—nor in navigation—nor as a student in a seminary—nor in an asylum or prison. A registry law also exists.

NEW JERSEY

gives the ballot, by its Constitution of 1844, to "every white male citizen" of the United States, of full age, residing 1 year in the State and 5 months in the county, except that no pauper, idiot, insane person, or persons convicted of a crime which excludes him from being a witness, shall vote.

PENNSYLVANIA

gives a vote to "every white freeman," of full age, who has resided 1 year in the State and 10 days in the election district, and has within 2 years paid a tax, except that a once qualified voter returning into the State after an absence which disqualifies him from voting, regains his vote by a 6 months' residence, and except that white free citizens under 22 and over 21 vote without paying taxes.

OHIO

limits the elective franchise to "every white male citizen" of the United States, of full age, resident 1 year in the State. (Constitution of 1851.) But the courts of Ohio having held that every person of one-half white blood is a "white male citizen" within the Constitution and that the burden of proof is with the challenging party, to show that the person is more than half black, which is impracticable; we believe that in practice, negroes in Ohio vote without restriction.

WISCONSIN.

Every male person of full age, resident 1 year in the State and being either: 1. A white citizen of the United States. 2. A white alien who has declared his intention. 3. A person of Indian blood who has been declared a citizen by act of Congress. 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. In Nov. 1865, a vote was taken on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, to strike out the word "white" in the qualification of voters. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 8,059.

CALIFORNIA.

Every white male citizen of the United States (or of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under treaty of Queretaro) of full age, resident six months in the State and thirty days in the district. The Legislature has power to extend the right to Indians and their descendants.

MINNESOTA.

Every male person of full age, resident 1 year in the United States and 4 months in the State, and being either: 1. A white citizen of the United States. 2. A white alien who has declared his intention. 3. Civilized persons of mixed white and Indian blood. 4. Civilized Indians certified by a district court to be fit for citizenship. In Nov. 1865 a vote was taken on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to strike out the word white in the qualification of voters. The amendment was rejected by a majority of about 2,000.

OREGON.

Every white male citizen of full age, 6 months a resident in the State, and every white male alien, of full age, resident in the United States 1 year, who has declared his intention, may vote, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

KANSAS

gives the ballot to every white male adult resident 6 months in the State and 30 days in the town, who is either a citizen or has declared his intention.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Every white male citizen (except minors, lunatics and felons), resident 1 year in the State and 30 days in the county.

NEVADA.

The law on the right of suffrage is similar to that of Oregon.

COLORADO

gives the ballot to every white male citizen of full age.

DELAWARE

by her Constitution as revised in 1831, Art. 4, Sec. 1, gives the elective franchise to every free white male citizen of the age of 22 years who has resided 1 year in the State and the last month thereof in the county, and who has within 2 years paid a county tax, assessed at least 6 months before the election; every free white male citizen over 21 and under 22 may vote without paying any tax. Idiots, insane persons, paupers, and felons are excluded from voting, and the Legislature may impose forfeiture of the right of suffrage as a punishment for crime.

MARYLAND,

by her Constitution, adopted in 1851, Art. 1, Sec. 1, allows "every free white male person of 21 years of age, or upward," who has resided 1 year in the State, 6 months in the county, and is a citizen of the United States, to vote in the election district in which he resides, but no adult convicted of an infamous crime unless pardoned, and no lunatic or person *non compos mentis* shall vote.

VIRGINIA,

by her old Constitution of 1851, admitted to vote "every white male citizen of Virginia of 21 years, who has resided 2 years in the State and 12 months in the county, except persons of unsound mind, paupers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen, or marines in the United States service, or persons convicted of bribery, or some infamous offence; persons in the military and naval United States' service not to be deemed residents by virtue of being stationed therein."

NORTH CAROLINA.

By the Constitution, as amended in 1835, all freemen 21 years of age, living 12 months in the State, and owning a freehold of fifty acres for six months, should vote, except that

"No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person), shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons."

SOUTH CAROLINA,

by her new Constitution of 1865, gives the right of voting to every person who has the following qualifications: He shall be a free white man who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and is not a pauper, nor a non-commissioned officer or private soldier of the army, nor a seaman or a marine of the navy of the United States. He shall, for two years preceding the election, have been a citizen of the State, or, for the same period, an emigrant from Europe, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He shall have resided in the State at least two years preceding the election, and for the last six months in the district.

GEORGIA,

by her new Constitution, adopted in 1865, declares that "the electors of the General Assembly shall be free white male citizens of the State, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they have had an opportunity of paying agreeable to law, for the year preceding the election, shall be citizens of the United States; and shall have resided six months either in the district or county, and two years within the State.

KENTUCKY,

by her Constitution, adopted in 1850, makes "every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years," who has resided two years in the State, one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct, a voter.

TENNESSEE,

by her former Constitution, adopted in 1834, gave the elective franchise to every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and for six months a resident of the county; provided, that all persons of color who are competent witnesses in a court of justice against a white man may also vote.

LOUISIANA,

by the old Constitution of July 31st, 1852, gave the ballot to every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has resided twelve months in the State, and six months in the parish.

MISSISSIPPI

makes every free white male person of twenty-one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United States, who has resided one year in the State, and four months in the county, a qualified elector.

ALABAMA

is the same as Mississippi, with the substitution of three months' residence in the county.

FLORIDA

limits the suffrage to "every free white male person" of twenty-one of age, a citizen of the United States, two years a resident of the State, and six months of the county, duly enrolled in the militia, and duly registered; provided, that no soldier or seaman quartered therein shall be deemed a resident, and the Legislature may exclude from voting for crime.

ARKANSAS

makes every free white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided six months in the State, a qualified voter in the district where he resides, except that no soldier, seaman, or marine in the United States' service can vote in the State.

TEXAS.

gives the vote to "every free male person" who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States or of the Republic of Texas, one year a resident of the State, and six months of the county (Indians not taxed, Africans and the descendents of Africans excepted).

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

March 4, 1865.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction with regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid with another drawn by the sword; as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity to all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

From the Message of December 4, 1865.

The relations of the general Government toward the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took, for my counsel, the Constitution itself, the interpretation of that instrument by its authors and their cotemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement toward independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now

universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that, during the civil war, the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure, by the Executive, from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and South-western. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure; and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the general Government, even if it had power to intervene. When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us, then, go and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheartened. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection. While their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of Slavery. The freedman cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the interests of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor; and the blame of ill-success will not rest on them.

I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Article V. of the Constitution of the United States clearly and distinctly sets forth the mode and manner in which that instrument may be amended, as follows:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

In accordance with this article of the Constitution, the following resolution was proposed in the Senate, on February 1, 1864:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

Art. XIII. 1st. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

After a lengthy debate, the resolution came to a vote, on Friday, April 8, 1864, and was adopted by a vote of 38 to 6, as follows:

YEAS.*

Anthony	R. I	Howe	Wis
Brown	Mo	*Johnson*	Md
Chandler	Mich	Lane	Ind
Clark	N H	Lane	Kansas
Collamer	Vt	Morgan	N Y
Gonness	Cal	Morrill	Me
Cowan	Pa	*Neesmith*	Oregon
Dixon	Conn	Pomeroy	Kansas
Doolittle	Wis	Ramsey	Minn
Fessenden	Me	Sherman	Ohio
Foot	Vt	Sprague	R I
Foster	Conn	Sumner	Mass
Grimes	Iowa	Ten Eyck	N J
Hale	N H	Trumbull	Ill
Harding	Oregon	Van Winkle	W Va
Harlan	Iowa	Wade	Ohio
Harris	N Y	Wilkinson	Minn
Henderson	Me	Willey	W Va
Howard	Mich	Wilson	Mass

NAYS.

Davis	Ky	*Powell*	Ky
Hendricks	Ind	*Riddle*	Del
McDougall	Cal	*Saulsbury*	Del

NOT VOTING.

Bowden	Va	Hicks	Md
Buckalew	Pa	*Richardson*	Ill
Carlile	Va	*Wright*	N J

* Unionists in Roman. Opposition in *Italics.*

For the amendment: Unionists, 36; Opposition, 2; total, 38. Against the amendment, 6, all Opposition. Not voting, Opposition, 5 Unionist, 1; total, 6.

On Wednesday, June 15, 1864, the proposed amendment was reported to the House of Representatives. Several amendments having been disposed of, the joint resolution adopted by the Senate was put to vote, which resulted as follows

Yeas, 95; noes, 66; not voting, 22; required two-thirds, 122. The resolution, therefore, was lost. Bailey, Pa. Griswold and Odell, N. Y.; and Wheeler, Wis.; were the only members of the Opposition who voted with the majority.

The joint resolution again came before the House on December 15th, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, giving notice that he would call up the resolution and demand a vote on the ensuing Monday. The debate did actually begin on Jan. 6th, 1865, and continued to January 12th, when its further consideration was postponed for two weeks. They were again called up on January 31st, and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.

Alley	Mass	Beaman	Mich
Allison	Iowa	Blaine	Me
Ames	Mass	Blair	W Va
Anderson	Ky	Blow	Mo
Arnold	Ill	Boutwell	Mass
Ashley	Ohio	Boyd	Mo
Bailey	Pa	Brandagee	Conn
Baldwin, A. C.	Mich	Broomall	Pa
Baldwin, J. D.	Mass	Brown	W Va
Baxter	Vt	Clark, A. W	N Y
Clarke, Freeman	N Y	Miller	N Y
Cobb	Wis	Moorhead	Pa
Coffroth	Pa	Morrill	Vt
Colfax	Ind	Morris	N Y
Cole	Cal	Myers, A	Pa
Creswell	Md	Myers, L	Pa
Davis, H. W.	Md	*Nelson*	N Y
Davis, T. T	N Y	Norton	Ill
Dawes	Mass	*Odell*	N Y
Deming	Conn	O'Neill, C	Pa
Dixon	R I	Orth	Ind
Donnelly	Minn	Patterson	N H
Driggs	Mich	Perham	Me
Dumont	Ind	Pike	Me
Eckley	Ohio	Pomeroy	N Y
Elliot	Mass	Price	Iowa
English	Conn	*Radford*	N Y
Farnsworth	Ill	Randall	Ky
Frank	N Y	Rice, A. H	Mass
Ganson	N Y	Rice, J. H.	Me
Garfield	Ohio	Rollins, E. H.	N H
Gooch	Mass	*Rollins, J. S.*	Mo
Grinnell	Iowa	Schenck	Ohio
Griswold	N Y	Schofield	Pa
Hale	Pa	Shannon	Cal
Herrick	N Y	Sloan	Wis
Higby	Cal	Smith	Ky
Hooper	Mass	Smithers	Del
Hotchkiss	N Y	Spaulding	Ohio
Hubbard, A. W.	Iowa	Starr	N J
Hubbard, J. H.	Conn	*Steele*	N Y
Hurlburd	N Y	Stevens	Pa
Hutchins	Ohio	Thayer	Pa
Ingersoll	Ill	Thomas	Md
Jenckes	R I	Tracy	Pa
Julian	Ind	Upson	Mich
Kasson	Iowa	Van Valkenburg	N Y
Kelley	Pa	Washburne	Ill
Kellogg, F. W.	Mich	Washburne	Mass
Kellogg, O	N Y	Webster	Md
King	Mo	Whaley	W Va
Knox	Mo	*Wheeler*	Wis
Littlejohn	N Y	Williams	Pa
Loan	Mo	Wilder	Kansas
Longyear	Mich	Wilson	Iowa
Marvin	N Y	Windom	Minn
McAllister	Pa	Woodbridge	Vt
McBride	Oregon	Worthington	Nev
McClurg	Mo	*Yeaman*	Ky
McIndoe	Wis		

NAYS.

Allen, J. C.	Ill	*Harris, B. G.*	Md
Allen, W. J.	Ill	*Harris, C. M.*	Ill
Ancona	Pa	*Holman*	Ind
Bliss	Ohio	*Johnson, P.*	Pa
Brooks	N Y	*Johnson, W.*	Ohio
Brown, J. S.	Wis	*Kalbfleisch*	N Y
Chanler	N Y	*Kernan*	N Y
Clay	Ky	*Knapp*	Ill
Cox	Ohio	*Law*	Ind
Cravens	Ind	*Long*	Ohio
Dawson	Pa	*Mallory*	Ky
Dennison	Pa	*Miller, W. H.*	Pa
Eden	Ill	*Morris, J. R.*	Ohio
Edgerton	Ind	*Morrison*	Ill
Eldridge	Wis	*Noble*	Ohio
Finck	Ohio	*O'Neill, J.*	Ohio
Grider	Ky	*Pendleton*	Ohio
Hall	Mo	*Perry*	N J
Harding	Ky	*Pruyn*	N Y
Harrington	Ind	*Randall, S. J.*	Pa

Robinson	Ill	*Townsend*	N Y
Ross	Ill	*Wadsworth*	Ky
Scott	Mo	*Ward*	N Y
Steele, W. G.	N J	*White, C. A.*	Ohio
Stiles	Pa	*White, J. W.*	Ohio
Strouse	Pa	*Winfield*	N Y
Stuart	Ill	*Wood, Ben*	N Y
Sweat	Me	*Wood, F.*	N Y

NOT VOTING.

Lasear	Pa	*McKinney*	Ohio
Le Blond	Ohio	*Middleton*	N J
Marcy	N H	*Rogers*	N J
McDowell	Ind	*Voorhees*	Ind

For the Amendment: Unionists, 108; Opposition, 16; total, 119. Against the Amendment, 56, all Opposition. Not voting, 8 all Opposition.

The amendment was now sent by the Secretary of State to the Governors of the several States for ratification by the Legislatures; a majority vote in three-fourths being required to make it a law of the land.

The following table shows the Legislature of which States ratified the Amendment up to December 20, 1865:

State.	*Time,** 1865.	*State.*	*Time,* 1865.
Illinois	Feb. 1	Louisiana	Feb. 17
Rhode Island	Feb. 2	Wisconsin	Feb. 21
Michigan	Feb. 2	Missouri	Feb. 24
New York	Feb. 3	Vermont	Mar. 9
Maryland	Feb. 3	Tennessee	April 5
Massachusetts	Feb. 3	Arkansas	April —
Pennsylvania	Feb. 3	Connecticut	May 4
West Virginia	Feb. 3	N. Hampshire	June 30
Maine	Feb. 7	South Carolina	Nov. 13
Ohio	Feb. 8	North Carolina	Dec. 1
Kansas	Feb. 8	Alabama	Dec. 2
Minnesota	Feb. 8	Georgia	Dec. 6
Virginia	Feb. 9	Oregon	Dec. 11
Indiana	Feb. 13	California	Dec. 18
Nevada	Feb. 16		

The Legislatures of the following States declined to ratify the Amendment:

Delaware	Feb. 8	New Jersey	Mar. 1
Kentucky	Feb. 23		

There has been a considerable variety of opinion as to what constitutes the three-fourths majority of the States required to make the Amendment the law of the land. Prominent members of Congress are known to hold the opinion that the Rebel States, by their rebellion, have taken themselves out of the Union, and that they have forfeited their rights as States.

Others, while not indorsing the State suicide theory, deny to some or all of the bodies which have acted as Legislatures of the Rebel States the character of lawful Legislatures.

If both the late Rebel States and their Legislatures are fully recognized, the number of States was, in December, 1865, 36, and the requisite three-fourths majority 27. This number was, therefore, reached when Georgia ratified the Amendment. According to an act of Congress of 1818, it is the duty of the Secretary of State, after receiving official notice of the adoption of a Constitutional Amendment, according to the provisions of the Constitution, "to cause the Amendment to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

On Dec. 18, 1865, Secretary Seward officially announced to the country the ratification of the Amendment, as follows:

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting:

Know ye, That, whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 1st of February last, passed a resolution, which is in the words following, namely:

"A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States."

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

"'Article XIII.

"'SECTION 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"'SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

And whereas, It appears from official documents on file in this Department, that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, in all 27 States.

And whereas, The whole number of States in the United States is 36.

And whereas, The before specially named States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed Amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 90th.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

*In cases where the two branches of a Legislature ratified or rejected the Amendment on two different days, the date placed after the name of the State indicates the latter of these days.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1865. Union. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Pres. '64. Dillingh m.	Davenp.	Line.	McC el.	Lin.	Others.	Pres. '60. Rep. Dem.
Addison	2244	200..	2567	344..	2626					408
Bennington	1662	614..	2338	1021..	1987					816
Caledonia	1952	908..	2731	1115..	2139					790
Chittenden	2018	567..	3227	923..	2241					639
Essex	573	387..	613	385..	646					328
Franklin	1809	777..	2689	1156..	1979					785
Grand Isle	334	170..	370	168..	338					136
Lamoille	1161	146..	1760	531..	1280					358
Orange	2499	1363..	3385	1701..	2714					1228
Orleans	1715	315..	2703	626..	1749					519
Rutland	2646	741..	4799	1247..	4178					1487
Washington	2679	1171..	3633	1552..	2941					1256
Windham	2926	'98..	4188	1232..	3782					951
Windsor	3748	755..	6446	1320..	5313					1251
Total	27386	8857..	42419	13321..	33808					10836
Per cent.	75.68	24.29..	70.11	23.89..	75.73					24.27

In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 36,456; Paul Dillingham over Charles N. Davenport, 18,729; scattering, 13. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 43,543; Smith over Redfield, 18,977. Whole vote for President, 55,740; Lincoln's majority, 29,098. In 1860, whole vote for President, 44,644; Lincoln over all, 22,972.

Legislature, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	30	213	243
Democrats	0	11	11
Union majority	30	202	232

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1865. Union. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Pres. '64. Smyth.	Harr'n.	Seat.	Line.	McC'el.	Line.	Others.	Pres. '60. Rep. Dem.
Belknap	1872	1924	1..	1855	2216..			1981			1839
Carroll	1801	2241	0..	1782	2509..			2418			2043
Cheshire	3290	2027	0..	3492	2444..			3843			2099
Coos	1131	1275	0..	1116	1459..			1349			1375
Grafton	4354	3990	3..	4337	4574..			4823			3899
Hillsborough	6124	4599	6..	6378	5325..			6888			4866
Merrimac	4356	4150	42..	4374	4768..			4794			4145
Rockingham	5867	3923	2..	5819	4477..			5720			3960
Strafford	3140	2130	3..	3094	2550..			3536			2298
Sullivan	2218	1758	0..	2135	1878..			2437			1836
Total	34145	29017	57.	34382	32200.			37519			28404
Per cent.	54.88	45.03	0.9	51.54	47.46			56.83			43.17

In 1865, whole vote for Governor (exclusive of the town of Greenland, which would have been about 200), 62,219; Smyth over Harrington, 6,128. In 1864, home vote for President, 66,582; soldiers' vote, 2,689; total vote for President, 69,271; Lincoln's majority, 3,529. In 1860, whole vote for President, 65,923; Lincoln's majority, 9,115.

CONGRESS, 1865.

Districts.	Un. Dem.	Rollins over Clark, 2,090.
I. Marst n.	Marcy.	
Belknap	1947	1928
Carroll	1921	2251
Rockingham	3859	3387
Strafford	3179	2124
Total	12906	10190

Marston over Marcy, 2,716.

II.	Rollins.	Clark.
Hillsborough	6414	4671
Merrimac	4570	4223
Total	10984	8894

Districts.	Un. Dem.
III. Patterson.	Bingham
Cheshire	3461 2040
Coos	1267 1237
Grafton	4595 4003
Sullivan	2344 1769
Total	11667 9099

Patterson over Bingham, 2,568.

Un. maj. in State 7,394.

Legislature, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	9	214	223
Democrats	3	114	117
Union majority	6	100	106

MAINE.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1865. Union. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Gov. '64. Cony.	Howard.	Con.	H w.	Line.	Others.	Pres. '60. Rep. Dem.
Androscoggin	2801	1434..	3555	2062..						1953
Aroostook	1258	679..	1220	1103..						588
Cumberland	6322	4518..	8015	6625..						5505
Franklin	2146	1250..	2181	1697..						1417
Hancock	2993	1635..	3249	2253..						2183
Kennebec	4984	1679..	6848	3162..						2709
Knox	2219	1707..	2803	2299..						2076
Lincoln	2479	1580..	2415	2373..						1350
Oxford	3944	2454..	4144	3370..						2738
Penobscot	5298	1807..	7028	4144..						3758
Piscataquis	1490	845..	1728	1166..						789
Sagadahoc	2019	674..	2287	1144..						1043
Somerset	2615	2379..	3674	2837..						2217
Waldo	3006	1467..	3955	2540..						2055
Washington	2864	1854..	3150	2783..						2743
York	6261	5205..	6465	5920..						4776
Total	53449	31117..	61615	45333..						36107
Per cent.	63.20	36.80	66.50	41.10..						58.78

Total vote in 1865 (in 451 cities and plantations), 84,566; Samuel Cony over Joseph Howard, 22,832. In 1864, total vote in the same towns, 106,947; for Cony, 61,615, for Howard, 45,332; Cony's majority, 16,283. The Union vote fell off this year 8,164 votes, and that of the opposition 14,215. The towns not yet heard from, gave in 1864, for Cony, 914 votes, and for Howard, 955, Gov. Cony's majority, when the soldiers' vote is added, will reach 23,000. In 1860, whole vote for President, 100,718; Lincoln's majority, 24,504.

Legislature, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	31	136	167
Democrats	0	15	15
Union majority	31	121	152

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '65. Union. Dem.	Buck'm an	Seym r.	Yes.	No.	Eq. Suf'ge. 1865. Rep. Dem.	Line.	McClel.	Pres. '64. Rep. Dem.
Fairfield	6676	5523..		3857		6046..			7368
Hartford	8352	6618..		5537		6856..			8690
Litchfield	4858	3601..		2615		3967..			4997
Middlesex	3012	2287		1928		2469..			3113
New Haven	8253	7225..		5960		7473..			8761
New London	5181	3068..		3333		3517..			5662
Tolland	2427	1661..		1568		1683..			2430
Windham	3416	1856..		2219		1478..			3668
Total	42374	31339..		27217		33489..			44691
Per cent.	51.49	42.51..		44.83		51.11..			58.61

In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 73,717; William A. Buckingham over Origen S. Seymour, 11,035; scattering, 4. In 1864, whole vote for President, 86,976; Lincoln's majority, 2,406.

On Oct. 2, 1865, a vote was taken upon the following amendment to the State Constitution:

"Every male citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector, at least six months next preceding the time at which he may so offer himself, and shall be able to read any article of the Constitution or any section of the statutes of this State, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, become an elector."

The vote upon the amendment, by counties, is given above. Whole vote on amendment, 80,706; majority against the amendment, 6,672.

According to the statement of the Town Clerk of Colchester, New London County, there is, however, an error in the official table, of the vote by towns, the vote of Colchester being stated to be—Yes 136, No 79, while the true figures were Yes 136, No 179. This would add 100 to the published total vote and to the majority against the Amendment, making the former 80,716, and the latter 6,372.

At the previous ballot on this same question, in the year 1847, the total vote was but 25,106; the majority, however, against the proposition, was 13,374.

CONGRESS, 1865.

Districts. I.	*Un.* Deming.	*Dem.* Mitchell.	*Districts.* III.	*Un.* Brandagee.	*Dem.* Allen.
Hartford	6206	6579	New London	5155	3068
Tolland	2413	1654	Windham	3411	1281
Total	10619	9088	Total	8566	4349
Henry C. Deming over Mitchell, 2,586; scattering, 308.			Augustus Brandagee over Allen, 4,217.		
II.	Warner.	Russell.	IV.	Hubbard.	Taylor.
Middlesex	3008	2278	Fairfield	6892	5834
New Haven	8238	7243	Litchfield	4895	3778
Total	11236	9521	Total	11747	9112
S. L. Warner over Russell, 1,715 scattering 6.			John H. Hubbard over Taylor, 2,635.		

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	21	161	182
Democrats	0	76	76
Union majority	21	85	106

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1865. *Un. Dem.* Bullock.	Couch.	Pres. '64. *Un. Dem.* Line.	McClel.	*Rep. Dem.* Line.	Others.
Barnstable	1494	256	3094	701	2371	782
Berkshire	3296	2237	5814	3963	5202	3309
Bristol	4963	960	9736	2173	7980	2674
Dukes	347	67	475	188	388	238
Essex	9505	2882	17287	5691	14832	7794
Franklin	2693	645	4876	1289	3994	1383
Hampden	3808	1637	6356	2894	5184	2881
Hampshire	2747	113	5086	906	4597	1020
Middlesex	12661	3062	22318	9697	17806	12840
Nantucket	191	16	486	86	420	116
Norfolk	5974	2349	11040	5502	8860	7014
Plymouth	3702	798	7610	2512	6708	3588
Suffolk	7399	4099	14692	8367	10974	11495
Worcester	10642	2124	18072	5615	17273	7515
Total	69912	21245	126749	48745	106333	62842
Per cent.	76.57	23.26	72.23	27.77	62.92	37.08

In 1865, total vote for Governor, 91,318. Alexander H. Bullock over Darius N. Couch, 48,667; Alexander H. Bullock over all, 45,506. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 174,471; John A. Andrew over Henry W. Paine, 76,091; whole vote for President, 175,487; Lincoln over McClellan, 77,997. In 1860, whole vote for President, 169,175; Lincoln over all, 43,891.

CONGRESS, 1865.

Vote for Representative in the 6th Congressional District, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of D. W. Gooch. Nathaniel P. Banks (Union), 8,128; Thomas J. Greenwood (Dem.), 1,988; scattering, 42.

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	39	221	260
Democrats	1	19	20
Union majority	38	202	240

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1865. *Union.* Smith.	*Scat'g.*	Pres. '64. *Un. Dem.* Line.	McClel.	Pres. '60. *Dem.* Line.	Others.
Bristol	565	5	780	449	667	462
Kent	781	81	1865	815	1246	657
Newport	1418	37	1773	344	1610	879
Providence	5663	553	8153	5369	7202	4875
Washington	1629	77	1622	993	1519	834
Total	10061	753	13692	8470	12244	7707
Per cent.	93.04	6.96	61.79	38.21	61.33	38.68

In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 10,814; James Y. Smith's majority, 2,308; in 1864, whole vote for President, 22,162; Lincoln's majority, 5,222. In 1860, whole vote for President, 19,951; Lincoln's majority, 4,537.

Congress of 1865.

Districts.	*Rep.* Thos. A. Jenckes.	*Scat'g.*
Eastern District	5663	53
	Rep. Dixon.	*Dem.* Bradford.	*Scat'g.*
Western District	2881	1291	2

Nathan F. Dixon over Bradford, 1590.

Legislature, 1865.—The State Senate consists of 33, and the House of Representatives of 72 members. The election, held in 1865, turned on no party issues. Less than a dozen members of the Legislature were elected by the Democratic party.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '65. *Union.* Ward.	*Dem.* Runyon.	Gov. '62. *Un. Dem.* Ward.	Parker.	Pres. '64. *Un. Dem.* Line.	McClel.
Atlantic	1262	1024	950	984	1117	1062
Bergen	1811	2281	1139	2168	1354	2431
Burlington	3387	3919	3979	3825	5280	4176
Camden	3965	2767	2568	2449	3332	2738
Cape May	735	440	613	401	761	537
Cumberland	2743	1856	2000	1681	2669	2084
Essex	11617	9114	6959	8493	9402	9239
Gloucester	2063	1393	1668	1396	1998	1404
Hudson	5157	5279	2858	4961	4616	6597
Hunterdon	3094	4969	2141	4039	2631	4365
Mercer	4118	3767	3302	3825	3726	3792
Middlesex	3379	3470	2956	3295	3087	3740
Monmouth	3145	4197	2658	4043	3001	4410
Morris	3702	3506	2938	3359	3222	3587
Ocean	1421	811	1050	925	1292	791
Passaic	3965	2066	1927	1408	2934	2773
Salem	2279	2017	1756	2074	2221	2164
Somerset	2022	2225	1543	2291	1923	2334
Sussex	1815	3215	1401	3359	1621	3164
Union	2776	2908	1927	2631	2381	2866
Warren	2249	3582	1651	3280	2006	3706
Total	67525	64736	46718	61814	60728	68024
Per cent.	51.05	48.95	43.24	56.76	47.17	52.83

In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 132,261; Ward's majority, 2,789. In 1864, total vote for President, 128,747; McClellan's majority, 7,301. In 1862, total vote for Governor, 108,082; Parker's majority, 14,596. Union gain in 1865, over 1864, 10,090; over 1862, 17,835.

Legislature, 1866.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	11	36	47
Democrats	10	24	34
Union majority	1	12	13

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Audit.-Gen. '65. *Un. Dem.* Hartranft.	Davis.	Pres. '64. *Un. Dem.* Line.	McClel.	Pres. '60. *Rep. Dem.* Line.	Others.
Adams	2633	2647	2612	3016	2794	2718
Allegheny	11139	6750	21519	13414	16725	2818
Armstrong	2810	2506	3526	3211	3355	2163
Beaver	2242	1496	3237	2304	2694	1633
Bedford	2432	2590	2336	2752	2505	2334

	Hartranft.	Davis.	Line'n.	McClel.	Line.	Others.
Berks	4846	10001..	6710	13266..	6709	9396
Blair	2501	1773..	3292	2686..	3050	1911
Bradford	5342	2304..	6865	3007..	7091	2219
Bucks	5778	6131..	6436	7335..	6443	5756
Butler	2683	2361..	3475	2947..	3640	2307
Cambria	1967	2716..	2244	3036..	2277	1877
Cameron	285	211..	325	222..	[New Co.]	
Carbon	1414	1612..	1721	2251..	1758	1690
Centre	2745	2963..	2817	3399..	3021	2465
Chester	7074	4947..	8446	5987..	7771	5473
Clarion	1177	1967..	1780	2833..	1829	2090
Clearfield	1307	2087..	1516	2801..	1702	1859
Clinton	1427	1785..	1666	2135..	1736	1316
Columbia	1591	3007..	1914	3467..	1873	2466
Crawford	4188	2907..	6441	4526..	5779	3045
Cumberland	3289	3710..	3604	4354..	3593	3356
Dauphin	4885	3261..	5444	4220..	4531	2756
Delaware	2647	1335..	3664	2145..	3181	1940
Elk	237	539..	348	835..	407	523
Erie	3847	2051..	6911	3722..	6160	2638
Fayette	3098	3670..	3221	4126..	3454	3479
Forest	77	50..	85	62..	107	47
Franklin	3620	3496..	3862	3821..	4151	3213
Fulton	692	863..	694	906..	788	961
Greene	1408	2542..	1583	3074..	1614	2708
Huntingdon	2562	1589..	3321	2477..	3089	1699
Indiana	3739	1620..	4320	2197..	3910	1309
Jefferson	1741	1662..	1820	1877..	1704	1145
Juniata	1260	1485..	1437	1753..	1494	1211
Lancaster	11409	5976..	14469	8448..	13352	6304
Lawrence	2264	923..	3408	1389..	2937	835
Lebanon	3052	1903..	3780	2779..	3868	2330
Lehigh	3547	4531..	3908	5920..	4170	4201
Luzerne	6126	6916..	7645	10045..	7300	6303
Lycoming	3192	3397..	3401	4207..	3494	2680
McKean	581	444..	707	632..	1077	595
Mercer	3382	2641..	4220	3569..	3855	2597
Mifflin	1568	1515..	1643	1718..	1701	1308
Monroe	411	1020..	685	2698..	844	1553
Montgom'y	5910	6928..	6872	7943..	6826	6789
Montour	887	1209..	1139	1486..	1048	1101
Northam'n	2772	4710..	3726	6944..	3339	4883
Northumb'd	2424	2843..	2915	3608..	2422	2475
Perry	2287	2087..	2406	2446..	2372	1789
Philadelph	49859	39830..	55797	44032..	39223	28024
Pike	234	821..	260	1180..	881	882
Potter	792	270..	1390	680..	1545	521
Schuylkill	6002	6681..	7851	9540..	7568	5529
Somerset	2580	1412..	2788	1719..	3218	1186
Snyder	1631	1126..	1679	1368..	1678	975
Sullivan	312	588..	369	660..	429	498
Susquehan.	3292	1999..	4203	2959	4470	2556
Tioga	3191	965..	4673	1584..	4754	1297
Union	1598	1133..	1945	1352..	1824	846
Venango	2611	2285..	3849	3341..	2680	1944
Warren	1734	971..	2541	1505..	2284	1091
Washington	4487	3949..	4961	4579..	4724	4074
Wayne	1577	1943..	2274	3989..	2857	2620
Westmor'd	4098	5097..	4650	5977..	4887	4622
Wyoming	1214	1261..	1337	1402..	1296	1245
York	4564	6917..	5568	8500..	5128	6633
Total	238400	215740.	296291	276316.	268030	208412
Per cent.	52.50	47.50..	51.75	48.25..	56.25	43.75

The vote for Surveyor-General was as follows: J. M. Campbell (Union), 237,967; J. P. Linton (Democrat), 215,981; Campbell's majority, 21,986.

In 1865, whole vote for Auditor-General, 454,263 (123 votes cast for W. H. H. Davis, were thrown out); J. F. Hartranft over W. W. H. Davis, 22,660. In 1864, whole vote for President, 572,707; Lincoln's majority, 20,075. In 1860, whole vote for President, 476,442. Lincoln's majority, 59,618.

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	21	67	88
Democrats	12	33	45
Union majority	9	34	43

Three of the Senators elected occupied the same position for the last 3 years, and of the Representatives 58 were re-elected.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '65. Union. Dem. Marshall.	Rep.	Eq. Suf. '65. Yes.	No	Pres. '64. Un. Dem. Line.	McClel.
Anoka	200	114..	158	132..	285	167
Benton	29	60..	20	45..	52	53
Blue Earth	802	597..	558	707..	962	575
Brown	225	61..	251	45..	326	58
Carver	355	516..	313	518..	484	610
Cass	—	—..	—	—..	5	4
Chisago	232	47..	149	63..	372	58
Crow Wing	21	10..	2	25..	—	—
Dacota	864	1089..	624	1103..	1176	1178
Dodge	437	166..	336	206..	560	325
Faribault	501	128..	339	196..	642	160
Fillmore	1134	709..	847	821..	1643	1031
Freeborn	559	149..	273	197..	638	201
Goodhue	769	419..	617	496..	1866	688
Hennepin	1120	836..	902	832..	1711	1221
Houston	691	679..	393	610..	796	635
Isanti	71	10..	85	15..	59	24
Jackson	87	—..	35	—..	—	—
Kanabec	9	—..	—	—..	—	—
Le Seuer	422	729..	224	839..	495	812
Lincoln*	24	1..	28	2..	—	—
Manomin	1	21..	—	22..	—	—
Martin	153	23..	125	44..	190	17
McLeod	214	207..	119	256..	202	142
Meeker	105	92..	86	98..	115	84
Mille Lac	43	22..	26	31..	51	20
Morrison	39	65..	20	73..	55	50
Mower	411	120..	342	112..	637	214
Nicollet	475	380..	231	374..	505	420
Olmstead	795	292..	630	372..	1849	829
Pine	11	2..	6	7..	17	4
Ramsey	1001	1000..	521	1628..	1260	1421
Redwood	65	4..	50	12..	—	—
Renville	26	14..	2	10..	—	—
Rice	868	528..	667	467..	1275	667
Scott	252	734..	135	538..	396	1045
Sherburne	85	72..	59	86..	108	78
Sibley	228	392..	137	428..	263	559
Stearns	335	812..	247	802..	427	916
Steele	521	118..	392	154..	636	209
St. Louis	30	5..	22	8..	39	5
Tod	—	—..	—	—..	23	31
Wabashaw	688	432..	533	474..	1302	635
Waseca	251	242..	184	380..	418	284
Washington	500	388..	311	457..	781	502
Watonwan	32	11..	18	25..	38	5
Winona	1169	735..	735	992..	1590	1082
Wright	435	227..	373	238..	528	356
Total	17325	13864..	12170	14828..	24971	17355
Per cent.	55.60	44.50..	45.12	54.88..	49.01	40.93

In 1865, total vote for Governor, 31,199; Marshall's majority, 3,471. In 1864, total vote for President, 42,326; Lincoln's majority, 7,616. In 1860, total vote for President, 34,421, Lincoln's majority, 9,375. Total vote for Amendment to State Constitution (striking out the word "white" from the qualification of voters), in 1865, 27,010, maj. against the Amendment, 2,702. *Precinct of Renville Co. made separate ret'ns.

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	14	29	43
Democrats	7	13	20
Union majority	7	16	23

OHIO.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '65. Union. Dem. Cox.	Rep. Morgan.	Pres. '64. Un. Dem. Line.	Rep. Dem. McClel.	'60. Line.	Others.
Adams	1982	1770..	2088	1932..	1667	2180
Allen	1623	2152..	1865	2241..	1756	1932
Ashland	2030	2219..	3156	2281..	2166	2250
Ashtabula	4069	961..	6054	1039..	5566	1279
Athens	2541	1160..	3024	1318..	2526	1570
Auglaize	918	2049..	1164	2374..	1088	1927
Belmont	3363	3289..	3422	3498..	2675	3850
Brown	2610	2879..	2930	2993..	2105	3835
Butler	2981	4245.	3219	4310..	2867	4449

	Cox.	Morgan.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc	Others.
Carroll	1682	1177	1784	1228	1767	1214
Champaign	2440	1625	2753	1735	2826	2136
Clark	2946	1719	3709	1641	3017	1999
Clermont	3386	3307	3303	3318	2965	3472
Clinton	2328	1253	2758	1397	2463	1549
Columbiana	3705	2271	4547	2501	3864	2582
Coshocton	1979	2874	2125	2447	2160	2818
Crawford	1759	2011	1954	3112	2064	2687
Cuyahoga	7472	5809	9987	5656	8666	5222
Darke	2637	2605	2508	2701	2640	2537
Defiance	849	1509	1163	1594	1098	1826
Delaware	2491	1609	2827	1892	2699	2041
Erie	2148	1651	3032	1829	2896	1654
Fairfield	2351	3394	2484	3610	2178	3605
Fayette	1547	1087	1860	1248	1458	1424
Franklin	4206	6236	4920	5756	4215	5043
Fulton	1511	879	1905	970	1629	1013
Gallia	2005	1051	2826	1174	1851	1669
Geauga	2201	526	2986	491	2877	727
Greene	2873	1523	3886	1556	3260	1910
Guernsey	2058	1853	[illegible]	1980	2510	[illegible]
Hamilton	17943	18605	22700	16598	16182	19482
Hancock	2120	2228	2177	2300	2135	2341
Hardin	1641	1302	1613	1457	1452	1284
Harrison	1969	1467	2178	1503	2175	1441
Henry	811	1268	924	1271	808	1045
Highland	2605	2063	3105	2582	2406	2004
Hocking	1265	1091	1364	1887	1829	1803
Holmes	948	2558	1068	2083	1892	2329
Huron	3202	1944	4441	2090	4107	2172
Jackson	1558	1102	1955	1317	1738	1531
Jefferson	2243	1589	3375	1732	2682	1945
Knox	2629	2438	2656	2628	2860	2082
Lake	2103	628	2781	582	2521	722
Lawrence	1847	1261	2062	1113	1801	1421
Licking	3152	3804	3322	3860	3502	3936
Logan	2302	1487	2577	1617	2416	1659
Lorain	3474	1674	4580	1050	4045	1081
Lucas	2942	1713	3704	2095	2829	2020
Madison	1391	1157	1671	1165	1417	1255
Mahoning	2504	2184	3042	2422	2007	2148
Marion	1460	1657	1441	1060	1505	1657
Medina	2521	1636	2925	1629	3068	1828
Meigs	2450	1403	3493	1464	2089	1921
Mercer	790	1798	826	1926	882	1614
Miami	3175	2289	3791	2848	3401	2415
Monroe	1177	2793	1411	3200	1925	3330
Montgom'ry	5083	5024	5526	5284	4974	4961
Morgan	2220	1628	2606	1727	2445	1642
Morrow	2105	1560	2405	1672	2260	1968
Muskingum	3972	3003	4421	3897	4004	4103
Noble	1040	1558	2122	1722	1944	1790
Ottowa	607	920	822	842	571	710
Paulding	502	352	805	303	554	400
Perry	1713	1774	1823	1804	1605	2084
Pickaway	2111	2423	2201	2527	2002	2686
Pike	905	1333	1049	1491	958	1534
Portage	2853	1352	3478	1918	3005	2094
Preble	2303	1524	2719	1706	2596	1786
Putnam	875	1498	1117	1710	1010	1455
Richland	2874	3278	3167	3401	3023	3327
Ross	3022	3135	3361	3200	3043	3283
Sandusky	2101	2355	2297	2575	1928	2342
Scioto	2205	1906	2769	2051	2186	2143
Seneca	2807	3030	3085	3311	3052	3258
Shelby	1412	1896	1603	2028	1597	1710
Stark	4447	4026	4797	4380	4061	3007
Summit	3220	1379	4192	1823	3007	1393
Trumbull	3039	1851	5080	1907	4349	1334
Tuscarawas	2715	3048	3020	3120	3176	2928
Union	1990	1173	2133	1255	1712	1434
Van Wert	1247	1153	1201	1301	1015	978
Vinton	1117	1108	1119	1323	1246	1277
Warren	3220	1499	3861	1555	3316	2154
Washington	3459	3042	4028	3050	3309	3248
Wayne	3053	3257	3131	3413	3204	2371
Williams	1002	1338	2197	1425	1713	1303
Wood	2006	1408	2580	1492	2011	1349
Wyandot	1673	1809	1740	1874	1507	1717
Total	223633	193697	265154	205508	231610	210801
Per cent	53.54	46.37	56.31	43.69	[illegible]	47.66

Alex. Long received, in Adams County, 17; Ashland, 8; Champaign, 1; Clinton, 3; Delaware, 2; Fairfield, 1; Fayette, 1; Hamilton, 90; Hardin, 56; Highland, 109; Knox, 53; Logan, 1; Madison, 1; Meigs, 4; Montgomery, 1; Portage, 1; Sandusky, 4; Washington, 6; Wyandot, 1. Total, 360 (per cent. 0.09).

Total vote for Governor, 417,720; Jacob Dolson Cox over J. W. Morgan, 29,936; Cox's majority over all, 29,546. In 1864, whole vote for President, 470,722. Lincoln's majority, 59,586; whole vote for Secretary, 419,649; Smith's (Union) majority, 54,751. In 1860, whole vote for President, 442,441; Lincoln's majority, 20,779.

ARMY VOTE, 1865.

Counties.	*Un.* Cox.	*Dem.* Morg.		Cox.	Morg.
Adams	16	1	Logan	11	1
Allen	9	9	Lorain	29	—
Ashland	18	4	Lucas	27	1
Ashtabula	18	1	Madison	7	—
Athens	50	10	Mahoning	44	1
Auglaize	4	—	Marion	16	5
Belmont	60	15	Medina	9	—
Brown	12	3	Meigs	22	6
Butler	22	8	Mercer	19	1
Carroll	6	1	Miami	64	12
Champaign	18	5	Monroe	30	24
Clarke	8	1	Mongomery	47	20
Clermont	27	6	Morgan	24	7
Clinton	6	8	Morrow	26	3
Columbiana	41	—	Muskingum	64	32
Coshocton	18	19	Noble	26	3
Crawford	—	—	Ottawa	10	23
Cuyahoga	65	17	Paulding	2	1
Darke	52	23	Perry	22	2
Defiance	6	1	Pickaway	10	6
Delaware	11	1	Pike	23	13
Erie	7	2	Portage	13	—
Fairfield	23	1	Preble	29	6
Fayette	3	—	Putnam	3	4
Franklin	80	10	Richland	70	32
Fulton	10	3	Ross	18	31
Gallia	42	13	Sandusky	13	4
Geauga	23	8	Scioto	54	31
Greene	24	1	Seneca	52	12
Guernsey	41	8	Shelby	12	1
Hamilton	145	48	Stark	44	11
Hancock	16	6	Summit	24	3
Hardin	9	3	Trumbull	74	—
Harrison	10	1	Tuscarawas	23	6
Henry	5	1	Union	18	7
Highland	25	5	Van Wert	10	—
Hocking	17	5	Vinton	49	26
Holmes	4	4	Warren	16	4
Huron	17	—	Washington	24	15
Jackson	40	10	Wayne	34	12
Jefferson	37	2	Williams	25	9
Knox	33	21	Wood	15	3
Lake	2	1	Wyandot	20	3
Lawrence	8	4	Total	2261	684
Licking	13	5			

Alexander Long received 4 votes, and 16 were scattering. Total vote cast, 3,129. There is, however, a discrepancy in the soldiers' vote, as returned by the clerks of courts to the Secretary of State, and that returned to the Governor and Auditor, and opened and certified by the State Board of Canvassers. The soldiers' vote, as returned by county clerks, is 2,281. The soldiers' vote, as certified by the Board of Canvassers, gives Cox 2,428, an increase of 147 votes—making his total vote 223,780. Gen. Morgan's vote is increased 3 by the same count, making his entire vote 193,700. This gives Gen. Cox 30,080 majority.

In 1864, whole soldiers' vote, 50,003; Lincoln's majority, 31,383.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Andrew G. McBur-

ney, 224,946; William Lang, 193,510; M. Ney Maginnis, 826; McBurney over Lang, 31,433.

Treasurer of State.—Sidney S. Warner, 225,657 George Spence, 193,072; John McGuffey, 518; Warner over Spence, 32,585.

Judges of the Supreme Court.—(Full Term) —Jacob Brinkerhoff, 224,958; Philadelph Van Trump, 193,284; Matthew H. Mitchell, 526; (vacancy) John Welch, 225,182; Thomas M. Key, 198,422; Alexander S. Boys, 319; Brinkerhoff over Van Trump, 31,470.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	35	70	105
Democrats	12	35	47
Union majority	23	35	58

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Gov'NOR, '65. *Union.*	*Dem.*	Eq. Suf., '65. *Union.*	*Dem.*	Pres. '64. *Rep.*	*Dem.*
	Fairchild.	Lewis.	Yes.	No.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Adams	594	128	433	161	551	222
Ashland	29	23	23	26	14	29
Brown	447	846	378	899	730	1236
Buffalo	523	211	446	214	597	284
Barnett	27	.....	24	4	.....	.....
Calumet	485	573	471	576	444	718
Chippewa	200	223	172	247	205	293
Clark	109	39	46	70	171	48
Columbia	2021	1087	1669	1356	2652	1483
Crawford	517	681	225	742	711	786
Dane	3534	2090	2743	3253	4018	3811
Dodge	2702	3580	2282	3729	3226	4698
Door	309	68	224	135	256	75
Douglas	45	54	25	71	87	67
Dunn	417	257	285	307	556	251
Eau Claire	422	312	329	386	515	382
Fond du Lac	2871	2759	2395	2738	3484	3305
Grant	2577	1131	1790	1697	3247	1561
Green	1552	728	1232	845	2017	1107
Green Lake	1027	422	886	511	1441	508
Iowa	1102	1051	710	1215	1282	1424
Jackson	506	194	303	299	680	207
Jefferson	2003	2385	1799	2448	2157	2742
Juneau	627	556	434	707	776	687
Kewaunee	122	383	81	429	157	753
Kenosha	1035	552	937	594	1318	879
La Crosse	1127	725	854	964	1531	904
La Fayette	1213	1370	889	1547	1471	1712
La Pointe	29	16	3	38	15	22
Manitowoc	1013	1792	842	1857	1179	2248
Marathon	112	409	33	573	136	527
Marquette	446	590	367	634	487	647
Milwaukee	2271	5038	2048	5138	5175	6875
Monroe	1006	581	765	716	1160	650
Oconto	352	241	212	345	291	178
Outagamie	739	1007	628	1060	951	989
Ozaukee	203	1643	208	1668	243	2350
Pepin	231	76	165	113	273	119
Pierce	540	238	383	375	690	526
Polk	205	112	121	94	176	107
Portage	507	369	338	547	704	511
Racine	1490	1152	1352	1254	2004	1644
Richland	967	656	577	934	1050	652
Rock	3190	1122	2823	1385	4383	1532
St. Croix	543	241	375	269	591	511
Sauk	1681	750	1304	841	2046	980
Shawanaw	133	116	99	117	154	97
Sheboygan	1605	1639	1416	1625	1988	2185
Trempeleau	415	47	319	91	553	130
Vernon	1164	120	737	578	1537	451
Walworth	2890	852	2724	892	3455	1192
Washington	529	1939	513	2007	664	2823
Waukesha	1939	2025	1766	2050	2010	2196
Waupaca	1169	402	808	634	1159	541
Waushara	1050	261	856	432	1053	282
Winnebago	2189	1299	1991	1411	2226	1772
Wood	223	259	141	324	247	348
Home vote	57132	48053	46309	54304	68005	69598
Sold'rs' vote	1200	277	979	1287	14560	3291

Spooner, for Lieutenant-Governor, and the Union candidates for the other State offices, received about the same maj. as Fairchild

‡ Including Dallas, 8 votes for the Union State ticket and for Suffrage.

In 1865, total vote for Governor, 106,674; Fairchild's majority, 10,002. In 1864, total vote for President, 149,542; Lincoln's majority, 17,574. In 1863, whole vote for Governor, 135,297; Lewis's (Union) majority, 17,574. In 1860, whole vote for President, 152,018; Lincoln's majority, 20,202. Total vote in 1865, on extension of suffrage, 102,179 majority against extension of suffrage, 9,403.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	23	67	90
Democrats	10	33	43
Union majority	13	34	47

MICHIGAN.

This State held, on April 3, an election for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and for two Regents of the University. There was no contest for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, the Democrats having made no nomination. Isaac P. Christiancy, Republican, received 59,720 votes, out of a total vote of 59,892.

The vote for Regents of the University was as follows:

	Rep.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Dem.*
	E.C. Walker.	G. Willard.	O.C. Comstock.	E. Wells.
	52834	50843	19833	19496

Beside 1308 imperfect votes, and 26 scattering votes.

The following table presents the vote cast for the leading Republican and that for the leading Democratic candidate, by Counties, compared with the vote at the Presidential elections in 1864 and 1860.

Counties.	Regent, '65. *Union.*	*Dem.*	Pres. '64. *Un.*	*Dem.*	Pres. '60. *Rep.*	*Dem.*
	Walker.	Wells.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Lincoln.	Others.
Allegan	1390	388	1861	1543	1896	1544
Alpena	97	34	116	71	82	28
Antrim	65	5	71	18	—	—
Barry	1316	49	1652	1022	1901	1038
Bay	246	356	402	584	311	324
Berrien	1751	851	2554	2307	2020	2337
Branch	1483	87	3035	1465	3074	1558
Calhoun	2337	1219	3742	2525	4072	2449
Cass	1223	843	1765	1435	2008	1624
Cheboygan	9	—	23	64	20	74
*Chippewa	.....	.....	46	124	64	89
Clinton	949	159	1524	1411	1509	1273
Delta	47	.....	24	31	[New Co.]	
Eaton	1319	387	1848	1360	2135	1328
*Emmet	.....	—	75	141	80	166
Genesee	2089	117	2742	2003	2832	1920
G'd Traverse	217	.....	375	83	407	198
Gratiot	440	56	571	866	496	814
Hillsdale	2572	34	3805	1725	3749	1719
Houghton	83	.....	380	958	—	—
Huron	377	24	360	357	299	209
Ingham	1454	114	1792	1796	2181	1828
Ionia	1457	136	2205	1383	2231	1294
Iosco	35	.....	57	43	20	41
Isabella	115	.....	215	83	123	131
Jackson	2067	1255	3002	2909	3316	2556
Kalamazoo	1616	278	3151	2101	3320	2031
Kent	2157	1803	3398	2966	3647	2540
Keweenaw	109	.....	205	391	—	—
Lapeer	877	248	1464	1247	1762	1222
Leelenaw	158	23	255	146	—	—
Lenawee	3117	191	4780	3632	5080	3510
Livingston	1255	1326	1604	1983	2075	2003
*Mackinaw	.....	.....	30	185	41	39
Macomb	1241	172	2041	2177	2334	2166
Manistee	81	.....	145	70	126	58
*Manitou	—	.....	11	185	88	62

	Walker.	Wells.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc.	Others.
Mecosta	63	.....	58	28..	[New Co.]	
Menominee	62	8..	208	101..	157	48
Midland	119	.....	1659	2881..	2283	2165
Monroe	1193	1194..	595	443..	565	861
Montcalm	483	.....	654	865..	502	241
*Muskegon	—	.....	406	242..	864	207
Newaygo	238	42..	3709	3816..	4411	3768
Oakland	2413	536..	856	177..	192	158
Oceana	262	.....	262	454..	331	300
Ontonagon	294	278..	1345	1336..	1414	1317
Ottawa	874	554..	1731	1900..	1479	1206
Saginaw	733	411..	758	318..	899	896
Sanilac	498	8..	1413	1263..	1606	1221
Shiawassee	1065	338..	1808	2068..	2589	1955
St. Clair	1320	398..	2981	1796..	2882	1990
St. Joseph	1619	218..	796	401..	747	350
Tuscola	558	7..	1995	1400..	2175	1274
Van Buren	1403	710..	3832	3336..	4296	3630
Washtenaw	2738	2722..	5946	7670..	7825	6701
Wayne	3104	1828..	9402	2969..	—	—
Total	52384	19426..	91521	74604..	88480	65057
Per cent	14.31	25.68..	55.89	44.11..	57.63	42.37

*Not returned.

In 1865, aggregate vote for the leading Republican and the leading Democratic candidate for Regent of University, 71,760; E. C. Walker over E. Well, 33,908. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 165,649. Henry H. Crapo over William H. Fenton, 17,063. Whole vote for President, 166,126; Lincoln over McClellan, 16,917. In 1860, whole vote, 153,537; Lincoln over all, 23,423.

LEGISLATURE.—There is a large preponderance—three or four to one—of Unionists in each House.

MISSOURI.

Counties.	New Const'n, '65. Yes.	No.	Pres. '64. Un. Dem. Linc.	Rep. Dem. McClel.	Pres. '60. Linc.	Others.
Adair	569	25..	797	162..	185	1248
Andrew	781	126..	1141	60..	97	1815
Atchison	246	172..	689	7..	68	873
Audrain	160	474..	126	392..	1	1075
Barry	99	33..	197	17..	1	866
Barton	—	— ..	23	— ..	28	276
Bates	—	— ..	27	13..	30	1245
Benton	309	88..	574	21..	74	980
Bollinger	—	— ..	243	13..	23	515
Boone	182	1763..	262	813..	12	2601
Buchanan	966	789..	1914	813..	452	3527
Butler	—	— ..	—	— ..	1	340
Caldwell	405	58..	496	98..	43	816
Callaway	146	1630..	274	965..	15	2617
Camden	290	42..	468	1..	6	625
C. Girardeau	696	448..	1218	551..	175	1519
Carroll	291	804..	285	113..	3	1578
Carter	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	108
Cass	167	78..	76	105..	28	1564
Cedar	202	12..	297	— ..	4	867
Charlton	236	68..	363	2..	1	1595
Christian	326	40..	557	5..	—	770
Clark	645	56..	997	138..	277	1791
Clay	90	890..	216	777..	—	1878
Clinton	269	196..	297	492..	11	1356
Cole	416	575..	1256	509..	114	1145
Cooper	704	492..	989	881..	20	2221
Crawford	170	295..	297	307..	85	714
Dade	417	15..	507	4..	8	994
Dallas	363	40..	243	12..	20	695
Daviess	564	43..	775	286..	33	1502
DeKalb	221	90..	400	197..	7	695
Dent	82	87..	107	1..	7	788
Douglass	31	1..	180	2..	—	—
Dunklin	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	438
Franklin	847	838..	1717	401..	494	1573
Gasconade	508	346..	963	185..	433	890
Gentry	926	79..	535	231..	201	1649
Greene	1059	208..	2223	346..	42	1698
Grundy	645	48..	933	17..	129	1113
Harrison	830	185..	1252	212..	297	1279
Henry	805	84..	466	282..	16	1588
Hickory	252	49..	365	1..	15	698
Holt	517	50..	673	51..	202	972
Howard	265	750..	534	6..	1	2106
Howell	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	405
Iron	182	172..	585	2..	108	879
Jackson	428	694..	602	537..	191	3511
Jasper	—	— ..	46	2..	38	1023
Jefferson	452	489..	915	823..	142	1061
Johnson	592	67..	832	294..	18	2265
Knox	541	197..	669	348..	161	1526
Laclede	258	119..	269	50..	6	800
Lafayette	295	816..	946	395..	24	2722
Lawrence	317	156..	533	— ..	59	1060
Lewis	560	530..	774	538..	43	1868
Lincoln	409	367..	543	267..	3	1287
Linn	594	213..	907	138..	105	1266
Livingston	431	155..	442	497..	20	1449
Macon	742	328..	1757	28..	134	2245
Madison	71	808..	240	14..	9	619
Maries	81	332..	215	244..	7	472
Marion	643	547..	928	575..	295	3068
McDonald	29	1..	26	— ..	3	538
Mercer	770	85..	1158	8..	80	1842
Miller	460	5..	555	111..	23	692
Mississippi	22	884..	108	257..	1	723
Moniteau	534	247..	966	434..	87	1354
Monroe	74	926..	158	597..	8	2174
Montgomery	572	159..	580	235..	45	1389
Morgan	282	77..	348	264..	18	1075
New Madrid	45	477..	99	9..	—	500
Newton	11	13..	212	1..	22	1315
Nodaway	380	285..	829	9..	147	1065
Oregon	—	— ..	—	— ..	2	386
Osage	398	721..	764	079..	258	733
Ozark	—	— ..	38	— ..	—	305
Pemiscot	—	122..	—	— ..	—	342
Perry	435	527..	509	116..	139	747
Pettis	253	834..	879	396..	9	1195
Phelps	422	209..	985	263..	37	883
Pike	638	1113..	1143	990..	15	2837
Platte	410	821..	496	883..	6	2980
Polk	644	106..	870	5..	4	1333
Pulaski	50	15..	105	28..	7	439
Putnam	988	15..	1292	47..	14	1205
Ralls	191	95..	292	194..	1	1125
Randolph	96	817..	434	327..	—	1701
Ray	850	403..	531	798..	9	2120
Reynolds	1	20..	7	20..	4	246
Ripley	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	384
St. Charles	512	1133..	1438	894..	534	1515
St. Clair	124	— ..	223	1..	1	976
St. Francois	146	408..	246	134..	19	1154
St. Genevieve	172	213..	428	217..	48	640
St. Louis	5822	11248..	14027	8882..	9945	14805
Saline	317	187..	170	98..	—	1997
Schuyler	260	25..	546	191..	14	978
Scotland	404	162..	612	533..	197	1364
Scott	131	142..	155	186..	6	650
Shannon	—	— ..	—	— ..	2	198
Shelby	282	164..	366	216..	90	1471
Stoddard	130	105..	111	6..	—	813
Stone	25	105..	100	— ..	—	226
Sullivan	540	140..	1074	52..	88	1575
Taney	—	— ..	29	— ..	—	437
Texas	—	— ..	87	10..	6	766
Vernon	11	106..	—	— ..	—	739
Warren	451	260..	948	271..	95	908
Washington	167	699..	788	389..	28	1150
Wayne	15	247..	343	189..	3	721
Webster	292	163..	583	192..	7	883
Worth	167	106..	846	121..	—	584
Wright	—	— ..	65	2..	—	—
Soldiers vote	3095	1168				
Total	43870	41808..	72750	31678..	17028	143490
Per cent	51.09	48.91..	69.46	30.54..	10.99	89.71

In 1865, total vote on the New Constitution, so far as returned, 85,478; majority for New Constitution, 1,962. In 1864, whole vote for President, 104,426; Lincoln over McClellan,

41,072. In 1860, whole vote for President, 165,518; anti-Lincoln majority, 131,462.

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	26	103	129
Democrats	9	26	35
Union majority	17	77	94

* Two members of the Senate are designated as doubtful. We have classed one with the Republican, and the other with the Democratic party.

IOWA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1865. *Union.*	*Dem.*	Judge'65. *Un.*	*Dem.*	Pres.,'64. *Un.*	*Dem.*
	Stone	Benton.	Wright.	Trimble.	Linc.	McClel.
Adair	—	—..	181	89..	141	60
Adams	—	—..	219	87..	226	76
Alamakee	—	266..	1025	1250..	1897	1363
Appanoose	167	—..	1138	962..	1089	964
Audubon	—	14..	58	67..	81	56
Benton	1054	512..	1084	458..	1334	564
Blackhawk	800	—..	1329	157..	1761	454
Boone	—	102..	594	659..	477	468
Bremer	528	—..	794	148..	847	239
Buchanan	947	—..	980	573..	587	614
Buena Vista	—	—..	10	8..	6	9
Butler	222	—..	496	207..	665	243
Calhoun	—	25..	20	39..	16	24
Carroll	—	—..	40	52..	40	33
Cass	82	—..	209	169..	228	128
Cedar	1551	760..	1936	718..	1828	839
Carro Gordo	—	—..	262	5..	254	14
Cherokee	5	—..	15	7..	8	1
Chickasaw	80	—..	581	394..	684	310
Clarke	559	359..	592	350..	775	208
Clay	—	—..	28	11..	24	11
Clayton	1633	1529..	1937	1380..	2204	1674
Clinton	1708	1091..	1748	1119..	2377	1413
Crawford	—	—..	56	58..	53	18
Dallas	260	—..	676	392..	739	345
Davis	113	—..	1194	1060..	1287	971
Decatur	—	157..	687	815..	817	584
Delaware	450	—..	1219	681..	1580	634
Des Moines	262	—..	1947	1575..	2413	1539
Dickinson	—	—..	53	—..	4	1
Dubuque	1552	2842..	1620	2795..	2228	3875
Emmett	—	—..	9	—..	42	—
Fayette	1145	740..	1197	992..	1691	868
Floyd*	571	238..	620	195..	647	190
Franklin	82	—..	252	79..	271	63
Fremont	—	98..	563	761..	644	458
Greene	101	—..	204	95..	183	105
Grundy	110	—..	106	4..	217	19
Guthrie	329	275..	350	280..	571	297
Hamilton	204	—..	298	79..	299	81
Hancock	—	—..	68	7..	89	20
Hardin	772	834..	782	827..	924	807
Harrison	—	61..	376	437..	401	31
Henry	1885	838..	2015	752..	2576	67
Howard	—	—..	363	271..	467	257
Humboldt	—	—..	97	30..	78	32
Ida	—	—..	10	2..	10	—
Iowa	237	—..	869	721..	927	702
Jackson	150	—..	1611	1514..	1953	1673
Jasper	1804	1027..	1407	989..	1518	775
Jefferson	891	—..	1513	1070..	1759	966
Johnson	1547	1508..	1653	1443..	1917	1447
Jones	1468	839..	1494	808..	1839	953
Keokuk	109	—..	1318	1189..	1461	996
Kossuth	—	—..	138	12..	75	14
Lee	2289	2905..	2380	2902..	3136	2283
Linn	2059	1230..	2097	1221..	2755	1087
Louisa	1127	827..	1156	818..	1640	560
Lucas	87	—..	570	504..	729	396
Lyon	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Madison	413	—..	905	564..	855	587
Mahaska	1830	1188..	1868	1138..	2283	965
Marion	1634	1804..	1701	1769..	1970	1538
Marshall	500	—..	1045	846..	1799	862
Mills	218	—..	460	227..	615	297
Mitchell	606	119..	648	91..	643	108
Monona	—	—..	151	122..	126	88
Monroe	226	—..	900	641..	1027	592
Montgomery	61	—..	182	112..	169	91
Muscatine	1678	1481..	1704	1469..	2236	1317
O'Brien	—	5..	2	5..	5	5
Osceola	(Not organized Nov. 30, 1865.)					
Page	99	—..	419	284..	597	171
Palo Alto	—	—..	—	43..	33	44
Plymouth	23	—..	23	—..	19	—
Pocahontas	33	—..	41	10..	38	8
Polk	221	—..	1770	1464..	1816	1147
Potawattamie	55	—..	520	347..	58	364
Poweshiek	805	393..	857	342..	947	461
Ringgold	184	—..	341	349..	405	76
Sac	—	4..	40	35..	51	22
Scott	2080	1648..	2224	1561..	2851	1408
Shelby	—	1..	73	71..	78	80
Sioux	—	—..	(no ret'rn).		1	3
Story	122	—..	551	429..	680	317
Tama	884	—..	883	464..	1027	388
Taylor	111	—..	396	245..	509	146
Union	56	—..	243	180..	214	181
Van Buren	363	—..	1578	1172..	1885	1067
Wapello	98	—..	1577	1441..	1761	1275
Warren	1177	736..	1209	745..	1457	622
Washington	612	—..	1641	967..	1942	951
Wayne	70	—..	627	512..	647	464
Webster	—	20..	404	429..	865	337
Winnebago	—	—..	83	—..	42	14
Winneshiek	176	—..	1157	659..	1745	868
Woodbury	25	—..	118	86..	232	96
Worth	151	—..	150	—..	182	37
Wright	—	—..	182	34..	98	42
Total			72291	51677		
Soldiers' vote			831	423		
Grand total			73122	52100..	87331	49290
Per cent			58.39	41.61..	63.94	36.06

The vote for Governor is not canvassed until January, and therefore, did not reach us in time for the Almanac. Gov. Stone's majority (unofficial) in all but 8 counties, 15,942. Total vote for Judge of the Supreme Court, in 1865, 125,519; Geo. G. Wright over H. H. Trimble, 21,022. Four votes were cast for H. H. Trimble, and 238 for James Grant. Wright over all others, 20,725. In 1864, whole vote for President, 136,591; Lincoln's majority, 38,071. In 1863, whole vote for Judge of Supreme Court, 138,899; Union majority, 34,635.

Legislature, 1865.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	43	83	126
Democrats	5	15	20
Union majority	38	68	106

KENTUCKY.

The issue, at the election held in Kentucky, 1865, for State Treasurer, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature, was between those favoring the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and those opposing the ratification. Unionists, therefore, means the friends, and Conservatives the opponents of the Amendment.

Counties.	Treasurer, '65. *Union.*	*Cons.*	Pres.,'64. *Un. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*		
	Neale.	Garrard.	Linc.	McClel.	Linc.	Others.
Adair	254	402..	59	627..	1	1106
Allen	346	207..	29	547..	—	1149
Anderson	201	245..	34	272..	—	1008
Ballard	114	387..	351	541..	1	1204
Barren	509	681..	55	737..	14	1807
Bath	340	322..	132	451..	—	1715
Boone	302	818..	200	1063..	1	1843
Bourbon	132	689..	274	850..	3	1750
Boyd	403	492..	202	493..	18	794
Boyle	273	475..	129	532..	3	1080
Bracken	779	663..	268	922..	4	1771
Breathitt	212	17..	(no ret'rn).		—	556
Breckinridge	141	813..	42	995..	3	1619
Bullitt	32	155..	14	624..	2	991

	Neale.	Garrard.	Line.	McClel.	Line.	Others.
Butler	826	265..	99	414..	5	940
Caldwell	349	120..	294	351..	2	1112
Calloway	66	378..[no ret'rn].			—	1294
Campbell	1672	913..	1504	1286..	314	2884
Carroll	154	249..	82	594..	—	1079
Carter	791	247..	367	345..	1	1068
Casey	111	326..	127	507..	8	919
Christian	677	564..	576	636..	1	1853
Clarke	113	283..	130	690..	1	1410
Clay	456	373..	312	186..	4	869
Clinton	320	49..	3	215..	3	708
Crittenden	590	—..	424	293..	1	1280
Cumberland	85	141..	53	302..	7	858
Daviess	176	267..	87	1124..	7	2358
Edmonson	293	199..	48	215..	15	501
Estill	707	397 :	470	308..	56	964
Fayette	706	1210..	882	496..	5	1561
Fleming	663	733..	357	701..	2	1824
Floyd	61	81..[no ret'rn].			—	673
Franklin	359	960..	253	699..	—	1784
Fulton	7	270..	86	61..	—	714
Gallatin	216	229..	109	391..	—	887
Garrard	639	509..	467	460..	21	1070
Grant	672	311..	220	372..	—	1498
Graves	426	779..	642	769..	—	2025
Grayson	543	637..	114	716..	8	1073
Green	131	176..	—	591..	2	975
Greenup	734	306..	596	481..	4	1234
Hancock	103	221..	18	386..	3	889
Hardin	191	395..	83	1010..	6	2085
Harlan	567	67..	287	51..	2	597
Harrison	553	503..	256	820..	—	2230
Hart	350	377..	40	1051..	1	1439
Henderson	111	728..	30	949..	5	1535
Henry	401	594..	111	1168..	2	1835
Hickman	26	192..	289	223..	1	968
Hopkins	220	61..	47	492..	2	1568
Jackson	516	17..	845	29..	101	289
Jefferson	3384	2440..	2066	6404..	106	9459
Jessamine	344	389..	195	612..	3	1190
Johnson	417	15..[no ret'rn].			—	666
Kenton	2017	1015..	1716	1374..	267	3289
Knox	675	187..	629	197..	11	866
Larue	45	228..	17	700..	3	993
Laurel	496	206..	444	188..	10	763
Lawrence	449	447..	191	380..	—	955
Letcher	127	20..[no ret'rn].			—	373
Lewis	916	444..	645	391..	51	1060
Lincoln	43	582..	109	801..	4	1195
Livingston	106	57..	246	217..	—	906
Logan	804	549..	220	508..	3	2001
Lyon	161	53..	60	105..	—	749
Madison	1107	615..	900	700..	25	2005
Magoffin	181	119..	23	79..	—	498
Marion	65	561..	28	1119..	—	1660
Marshall	147	336..	149	147..	—	1080
Mason	819	1120..	368	1197..	26	2351
McCracken	265	287..	515	328..	3	1284
McLean	152	227..	62	504..	—	936
Meade	23	281..	3	630..	1	1121
Mercer	535	595..	271	627..	2	1894
Metcalfe	239	402..	24	505..	3	793
Monroe	68	205..	84	326..	3	960
Montgomery	188	538..	401	513..	—	1078
Morgan	176	43..	—	82..	—	905
Muhlenburg	548	421..	225	597..	4	1349
Nelson	87	446..	17	988..	—	1586
Nicholas	557	506..	244	528..	1	1704
Ohio	587	491..	367	765..	3	1467
Oldham	35	347..	31	568..	2	954
Owen	78	116..[no ret'rn].			—	2542
Owsley	603	159..	348	96..	1	705
Pendleton	952	387..	629	668..	2	1796
Perry	257	88..[no ret'rn].			1	414
Pike	267	105..[no ret'rn].			1	800
Powell	132	143..	27	227..	—	349
Pulaski	1534	526..	1059	615..	55	2008
Rockcastle	461	170..	428	259..	64	640
Rowan	151	22..	49	23..	—	333
Russell	94	151..	15	459..	1	774
Scott	150	676..	87	567..	—	1954
Shelby	122	997..	18	980..	—	1998

	Neale.	Garrard.	Line.	McClel.	Line.	Others.
Simpson	118	340..	6	480..	—	917
Spencer	8	284..	1	351..	—	736
Taylor	10	210..	30	490..	1	880
Todd	66	115..	105	366..	4	1068
Trigg	314	462..	43	453..	1	1408
Trimble	60	240..	12	395..	1	923
Union	96	113..	96	436..	—	1574
Warren	586	1077..	168	1444..	3	1928
Washington	155	466..	73	810..	1	1318
Wayne	305	263..	89	546..	5	1305
Webster	92	205..	77	511..	—	886
Whitley	683	82..	231	71..	7	981
Woodford	43	558..	28	564..	—	1196
Wolfe	—	—..[no ret'rn].			—	461
Soldiers' vote			1194	2828		
Total	42082	42187..	27786	64301..	1364	145708
Per cent	29.94	30.06..	30.18	69.82..	0.94	99.06

In 1865, the whole vote for Treasurer, 84,269; James H. Garrard over William L. Neale, 105. In 1864, whole vote for President, 92,087; McClellan's majority, 36,515. In 1863, whole vote for Governor, 85,695; Thomas E. Bramlette (Union) over Charles Wickliffe (Dem.) 50,217. In 1860, whole vote for President, 145,058; anti-Lincoln majority, 142,348.

CONGRESS, 1865.

Districts.	*Union.*	*Cons.*
I.	Bradley.	Trimble.
Ballard	163	689
Caldwell	403	196
Calloway	113	753
Crittenden	659	62
Fulton	24	845
Graves	510	959
Hickman	75	328
Livingston	195	298
Lyon	185	92
Marshall	198	577
McCracken	265	428
Trigg	337	547
Union	231	225
Webster	184	268
Total	3542	5749

L. S. Trimble over C. D. Bradley, 2,207.

II.	Yeaman.	Ritter.
Breckinridge	507	782
Butler	622	396
Christian	788	778
Daviess	861	789
Edmonson	308	195
Grayson	570	699
Hancock	262	361
Henderson	180	888
Hopkins	452	228
McLean	318	489
Muhlenburg	548	542
Ohio	790	988
Total	5726	6974

B. C. Ritter over Geo H. Yeaman, 1,198.

III.	Lowry.	Grider.
Allen	494	445
Barren	627	782
Clinton	366	73
Cumberland	502	340
Hart	675	733
Logan	461	909
Metcalfe	227	492
Monroe	646	384
Russell	361	289
Simpson	149	455
Todd	320	491
Warren	883	1126
Total	4871	6528

Henry Grider over Jas. H. Lowry, 1,657.

IV.	Taylor.	Hardisty.
Adair	442	597
Anderson	235	411
Bullitt	92	661
Casey	597	597
Green	343	893
Hardin	397	946
Larue	225	893
Marion	277	1065
Meade	78	220
Nelson	72	709
Shelby	156	1185
Spencer	27	308
Taylor	212	895
Washington	504	718
Total	3852	9457

Aaron Harding over Marion C. Taylor, 5,705.

V.	Rous.	Mall.	Maud.
Henry	456	711	14
Jefferson Co. and Louisv'le	4902	2832	139
Oldham	149	455	2
Owen	244	706	18
Total	5751	4704	173

Lovell H. Rousseau over Mallory, 1,047; over Mallory and Munday, 974.

VI.	Smith.	Ward.
Boone	349	989
Bracken	826	772
Campbell	1695	913
Carroll	193	840
Gallatin	243	357
Grant	690	894
Harrison	874	813
Kenton	2084	1011
Pendleton	963	691
Trimble	67	533
Total	7666	6421

Green Clay Smith over A. H. Ward, 1,245; S. H. Doughty received 1 vote.

VII.	Fry.	Shanklin.
Bourbon	238	880
Boyle	302	464
Clarke	134	283
Fayette	728	1380

	Fry.	Shank in.
Franklin	382	961
Jessamine	407	436
Lincoln	322	724
Mercer	672	651
Nicholas	680	639
Scott	186	764
Woodford	66	613
Total	3943	7624

Geo. S. Shanklin over Speod S. Fry, 3,681.

VIII. Randal. Garrard.

Breathitt	214	26
Clay	544	330
Estill	713	401
Garrard	651	525
Harlan	492	49
Jackson	596	8
Knox	815	181
Laurel	561	213
Letcher	172	17
Madison	1103	620
Owsley	322	155
Perry	295	22
Pulaski	1562	579
Rockcastle	553	209
Whitley	1007	62

	Randa'l.	Garrard.
Wayne	536	425
Wolfe	—	—
Total	10634	8824

Wm. H. Randall over T. T. Garrard, 6,810.

IX. M. Key. Hunt

Bath	474	503
Boyd	446	536
Carter	538	501
Fleming	870	871
Floyd	285	174
Greenup	513	538
Johnson	620	138
Lawrence	497	513
Lewis	952	511
Magoffin	294	138
Mason	836	1124
Montgomery	196	584
Morgan	248	198
Pike	415	17
Powell	134	150
Rowan	203	46
Total	8163	6241

Samuel McKee over J. Smith Hurt, 1,922.

The total vote for members of Congress foots up as follows:

For the Conservative candidates	57,502
" Union "	54,008
Opposition majority	3,494

Legislature, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Conservatives	19	58	77
Unionists	19	42	61
Conservative maj.	0	16	16

ILLINOIS.

At the election held for county officers in this State, in November, Union tickets were elected in the following hitherto Democratic counties: Adams, Clay, Edgar, Fayette, Fulton, Hancock, Jackson, Madison, Marion, Mason, McDonough, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Peoria, Randolph, Richland, Sangamon, Scott, Tazewell, Vermillion, Woodford.

The Unionists did not lose a single one of the counties which they carried in 1864.

Legislature, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	14	51	65
Democrats	11	34	45
Union Majority	3	17	20

INDIANA.

At the election for county officers, held in this State in October, the Unionists gained in all but two counties. The most remarkable Union triumph was in Allen County, which, in 1864, gave 2,359 majority for the Democratic ticket, and in 1865, about 400 majority for the Union ticket.

Legislature, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal
Unionists	25	60	85
Democrats	25	40	70
Union majority	0	20	10

KANSAS.

The Kansas Legislature elected in 1865 is solidly Republican. More than half the number of the members have served in the war. Among the important measures that will come before this Legislature, will be the reconstruction of the representative districts, and the amendment to the Constitution in relation to negro suffrage.

WEST VIRGINIA.

An election for members of the State Legislature, was held in this State on Oct. 26. The political complexion of the new Legislature is about as follows:

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	19	48	67
Democrats	1	8	9
Union majority	18	40	58

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	Judge, '63. Un.	Dem.	Pres. '64. Un.	Dem.	Gov. '63. Un.	Dem.
	Sander	Hardy	Lincoln	McClellan	Low	Downey
Alpine	28	121	334	228	—	—
Alameda	850	453	1467	811	1401	802
Amador	919	945	1302	1199	2345	2064
Butte	1205	737	1789	1117	1876	1490
Calaveras	1423	1035	2071	1551	2278	2020
Colusa	—	—	274	425	473	564
Contra Costa	660	518	1458	522	1054	534
Del Norte	64	69	167	130	—	30
El Dorado	1753	1290	2049	2123	3210	2139
Fresno	—	—	92	150	83	378
Humboldt	393	192	423	262	502	196
Klamath	—	—	139	122	204	199
Lake	—	—	213	205	161	223
Lassen	—	—	318	286	—	—
Los Angeles	—	—	553	744	703	284
Marin	—	—	655	410	640	499
Mariposa	460	512	767	542	895	921
Mendocino	—	—	576	578	633	571
Merced	41	147	76	218	95	389
Mono	—	—	167	138	1009	695
Monterey	191	185	415	864	522	507
Napa	375	276	785	592	898	660
Nevada	2098	1195	2784	1793	2982	1756
Placer	1499	850	2814	1474	2097	1620
Plumas	616	515	828	689	1988	766
Sacramento	2099	1400	4192	1763	3559	1944
S. Bernardino	—	—	243	493	361	376
San Diego	—	—	97	197	116	182
San Francisco	3673	5307	12665	8351	9291	5162
San Joaquin	1076	721	1819	1427	1981	1478
S. Luis Obispo	—	—	259	149	200	219
San Mateo	—	—	600	377	884	340
Santa Barbara	—	—	343	80	481	148
Santa Clara	1803	722	1980	1202	2084	1525
Santa Cruz	422	247	974	453	904	403
Shasta	566	290	909	562	936	617
Sierra	1147	600	2151	1037	2360	1308
Siskiyou	718	634	925	957	1053	992
Solano	853	698	1255	903	1531	1124
Sonoma	1182	1755	2026	2336	1700	1112
Stanislaus	136	282	277	346	347	399
Sutter	389	371	677	596	718	670
Tehama	227	141	482	368	533	423
Trinity	506	319	653	461	785	604
Tulare	—	118	528	639	610	715
Tuolumne	898	973	1520	1506	1813	1804
Yolo	488	506	653	475	865	768
Yuba	1206	984	1870	1333	1989	1393
Soldiers' vote	—	—	2800	287	4159	140
Total	31761	25143	62184	43841	64417	44715
Per c'n						

In 1863, total vote, in 34 counties, for Judge of Supreme Court, 56,907; Sanderson over Hartley, 6,615. In 1863, whole vote, 109,162 Frederick F. Low over James G. Downey, 19,782. In 1864, whole vote, 105,975; Lincoln's majority, 19,298. The soldiers' vote, according to law, can not be canvassed until the expiration of sixty days after the election. It did not reach us in time for the Almanac.

Legislature, 1865.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Unionists	33	40	73
Democrats	7	25	32
Union majority	26	15	41

NEW YORK.

SEC'Y STATE, 1865. COMPTROL'R, '65. AMEN'T '65. PRES'T, '64. SEC. STATE, '63. PRES'T, '60.

...unties.	Union. Barlow.	Dem. Slocum	Un. Dem. Hillh	Dem. sc	obin n.	For.	Against.	Un. Dem. Lincoln.	Mc	Del.	Un. Dem. Depew.	St. John.	Rep. Linc.	Dem. Others.
...any	9762	9919..	9847	9849..	1741	2802..	10206	12934..			9894	10977..	9835	11145
...gany	4626	1911..	4640	1903..	882	717..	6240	2561..			5348	2459..	6443	2530
...me	3965	2967..	3887	2951..	960	907..	5003	3139..			4500	2490..	4554	2376
...araugus	3975	2455..	3885	2506..	1025	884..	5506	3575..			5047	3029..	5065	2499
...aga	6120	2498..	6124	2491..	1070	1262..	7534	4408..			6951	4033..	7329	3954
...tlauque	6015	2797..	6019	2790..	1151	1446..	8700	3992..			7503	3430..	8481	3978
...nung	2787	2928..	2794	2895..	843	1021..	3599	3109..			2878	2638..	3049	2478
...ango	4581	3102..	4500	3157..	1114	1026..	5569	4033..			5111	3758..	5055	3886
...ton	2741	2551..	2752	2542..	500	446..	3471	3546..			3155	3041..	3951	2770
...mbia	4427	4852..	4457	4573..	864	1679..	4856	6240..			4563	4057..	5178	4322
...land	3115	1592..	3120	1582..	602	1174..	3063	2003..			3721	1887..	3883	1712
...ware	4358	2979..	4242	2981..	610	1716..	5297	4219..			4709	3952..	5001	3212
...hess	6068	5240..	6109	5315..	1201	896..	7201	6643..			6045	5809..	6763	6071
...	11547	10951..	11563	10913..	1743	2358..	13061	13370..			11421	11481..	12450	10885
...x	2466	1537..	2479	1527..	617	543..	3224	2164..			2786	1737..	3454	1798
...klin	2154	1219..	2157	1220..	404	306..	2859	1837..			2721	2048..	3105	2402
...on	2765	2519..	2791	2511..	518	602..	2972	2887..			2593	2203..	3111	2807
...sco	3291	2210..	3310	2146..	615	821..	4050	2772..			3731	2513..	4464	2466
...me	2668	2896..	2503	3039..	550	2503..	3687	3897..			2829	3603..	3187	3534
...ilton	with Fulton		with Fulton		24	167	with Fulton..				169	895.	with Fulton.	
...timer	4241	3183..	4258	3174..	1085	1320..	5087	4207..			4742	3758..	5302	3862
...rson	6815	4428..	6825	4432..	1473	1367..	8592	5842..			7606	4920..	8796	5331
...s	18913	26343..	19156	20182..	8213	2142..	20858	25726..			14754	15832..	15883	20163
...ls	2939	1870..	2896	1868..	546	685..	3078	2911..			2748	2302..	3257	2274
...gston	3706	2813..	3715	2810..	644	779..	4580	3358..			4309	3064..	5178	3361
...son	4586	2873..	4600	2856..	1150	1050..	6182	3748..			5589	3304..	6289	3716
...roe	6154	6758..	6186	6714..	1472	2003..	10203	9107..			8723	7483..	10808	7291
...gomery	5219	5270..	5257	5229..	862	1478..	8519	8908..			8414	8264..	8528	8253
...York	28740	53128..	28953	52801..	4000	2996..	36681	73709..			23613	43283..	32200	62293
...ara	3986	3733..	4013	3712..	823	929..	4889	4287..			4306	3816..	4992	3741
...da	9857	8035..	9808	8004..	2481	2734..	12048	10916..			10357	9313..	12508	9011
...daga	6815	7310..	6877	7257..	2056	2362..	10096	8713..			10215	7747..	11243	7222
...rio	4291	3957..	4320	3913..	782	1475..	5409	3989..			4819	3426..	5764	3834
...ge	5803	5189..	5809	5097..	1352	1707..	6784	6633..			6759	5629..	6808	6011
...ns	2981	1961..	3002	1950..	528	823..	3755	2458..			3408	2244..	3859	2346
...go	6745	4385..	6756	4389..	1389	1832..	8793	6228..			7694	5420..	9076	5414
...go	5093	4802..	5102	4798..	1091	2168..	6151	6017..			5802	5638..	6543	5861
...am	1046	1114..	1049	1111..	126	424..	1443	1618..			1089	1493..	1243	1325
...ns	2928	3721..	2837	3715..	373	378..	4284	5400..			2776	3647..	3749	4492
...selaer	7823	7308..	7870	7346..	1660	3460..	9159	9377..			7981	7503..	8464	8421
...mond	1871	1732..	1404	1705..	185	247..	1564	2874..			1296	2128..	1408	2370
...land	1099	1609..	1098	1610..	132	482..	1445	2287..			1098	1912..	1410	2369
...awrence	7909	2239..	7838	2240..	852	1234..	10864	4048..			9021	3424..	11394	4007
...toga	5135	5842..	5146	5829..	814	1005..	6909	4715..			5400	4229..	5900	4852
...nectady	3424	1981..	2450	1940..	809	2456..	2203	2309..			2071	2057..	2154	1894
...harie	2846	3765..	2857	3750..	503	2198..	2870	4801..			2852	4496..	3979	4213
...yler	2161	1547..	2108	1513..	824	736..	2576	1938..			2361	1688..	2551	1708
...ca	2494	2741..	2443	2738..	1310	596..	2080	3257..			2443	2887..	3025	2900
...ben	6659	4302..	6647	4242..	955	2001..	8069	5819..			7101	5048..	8250	5028
...lk	3273	2469..	3277	2485..	653	488..	4305	4027..			3881	3383..	3756	3519
...van	2459	2759..	2466	2757..	284	999..	2900	3348..			2741	3255..	2944	3170
...a	3181	2086..	3160	2063..	466	532..	3780	3018..			3698	2702..	3760	2743
...pkins	3821	2457..	3825	2456..	699	1293..	4518	2996..			4277	2708..	4348	2826
...er	6240	5506..	6311	5519..	928	2125..	6900	7766..			5697	6347..	6775	6252
...ren	2023	1821..	2029	1820..	448	769..	2939	2169..			2274	2061..	2719	1970
...hington	4667	2552..	4643	2324..	777	2383..	6221	3642..			5178	3113..	6173	3482
...ne	4873	2436..	4859	2425..	1055	1012..	6122	4522..			5527	3925..	6068	3938
...chester	5515	6076..	5524	6073..	853	1128..	7607	9235..			6043	6372..	6771	8081
...nning	3403	1734..	3413	1722..	784	779..	4123	2403..			3917	2189..	4498	2390
...e	2822	1313..	2824	1308..	151	1457..	3636	1693..			2713	1522..	3014	1466
...lers' vote	801	435..	812	560..										
Total	301055	278198..	302423	271852..	59436	81532..	568735	361686..			314347	284042..	302646	312510
...	...	5.43	...	5.53	4.54..	4.85	58.97..	50.47			49.53..	52.61	47.39..	53.72	46 28

In 1865, total vote for Secretary of State, 574,253; Barlow (Un.) over Slocum (Dem.), 27,857; total vote for Comptroller, 574,280; Hillhouse over Robinson, 20,576; total vote on Act to create the Debt, 440,768; maj. for Act, 248,458; total vote (March 14, 1865), on amending State Constitution so as to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeal, 158,260, of which 242 were blank or defective; maj. against Amendment, 25,046. In 1864, Lincoln's maj., 6,749.

VOTE FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

District I.—Daniel P. Ingraham (Dem.), 52,674; Lewis B. Wordruff (Un.), 28,261; Dem. maj., 3,. II.—Jasper W. Gilbert (Ind.), 56,791; Ira J. Leach (Dem.), 35,475; Ind. maj., 20,916. III. Henry Hogeboom (Un.), 56,458; Jacob Hardenburgh (Dem.), 55,411; Un. maj., 1,047. IV.—Potter (Un.), 38,824; [No opp.] V.—Joseph Mullin (Un.), 67,722; [No opp.] VI.—Douglas Edman (Un.), 37,423; David P. Loomis (Dem.), 19,230; Robert Parker (Dem.), 7,409. Board-over Loomis and Parker, 10,784. VII.—Thomas A. Johnson (Un.), 47,916; [No opp.] VIII. Noah Davis (Un.), 39,655; John Canson (Dem.), 27,553. Un. maj. 12,095.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

The following table shows the vote cast for the Union and Democratic candidates for other State officers, and the Union majorities:

	Un.	*Dem.*	*Un. Maj.*
Att'y-Gen'l	302,437	271,264	31,173
Treasurer	302,245	272,039	30,206
Engineer	302,001	272,338	29,663
Canal Com.	308,556	270,700	32,856
Ins. of Pris.	301,925	271,957	29,968

CONGRESS, 1865.

	Un.	*Dem.*
Dist.'XVI.	Hale.	Wing.
Clinton	2748	2544
Essex	2476	1508
Warren	1922	1927
Total	7146	5979

Robert S. Hale over Halsey R. Wing, 1167.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	*Un.*	*Dem.*
I.	LaBau.	Christie.
Suffolk	3269	2295
Queens	2861	3732
Richmond	1506	1538
Total	7636	7565

Maj. for Nicolas R. LaBau, 71.

II.	Pierson.	Pratt.
Brooklyn.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, and 19th Wards	9845	8748

Maj. for Hen. R. Pierson, 1,097.

III.	Crooke.	Murphy.
Brooklyn—6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Wards, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, of the Co. of Kings	9269	11047

Maj. for Hen. C. Murphy, 2,778.

IV.	*Un.* Burns.	*Dem.* Bryant.	Wood.
N. Y. City.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 14th Wards	6725	2940	9062

Benj. Wood over M. C. Burns, 2,937.

V.	Dean.	O'Brien.	Cornell.
N. Y. City.—10, 11, 13 and 17th Wards	4674	6493	8134

Charles G. Cornell over Dan'l M. O'Brien, 1,641.

VI.	*Un.* Lent.	*Dem.* Freeman.
N. Y. City—9, 15, 16 and 18th Wards	9480	9038

Maj. for Abraham Lent, 442.

VII.	*Un.* Murphy.	*Dem.* Fields.	McLean.
N. Y. City.—12, 19, 20, 21st and 22d Wards	6308	8031	7083

Thomas Murphy over Thomas C. Fields, 1,277.

VIII.	*Union.* Crosby.	*Dem.* Sutherland.
Westchester	5521	6046
Putnam	1035	1089
Rockland	1098	1606
Total	7654	8741

Maj. for E. G. Sutherland, 1,087.

IX.	Low.	Fancher.
Orange	5694	5201
Sullivan	2621	2563
Total	8315	7764

Maj. for Henry R. Low, 551.

X.	*Un.* Pierce.	*Dem.* Chambers.
Ulster	3579	5253
Greene	2595	3005
Total	8174	8258

Maj. for Geo. Chambers, 84.

XI.	Wilbur.	Tiddeman.
Dutchess	6104	5301
Columbia	4376	4624
Total	10480	9925

Majority for E. G. Wilber, 555.

XII.	Gibson.	Streng.
Rensselaer	7864	7320
Washington	4927	2458
Total	12791	9778

Maj. for James Gibson, 3,013.

XIII.	Collins.	Shaffer.
Albany	9919	9729

Maj. for Lor. D. Collins, 190.

XIV.	Stanford.	Mayhem.
Delaware	4448	2868
Schoharie	2969	3643
Schenectady	2541	1833
Total	9958	8344

Maj. for Chas. Stanford, 1,614.

XV.	Kline.	Chapman.
Montgomery	3099	3329
Fulton & Hamilton	2789	2500
Saratoga	5063	3907
Total	10951	9736

Maj. for Adam W. Kline, 1,215.

XVI.	Platt.	Watson.
Warren	2030	1818
Essex	2462	1540
Clinton	2840	2443
Total	7332	5801

Maj. for Moss K. Platt, 1,531.

XVII.	Goddard.	Dodge.
St. Lawrence	7341	2137
Franklin	2155	—
Total	9496	2137

Maj. for Abel Goddard, 7,359.

XVIII.	O'Donnell.	Cornwall.
Jefferson	6788	4455
Lewis	2334	1895
Total	9122	6350

Maj. for J. O'Donnell, 2,772.

XIX.	Campbell.	Butterfield.
Oneida	10024	7828

Maj. for Sam'l Campbell, 2,196.

XX.	Andrews.	Pine.
Herkimer	4247	3168
Otsego	5144	4752
Total	9391	7920

Maj. for G. H. Andrews, 1,471.

XXI.	Wolcott.	Skinner.
Oswego	6748	4387

Maj. for John J. Wolcott, 2,361.

XXII.	White.	Pardee.
Onondaga	9898	7345

Maj. for And. D. White, 2,653.

XXIII.	Barnett.	Kingman.
Madison	4589	2850
Chenango	4589	3156
Cortland	3103	1599
Total	12281	7605

Maj. for James Barnett, 4,076.

XXIV.	Cornell.	Paige.
Tompkins	3726	2330
Tioga	3151	2068
Roome	5980	2350
Total	12857	6748

Maj. for Ezra Cornell, 6,109.

XXV.	*Un.* Williams.	*Dem.* Snyder.
Wayne	4915	3264
Cayuga	6106	3508
Total	11021	6772

Maj. for S. K. Williams, 4,249.

XXVI.	Folger.	Johnson.
Ontario	4338	3959
Yates	2337	1301
Seneca	2451	2726
Total	9126	7016

Maj. for Chas. J. Folger, 2,110.

XXVII.	Hoyt.	Smith.
Chemung	2814	2308
Schuyler	2167	1543
Steuben	6116	4165
Total	11097	8614

Maj. for Steph. T. Hoyt, 2,483.

XXVIII.	Parsons.	Brown.
Monroe	7674	7120
Total	7674	7120

Maj. for Thomas Parsons, 554.

XXIX.	Crowley.	VanDemen.
Niagara	4201	3506
Orleans	2862	1996
Genesee	3397	2200
Total	10460	7702

Maj. for Rich. Crowley, 2,758.

XXX.	Humphrey.	Hastings.
Wyoming	3332	1723
Livingston	3704	3814
Allegany	4642	1901
Total	11678	6438

Maj. for W. J. Humphrey, 5,240.

XXXI.	Bennett.	Cutting.
Erie	11607	10964
Total	8980	5396

Maj. for David S. Bennett, 743.

XXXII.	Sessions.	Lee.
Chautauqua	5360	2854
Cattaraugus	3620	2542
Total	8980	5396

Maj. for W. L. Sessions, 3,584.

NEW YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR, 1865.

Wd's.	Hoff.	Robs.	Hecker.	Gunther.	Sc't.
1	1145	279	83	28	2
2	145	112	15	15	8
3	217	183	47	32	—
4	866	435	523	133	3
5	541	880	301	191	8
6	1069	812	361	147	—
7	1697	1028	1099	253	—
8	1289	1571	873	318	3
9	1517	3060	598	429	1
10	1096	1246	261	236	3
11	2574	1700	740	966	8
12	1410	1479	291	213	—
13	1199	1040	670	201	6
14	2071	771	271	190	—
15	822	1740	201	134	2
16	1663	2838	406	257	6
17	2223	2087	657	995	10
18	2249	2017	699	372	3
19	1769	1882	924	355	1
20	2802	2502	986	505	7
21	1942	2276	352	213	4
22	1416	2119	822	475	7
Total	32820	31657	10390	6758	77

John T. Hoffman over Marshall O. Roberts, 1,163.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.

Senate. House. Joint Bal.

Unionists	27	91	118
Democrats	5	37	42
Union maj.	22	54	76

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60. *Un. Dem. Dem.*

Districts.	I. Curtis.	Christ'n.	Dong.	Bell.	Breck.	Dong.
Accomac	(Maj. for Curtis.)					
Caroline*	120	164	42..	661	772	18
Charles City	47	48	—..	224	111	9
Elizabeth City	177	2	—..	248	164	24
Essex	8	195	187..	279	308	4
Gloucester	—	—	—..	801	460	—
James City	72	2	6..	148	60	5
King and Queen	8	75	198..	255	510	2
King George	21	10	3..	184	228	37
King William	3	8	107..	142	315	8
Lancaster	10	85	80..	209	142	13
Mathews	35	46	65..	251	306	—
Middlesex	18	92	21..	151	241	—
New Kent	—	—	—..	264	172	2
Northampton	102	3	—..	334	214	6
Northumberland	86	84	44..	276	350	1
Richmond Co.	21	94	27..	353	195	6
Warwick	—	—	—..	72	31	—
Westmoreland	—	—	—..	433	160	4
Williamsburg	52	2	2..	49	43	24
York	153	46	15..	227	90	3
Total	976	856	756	4966	4857	165

In 1865, Curtis elected by a small majority over Christian. In 1860, Bell over Breckinridge, 9.

CONGRESS, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60. *Un. Dem. Dem.*

II.	Chandler.	Millson.	Kilby.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Brunswick	214	92	8..	308	444	137
Dinwiddie	199	52	90..	389	254	183
Greensville	5	113	3..	130	151	41
Isle of Wight	1	189	89..	147	757	19
Nansemond	1	32	269..	477	429	1
Norfolk County	87	7	8..	704	447	52
Norfolk City	528	189	58..	984	439	233
Petersburg	367	196	33..	970	223	613
Portsmouth	421	78	23..	678	559	214
Prince George	8	29	20..	343	191	126
Princess Anne	—	—	—..	451	379	16
Southampton	—	—	—..	545	563	9
Surrey	—	—	—..	197	115	55
Sussex*	2	52	3..	177	294	96
Total	1533	1029	544	6509	5245	1789

James L. Wilson and Thomas E. Chambers received a few votes in some of the counties. L. H. Chandler (Union), elected by about 500 plurality over John S. Millson. In 1860, Bell's plurality over Breckinridge, 1,264. Lincoln, in 1860, received 4 votes in Portsmouth Co.

CONGRESS, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60. *Un. Dem. Dem.*

III.	Barbour.	Pendleton	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Culpepper	847	310..	526	525	19
Goochland	135	63..	244	428	57
Hanover	603	56..	575	749	27
Henrico	775	26..	1403	641	189
Louisa	708	10..	498	754	2
Orange	479	21..	427	475	12
Rappahannock	827	286..	491	409	—
Richmond City	1113	73..	2402	1167	753
Spottsylvania	224	50..	599	516	257
Stafford	238	11..	404	402	165
Total	4944	906..	7569	6066	1461

B. Johnson Barbour over Pendleton, 4,038. Martin Lipscomb received 3 votes in Goochland, 4 in Hanover, 134 in Henrico, 2 in Louisa, 1 in Orange, 190 in Richmond City; total, 334. J. C. Crowley received 26 votes in the district, A. J. Crane, 12, Uriel Terrill, 2.

The counties composing the Third District gave Bell a plurality of 1,508. The aggregate vote at that election was 15,096. The total vote at the recent election was 6,224. Difference, compared with November, 1860, 8,872.

* Not complete.

CONGRESS, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60. *Un. Dem. Dem.*

IV.	Ridgway.	Fitzp'k.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Amelia	211	12..	252	249	28
Amherst	240	67..	622	208	28
Appomattox	40	55..	231	293	10
Buckingham	252	128..	544	528	28
Charlotte	247	35..	418	465	25
Chesterfield	358	6..	788	298	588
Cumberland	190	98..	278	276	37
Fluvanna	171	26..	457	443	7
Lunenburg	164	20..	251	527	33
Mecklenburg	597	37..	430	901	63
Nelson	218	475..	733	590	112
Nottoway	112	20..	232	179	28
Powhattan	142	15..	225	127	120
Prince Edward	238	16..	374	423	65
Total	3389	1010..	5905	6202	1167

Robert Ridgway over Alex. Fitzpatrick, 2,359. In 1860, Breckinridge's plurality 297. At that election (1860) the total number of votes polled was 13,254. The total at the recent election was only 4,579.

CONGRESS, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60. *Un. Dem. Dem.*

V.	Mosby.	Stovall.	Davis.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Bedford	457	82	286..	1468	1037	91
Campbell	376	7	17..	1521	1208	146
Franklin	18	291	490..	863	1076	133
Halifax	20	830	139..	563	1312	133
Henry	—	217	75..	543	444	59
Patrick	13	133	220..	433	452	70
Pittsylvania	41	98	479..	1702	1057	177
Roanoke	282	17	12..	296	373	53
Total	1187	1675	1718	7388	6959	866

Davis' plurality over Stovall, 43. Withers received, in Bedford, 53 votes; Campbell, 265; Franklin, 134; Halifax, 154; Henry, 26; Patrick, 24; Pittsylvania, 296; Roanoke, 4; total, 956. Hon. J. M. Botts received 163 votes in Pittsylvania, 83 in Henry, and 18 in Halifax; total, 294. Mr. Davidson received 39 votes in the district, and Mr. Grasty 24. The combined vote cast for the competitors of Mr. Davis is 4,177, or 2,459 more than his own poll.

The counties composing this district polled a total of 15,191 votes at the Presidential election in 1860. The total at the election in 1865 is only 6,636. In the same counties, Bell's plurality was 447.

CONGRESS, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60. *Un. Dem. Dem.*

VI.	Stuart.	Lewis.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Albemarle	378	371..	1317	1056	97
Alleghany	187	71..	250	344	98
Augusta	1175	156..	2553	218	1094
Bath	155	20..	220	163	22
Botetourt	840	193..	590	589	174
Craig	10	—..	112	322	3
Greene	230	74..	74	521	10
Highland	378	34..	215	170	165
Madison	320	2..	74	834	20
Page	241	246..	141	987	75
Rockbridge	355	276..	1231	361	441
Rockingham	925	751..	883	676	1154
Total	4653	2194..	7660	6191	3741

Alexander H. H. Stuart over John F. Lewis, 2,459. Craig County gave 61 votes for Hoge, and 9 votes scattering. The counties composing the Sixth District, gave Bell a plurality of 1,469. The combined vote for the Bell and Douglas electors, was 11,401; for Breckinridge, 6,191; total, 17,592. Lincoln did not receive, in this district, a single vote. The total number of votes polled at the election in 1865 was 6,917. Difference, 10,675 votes.

VII.	Congress, 1865. Conrad.	McKenzie.	President, '60. Un. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.	Rep. Lin.
Alexandria	449	428	1012	865	141	16
Clarke	265	12	288	585	49	—
Fairfax	317	74	691	685	91	24
Fauquier	774	21	789	1027	39	1
Frederick	701	403	968	1815	68	—
Loudoun	754	428	2088	778	120	11
Prince William	206	77	243	718	28	55
Shenandoah	1077	286	427	1883	170	13
Warren	560	8	276	462	54	—
Total	4863	1722	6722	7708	756	120

Robert Y. Conrad over Lewis McKenzie, 3,131. Gilbert S. Miner received 20 votes in Alexandria, 19 in Fairfax, 12 in Fauquier, 17 in Loudoun, 69 in Prince William, 12 in Shenandoah, and 1 in Warren; total, 150. In 1865 the total vote was 8,791 less than in the election which occurred in 1860.

VIII.	Congress, 1865. Hege.	Miller	Langley.	President, '60. Un. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.
Bland	446	76	—	—	—	—
Buchanan	[no returns]			14	184	19
Carroll	569	9	5	615	729	11
Floyd	808	43	2	884	400	35
Giles	285	17	7	306	244	63
Grayson	263	40	26	515	447	—
Lee	84	283	198	402	884	10
Montgomery	582	9	16	712	435	44
Pulaski	177	4	7	332	250	6
Russell	875	60	85	473	626	24
Scott	563	167	109	591	594	41
Smyth	808	61	110	446	416	49
Tazewell	884	76	28	806	884	—
Washington	245	158	409	916	1178	56
Wise	87	150	15	102	303	8
Wythe	218	121	46	617	715	22
Total	4897	1259	1118	6851	8409	477

Bland County gave Mr. McCulloch 4 votes, Carroll 88, Floyd 67, Giles 11, Grayson 22, Lee 6, Montgomery 80, Pulaski 2, Russell 21, Scott 2, Smyth 9, Tazewell 9, Washington 61, Wise 22, Wythe 9; total 808. Hege's plurality, 3,638. His majority over the combined vote of his competitors, 2,680. The total vote of the district (including scattering votes), 7,000. The same counties, in the Presidential election of 1860 polled 15,237 votes.

Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

Simultaneously with the election held for members of Congress, a vote was taken on the proposition to amend the third article of the Constitution of Virginia, which prohibits any person from holding office under said Constitution who has "held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State Government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county officers." From the official returns, and reports from fourteen other counties, it appears that only 1,772 votes were polled in opposition to the proposed amendment, viz.

Accomac	18	Craig	8
Albemarle	4	Cumberland	9
Alexandria	54	Dinwiddie	7
Amherst	1	Fairfax	86
Appomattox	9	Fauquier	5
Augusta	41	Floyd	59
Bland	25	Fluvanna	1
Botetourt	11	Frederick	275
Buckingham	2	Grayson	12
Campbell	2	Greenville	1
Carroll	93	Halifax	3
Chesterfield	10	Hanover	6
Henry	96	Prince George	8
Highland	27	Richmond City	31
James City	12	Richmond County	5
Louisa	10	Rockbridge	5
Madison	11	Rockingham	55
Nansemond	1	Russell	33
Nelson	6	Roanoke	7
New Kent	2	Scott	111
Norfolk City	81	Shenandoah	170
Orange	5	Stafford	8
Page	8	Washington	182
Petersburg	•	Williamsburg	2
Pittsylvania	4	Wytho	7
Powhattan	7		

The following counties voted unanimously *for* the Amendment:

Amelia, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Culpepper, Essex, Gloucester, Goochland, King George, Lancaster, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Northampton, Prince Edward, Prince William, Spottsylvania, Warren, and Westmoreland. From the other counties we have no trustworthy information.

TENNESSEE.

On Jan. 14 a State Convention of loyal citizens of Tennessee unanimously adopted resolutions proposing several Amendments to the State Constitution, especially the abolition of slavery. The vote on these Amendments was taken Feb. 22. On March 4 an election was held for Governor. The vote, on the Amendments and for Governor, in the Counties heard from, were as follows:

Counties.	Amend. For	Amend. Against	Gov. Brownlow
EAST TENNESSEE.			
Anderson	—	—	520
Bledsoe	206	0	119
Bradley	123	1	794
Campbell	—	—	300
Claiborne	446	—	552
Greene	197	0	—
Hamilton	977	0	705
Jefferson	1055	—	981
Knox	2449	8	2265
Marion	240	24	—
Morgan	200	0	—
Monroe	257	1	278
McMinn	1255	—	868
Meigs	1070	—	52
Rhea	273	0	165
Roane	—	—	850
Scott	—	—	194
Sequatchie	107	0	—
Sevier	—	—	625
Union	250	0	—
MIDDLE TENNESSEE			
Bedford	1874	7	805
Cheatham	58	7	69
Cannon	229	1	—
Coffee	753	0	695
Davidson	1421	4	1000
DeKalb	879	0	—
Dickson	68	0	51
Franklin	914	2	556
Giles	250	9	—
Grundy	—	—	147
Humphries	—	—	40
Hickman	40	0	—
Jackson	212	0	7?
Lawrence	209	0	—
Lincoln	213	0	1090
Macon	1100	—	351
Marshall	—	—	610
Maury	507	13	357
Montgom'ry	152	8	161
Overton	800	—	396
Putnam	—	—	43
Robertson	71	0	68
Rutherford	273	5	774
Stewart	43	0	524
Sumner	153	0	152
Smith	870	0	526
Warren	481	0	226
Wilson	886	0	791
Wayne	—	—	360
Williamson	873	0	465
WEST TENNESSEE.			
Shelby	873	2	1186
TENNESSEE TROOPS.			
H't. 14, Nash	15	0	15
6th Cavalry	514	0	450
Bat D, L't Ar	107	0	—
10th Inf'nt'y	525	0	518
Bat. G, L't Ar	60	0	—
1st Cavalry	800	0	425
4th Inf'nt'y	105	0	369
6th M't Inft.	118	0	—
Gillem's B'g	1200	0	—
6th T. M't In	524	0	—
5th Cavalry	—	—	233
8th "	—	—	384
13th "	—	—	259
Bat C, L't Ar	—	—	52
7th Cav'l	—	—	115
Battery E	—	—	79

Total vote for Governor, 23,387, of which Wm. G. Brownlow received 23,352, Wm. B. Campbell 25, Horace Maynard 7, and 3 others 1 each.

Districts.	Congress '65. Tayl'r	Miller	Rand.	Arnold.	Sec. Ord'nce, '61. Sep.	No Sep.
Carter	634	197	22	—	86	1343
Cocke	130	94	536	—	518	1185
Grainger	192	843	279	1	596	1492

	Tayl'r.	Miller.	Rando'ph.	Arno'd.	Sep.	No Sep.
Hancock.........	118	245	58	1..	279	680
Hawkins.........	180	710	82	4..	908	1400
Jefferson	977	834	11	—..	603	2987
Johnson.........	268	222	—	—..	111	787
Sullivan.........	807	264	33	18..	1586	627
Sevier.	871	288	401	1..	60	1528
Washington.....	779	188	6	—..	1022	1445
4th Tenn Infty.	223	16	118	—..	—	—
10th " Cavalry.	125	434	1	—..	—	—
8th " " ...	193	109	42	—..	—	—
Total........	5236	4400	1026	23..	6503	15175

In 1865, aggregate vote, 11,345. N. G. Taylor, Union, over J. R. Miller, 776.
In 1861, whole vote on secession ordinance, 21,678; majority against secession, 8,072.

II.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No Sep.
Anderson....	240	24	393	56..	97	1278
Blount.......	855	740	845	17..	418	1766
Bradley	247	648	59	55..	507	1883
Campbell....	552	58	71	58..	59	1000
Claiborne.........	601	—	149	53..	250	1243
Knox............	1705	418	206	80..	1214	3196
McMinn..........	930	143	43	141..	904	1144
Monroe..........	627	99	166	235..	1096	774
Morgan.........	60	28	101	60..	50	630
Polk.............	83	80	—	118..	738	317
Roane...........	916	56	110	120..	454	1568
Scott............	115	—	90	90..	19	521
Union............	602	—	79	84..	—	—
4th Tenn. Infty..	8	2	13	—..	—	—
8th Tenn. Cavalry	11	20	7	65..	—	—
9th Tenn. " ..	154	82	28	78..	—	—
Total...........	7156	2323	1859	1210..	5806	14819

In 1865, aggregate vote, 12,786. F. L. Heiskett received 217, and B. Welles 21 votes. Horace Maynard, Union, over J. A. Cooper, 4,884; H. Maynard, over all, 1,526. In 1861, whole vote on secession ordinance, 20,625. Majority against secession, 9,013.

III.	Stokes.	Faulkner.	Hood.	Sep.	No Sep.
Bledsoe.............	268	13	—..	197	500
Cumberland	124	—	—..	—	—
DeKalb..............	509	408	3..	833	642
Fentress............	163	—	1..	128	651
Grundy..............	69	181	—..	528	9
Hamilton............	850	4	136..	854	1260
Jackson.............	203	76	516..	1468	714
Macon...............	354	86	1..	447	697
Marion..............	297	2	—..	414	600
Meigs...............	280	43	1..	481	267
Overton.	—	—	—..	1471	864
Putnam..............	825	251	45..	—	
Rhea................	—	—	—..	860	202
Sequatchie..........	45	—	—..	153	100
Smith...............	476	261	99..	1249	676
Van Buren...........	29	131	—..	808	13
Warren..............	123	577	—..	1419	12
White...............	119	543	2..	1870	121
5th Tenn. Cavalry..	103	1	—..	—	—
8th Tenn. M't Infty.	46	19	41..	—	—
9th Tenn. Cavalry..	51	—	—..	—	—
Total.............	4454	2549	845..	11885	6928

In 1865, aggregate vote, 7,848. W. B. Stokes, Union, over Asa Faulkner, Conservative, 3,394; Stokes over all others, 1,060. In 1861, whole vote on secession ordinance, 18,813; majority for secession, 4,957.

IV.	Cooper.	Mullins.	Sep.	No. Sep.
Bedford..............	1516	174..	1595	727
Cannon..............	404	12..	1149	127
Coffee...............	820	13..	1276	26
Franklin.............	821	—..	1052	—
Giles	1063	—..	2458	11
Lincoln..............	1504	—..	2912	—
Marshall.............	1022	3..	1642	101
Rutherford..........	828	4..	2392	78
5th Tenn. Cavalry	1	18..	—	—
6th " "	2	—..	—	—
Total..	7684	224..	15071	1065

Besides, R. W. Featherstone received 1 and W. H. Wisener 9 votes.

In 1865, aggregate vote, 7,918. Edward Cooper, Conservative, over R. Mullins, 7,464. In 1861, whole vote on secession ordinance, 16,136 majority for secession, 14,006.

V.	Campbell.	Carter.	Sep.	No. Sep.
Cheatham...........	283	122..	702	55
Davidson...........	2197	1121..	5685	402
Robertson..........	782	25..	3639	17
Sumner.............	[illegible]7	88..	6465	69
Williamson.........	784	168..	1949	28
Wilson.............	1810	180..	2529	353
5th Tenn. Cavalry..	1	25..	—	—
Total...........	6854	1729..	21119	924

In 1865, aggregate vote, 8,098. W. B. Campbell, Conservative, over S. J. Carter, Union, 4.655; scattering, 15; Campbell over all, 4,610. In 1861, whole vote on secession, 22,043; majority for secession, 20,195.

VI.	Thomas.	Arnell.	Sep.	No Sep.
Decatur.............	—	—..	810	550
Dickson.............	247	149..	1141	72
Hardin..............	88	488..	498	1051
Hickman.............	108	143..	1400	3
Humphreys..........	891	1..	1042	—
Lewis...............	5	59..	223	14
Lawrence............	101	835..	1124	75
Maury...............	628	414..	2731	58
Montgomery.........	437	49..	2631	38
Perry...............	6	153..	780	168
Stewart.............	727	5..	1839	99
Wayne..............	74	479..	469	905
5th Tenn. Cavalry..	—	11..	—	—
6th " "	—	64..	—	—
7th " "	—	2..	—	—
Total............	2805	2350..	14128	3038

In 1865, aggregate vote, 5,156. D. B. Thomas, Conservative, over S. M. Arnell, Union, 445; scattering, 1. In 1861, whole vote on secession ordinance, 17,156 majority for secession ordinance, 11,100.

VII.	Hawkins.	Etheridge.	Sep.	No Sep.
Benton..............	158	124..	798	236
Carroll.............	1008	25..	967	1349
Dyer................	267	99..	811	116
Gibson..............	549	241..	1999	286
Henderson..........	—	—..	801	1013
Henry..............	307	360..	1746	317
Lauderdale.........	45	184..	763	7
Obion..............	213	230..	2993	64
Weakley............	508	566..	1189	1201
6th Tenn. Cavalry..	72	—..	—	—
7th " " ...	206	—..	—	—
Total............	3822	1819	12270..	4581

VIII.	Leftw'ck.	Bull'ck.	Sand's.	Dun'p.	Sep.	No Sep.
Fayette..........	—	—	—		1364	23
Hardeman.........	75	3	3	288..	1526	29
Haywood..........	820	14	230	24..	960	139
McNairy..........	893	4	8	1..	1818	586
Madison..........	805	8	63	82..	2754	20
Shelby...........	554	555	154	157..	7152	5
Tipton...........	27	21	84	73..	943	16
6th Tenn. Cavalry	—	—	47	—..	—	—
Total.........	1678	600	588	525..	15967	818

In 1865, aggregate vote for Congress, 3,486. J. W. Leftwick, Conservative, over John Bullock, 1,073; all others over Leftwick, 140. In 1861, whole vote on secession ordinance, 16,785; majority for secession, 15,149.

In 1865, aggregate vote in the State for Members of Congress, 61,783. In 1861, whole vote on secession ordinance, 152,143; majority for secession, 57,667. In 1860, whole vote for President, 145,333; Bell over Breckinridge, 4,565.

Gov. Brownlow, on Nov. 25, sent a message to the Legislature announcing, in accordance with the law of Tennessee, "thrown out and not taken into account" votes cast in the following counties at the election of members of

Congress, in August last, as illegally registered, viz: Hawkins, McMinn, Monroe, Meigs, Grundy, Van Buren, White, Smith, Putnam, Jackson, Macon, Coffee, Franklin, Marshall, Benton, Williamson, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, Cheatham, Maury, Humphreys, Montgomery, Stewart, Lawrence, Gibson, Weekley, Madison, and Lauderdale.

The votes of the following counties having been duly registered, were taken into account, viz Johnson, Carter, Greene, Cooke, Jefferson, Sevier, Granger, Union, Knox, Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Blount, Bradley, Hamilton, Polk, Marion, Bledsoe, Meigs, Warren, Smith, Putnam, DeKalb, Rutherford, Lincoln, Giles, Cannon, Coffee, Franklin, Wilson, Hickman, Wayne, Dickson, Hardin, Henry, Obion, Dyer, Carroll, McNairy, Hardeman, Shelby and Haywood.

From the following counties no satisfactory reports were received, the presumption being in favor of the legality of the registration, viz: Sullivan, Washington, Hancock, Scott, Polk, Roane, Sequatchie, Cumberland, Fentress, Rhea, Overton, Bedford, Perry, Lewis, Decatur, Henderson, Fayette, and Tipton.

The following table shows the vote of each District, as shown by the original returns, and also as modified by omitting counties improperly registered:

CONGRESS, 1865.			V.	Casp'l	Carr'r.
Districts.			Total	6334	1729
I.	Tayl'r.	Mill'r. Rand'lph	Cast out	5043	1524
Total	8236	4460 1626			
Cast out.	180	740 32	Correct'd	1311	208
			VI.	Thomas	Arnell.
Correct'd	5056	3620 1594	Total	2305	2330
			Cast out	2284	804
II.	Mayn'd.	Coop'r. Houk			
Total	7156	2328 1859	Corrected..	521	1546
Cast out.	1557	242 209	VII.	Hawkins.	Etheridge.
			Total	3322	1819
Correct'd	5599	2081 1650	Cast out	1254	1115
III.	Stok's.	Faulk'r. Hood.	Corrected..	2068	704
Total	4454	2549 845	VIII.	Saunders.	Leftwich.
Cast out.	1855	1525 664	Total	588	1673
			Cast out	63	805
Correct'd	2599	1024 181			
IV.	Cooper.	Mullins.	Corrected..	525	1868
Total	7684	224	VIII.	Bullock.	Dunlap.
Cast out	2366	16	Total	600	525
			Cast out	3	32
Corrected..	5318	208			
			Corrected..	597	493

The entire vote of the State was 61,783, omitting the vote illegally registered, it was reduced to 39,509.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60.

Counties.	Fisher.	Patton.	Humph's.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.	*Union.*	*Dem.*	*Dem.*
Adams	299	67	317..	448	576	158			
Amite	261	147	179..	383	427	8			
Attala	681	48	557..	525	1080	5			
Bolivar	56	—	211..	277	218	12			
Calhoun	401	128	408..	855	791	54			
Carroll	608	147	650..	788	1185	11			
Chickasaw	235	122	770..	538	1071	33			
Choctaw	675	900	48..	642	1358	25			
Claiborne	3	1	452..	263	421	26			
Clarke	68	632	235..	343	904	76			
Coahoma	115	—	95..	210	157	41			
Copiah	166	137	579..	538	1052	14			
Covington	117	198	16..	106	891	8			
De Soto	480	249	124..	845	745	401			
Franklin	145	75	161..	156	335	3			
Greene	31	109	6..	45	250	—			
Hancock	130	141	28..	47	267	—			
Harrison	50	295	—..	88	460	—			
Hinds	414	123	628..	1103	1615	40			
Holmes	179	89	900..	626	784	9			
Issaquena	5	2	83..	123	104	6			
Itawamba	727	244	133..	727	1684	63			
Jackson	64	108	—..	25	315	17			
Jasper	130	435	196..	361	712	18			
Jefferson	69	40	228..	266	333	49			
Jones	116	169	—..	96	264	—			
Kemper	322	298	189..	499	689	68			
Lafayette	340	278	244..	696	1031	141			
Lauderdale	121	598	295..	353	951	142			
Lawrence	104	91	236..	146	340	5			
Leake	341	83	415..	268	600	2			
Lowndes	579	281	349..	676	929	86			
Madison	161	23	647..	524	627	17			
Marion	19	21	269..	35	298	2			
Marshall	388	89	979..	1096	1149	269			
Monroe	402	187	806..	612	1273	49			
Neshoba	19	276	297..	162	732	10			
Newton	180	855	232..	217	684	29			
Noxubee	415	410	208..	442	701	57			
Oktibbeha	442	131	241 .	259	746	0			
Panola	810	88	110..	700	551	186			
Perry	87	18	—..	105	201	5			
Pike	130	184	151..	221	831	—			
Pontotoc	818	170	788..	845	1512	359			
Rankin	101	217	571..	505	676	11			
Scott	63	256	338..	259	693	8			
Simpson	53	41	195..	136	370	3			
Smith	61	340	148..	234	517	5			
Sunflower	20	5	207..	138	173	1			
Tallahatchie	256	41	197..	266	235	25			
Tippah	911	77	490..	826	1456	254			
Tishomingo	1122	399	129..	1412	1748	808			
Tunica	28	—	101..	140	122	9			
Warren	17	8	843..	816	680	83			
Washington	97	2	77..	201	180	—			
Wayne	65	148	119..	110	180	—			
Wilkinson	32	32	509..	324	404	34			
Winston	166	294	594..	299	800	3			
Yallobusha	483	493	2..	507	919	76			
Yazoo	50	19	884..	739	668	4			
Total	15551	10829	19036..	25040	40797	8283			

In 1865, total vote for Governor, 44,916; B. G. Humphreys over E. S. Fisher, 3,483; E. S. Fisher and W. S. Patton over B. G. Humphreys, 6,844. In 1860, total vote for President, 60,120; Breckinridge over Bell, 15,757; Breckinridge over Bell and Douglas, 12,474.

LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR, 1865. PRESIDENT, '60.

Counties.	Wel's.	Allen.	*Un. Dem.* Bullock.	*Dem.* Doty.
Ascension	496	—..	279	144	358
Assumption	513	85..	283	311	476
Avoyelles	316	172..	290	750	7
Bienville	324	268..	298	682	134
Bossier	213	70..	253	489	55
Caddo	140	268..	545	648	37
Calcasieu	184	—..	24	396	—
Caldwell	159	84.	136	329	51
Catahoula	260	98.	388	570	58
Carroll	249	6.	439	670	20
Claiborne	647	495.	720	896	166
Concordia	124	7..	153	175	5
De Soto	263	184.	384	634	3
East Baton Rouge	728	62.	599	490	136
East Feliciana	290	136..	277	576	131
Franklin	229	50.	240	342	40
Jackson	334	296..	337	527	109
Jefferson	357	82.	984	198	406
Iberville	427	41..	249	535	101
Lafayette	194	142..	71	468	1
Lafourche	735	93..	824	214	509
Livingston	99	336..	249	425	117
Madison	102	—..	255	172	92
Morehouse	242	107..	347	381	47
Natchitoches	610	98..	534	754	106
Orleans	6263	1210..	5215	2545	2998
Ouachita	845	80..	340	512	148
Plaquemines	294	1..	54	267	127
Point Coupee	489	5..	193	626	71

	Wells.	Allen.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Apidcs	258	460..	620	1086	98
Sabine	362	152..	227	420	45
St. Bernard	218	10..	56	186	39
St. Charles	165	9..	68	79	16
St. Helena	65	484..	249	331	18
St. James	507	1..	262	110	103
St. John Baptist	414	—..	176	129	87
St. Landry	1043	53..	534	461	21
St. Martin	531	57..	392	462	53
St. Mary	423	10..	567	572	49
St. Tammany	217	136..	213	164	152
Terrebonne	416	22..	124	254	3
Tensas	115	5..	440	441	84
Union	445	189..	552	726	22
Vermillion	224	10..	142	211	1
Washington	26	300..	112	397	5
West Baton Rouge	256	1..	218	147	27
West Feliciana	260	1..	168	272	53
Winn	356	101..	257	354	241
Total	22312	5497	20204	22681	7625

In 1865, total vote for Governor, 27,808; Wells over Allen, 16,815. In 1864, total vote for President, 50,510; Breckinridge over Bell, 2,477.

LEGISLATURE, 1865.—The Democratic ticket was successful in all counties save one.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR, '65. PRESIDENT, '60.

Counties.	Worth.	Holden.	Bell.	Breck.	Dem. Dem.
Alamance	619	451..	661	586	26
Alexander	280	249..	471	403	3
Alleghany	89	261..	[no return.]		
Anson	630	70..	851	245	7
Ashe	284	472..	717	229	1
Beaufort	814	427..	1082	549	42
Bertie	76	364..	597	360	17
Bladen	416	90..	[thrown out]		
Brunswick	276	31..	396	326	1
Buncombe	494	598..	705	662	49
Burke	218	434..	447	470	4
Cabarrus	287	295..	810	445	18
Caldwell	228	251..	449	230	9
Camden	240	22..	508	88	8
Carteret	272	256..	441	370	42
Caswell	186	405..	287	994	13
Catawba	715	316..	803	828	3
Chatham	707	911..	970	604	194
Cherokee and Clay	241	295..	677	459	15
Chowan	227	58..	239	194	58
Cleveland	363	502..	196	1091	—
Columbus	268	285..	822	723	6
Craven	667	206..	698	492	122
Cumberland	642	291..	670	879	55
Currituck	259	72..	66	595	—
Davidson	623	474..	1188	728	15
Davie	350	108..	641	320	31
Duplin	462	101..	149	1330	3
Edgecombe	426	56..	196	1759	17
Forsyth	110	68..	965	825	70
Franklin	526	104..	318	759	14
Gaston	163	416	131	826	56
Gates	248	351..	584	538	12
Granville	611	504..	868	810	83
Greene	217	269..	326	381	—
Guilford	1216	518..	1838	804	118
Halifax	506	135..	546	757	22
Harnett	240	358..	188	542	78
Haywood	282	302..	348	367	13
Henderson & Transylv.	240	258..	496	425	4
Hertford	193	66..	418	240	20
Hyde	169	71..	469	395	3
Iredell	721	349..	1625	328	31
Jackson	167	276..	142	403	—
Johnson	138	844..	630	974	40
Jones	120	29..	165	197	10
Lenoir	316	284..	317	583	21
Lincoln	369	295..	243	473	5
Macon	188	99..	460	221	13
Madison	21	156..	[thrown out]		
Martin	323	61..	333	751	22

	Worth.	Holden.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
McDowell	397	270..	849	276	1
Mecklenberg	584	353..	856	1101	135
Mitchel (see Yancey)	—	—..	—	—	—
Montgomery	409	224..	725	102	3
Moore	489	519..	588	299	179
Nash	240	268..	64	1823	4
New Hanover	764	114..	664	1617	5
Northampton	152	288..	816	654	43
Onslow	221	86..	153	781	24
Orange	983	204..	1166	787	72
Pasquotank	269	146..	477	280	55
Perquimans	242	92..	341	224	4
Person	227	358..	453	420	9
Pitt	473	145..	710	731	8
Polk (see Rutherford)	—	—..	118	270	1
Randolph	640	629..	1224	821	44
Richmond	464	126..	544	260	4
Robeson	620	243..	648	720	134
Rockingham	571	276..	1485	1017	162
Rowan	570	841..	1023	1026	13
Rutherford and Polk	196	558..	415	615	3
Sampson	449	205..	529	979	6
Stanley	359	286..	434	88	9
Stokes	265	422..	432	745	—
Surry	329	616..	502	811	28
Tyrrell	253	16..	210	77	22
Union	366	296..	870	888	5
Wake	453	1702..	1110	1216	276
Warren	525	46..	188	888	5
Washington	189	92..	413	199	44
Watauga	287	211..	522	147	—
Wayne	632	96..	299	1259	11
Wilkes	283	883..	1328	563	—
Wilson	297	211..	—	—	—
Yadkin	406	399..	849	495	23
Yancey and Mitchel	119	533..	275	650	4
Total	32539	26809.	44990	48,39	2701

Z. B. Vance received 132, E. F. Hoke 22, and Mr. Stamper 52 votes.

Total vote for Governor, in 1865, 59,554; Jonathan Worth over W. W. Holden, 6,730; over all others, 6,524. In 1860, total vote for President, 96,220; Breckinridge over Bell, 3,549.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Districts.	Gov., '65. Orr.	Lt.-Gov., '65. Hammond.	Perry.
Abbeville	861	125	649
Anderson	696	279	817
Barnwell	71	460	984
Beaufort	80	233	389
Berkley	61	225	253
Charleston	780	661	1217
Chester	684	86	686
Clarendon	126	138	256
Colleton	28	502	464
Darlington	329	263	567
Edgefield	528	701	746
Fairfield	260	44	201
Georgetown	83	30	113
Greenville	814	659	638
Horry	148	41	95
Kershaw	174	7	89
Lancaster	219	102	254
Laurens	575	424	784
Lexington	219	172	258
Marion	260	404	562
Marlborough	400	90	542
Newberry	355	360	449
Orangeburg	137	711	718
Pickens	261	388	589
Richland	334	28	249
Spartanburg	782	155	650
Sumter	258	455	645
Union	215	355	319
Williamsburgh	51	260	264
York	927	—	585
Total	9776	9109	15072

Orr's majority, 667.

CONGRESS, 1865.

DISTRICT I.—General John D. Kennedy was elected.

DISTRICT II.—The vote for the several candidates was as follows: Wm. Aiken, 753; Stephen Elliot, 669; Wm. Whaley, 422; L. M. Ayer, 76.

DISTRICT III.—S. McGown was elected.

DISTRICT IV.—The vote was as follows: Farrow, 2,045; Reed, 391; McAliley, 1,050.

LEGISLATURE, 1865.—According to the new Constitution of 1865, the Senate consists of 32 and the House of Representatives of 124 members. At the election for members of the State Legislature no distinct party lines were drawn

MARYLAND.

An election was held in the IId Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. E. H. Webster (Union), with the following result:

	1865.		1864.	
	Union.	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*
	Thomas Kimmel		W. Brown	
Baltimore City, 7 Wards	2040	54..	6243	1129
Baltimore Co., 7 Dists	1177	480..	1342	1324
Harford County	1460	416..	1334	1608
Total	4677	950..	8919	4061

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—The Unionists have a majority in each branch of the Legislature.

FLORIDA.

An election for Governor, was held in December, when David S. Walker was elected without opposition The whole vote cast in the State was less than 4,000. In 1860, whole vote for President, 14,347; Breckinridge over Bell, 3,106.

Ferdinand McLeod was elected member of Congress, over a number of competitors, by a large majority.

ALABAMA.

Total vote at the election for Governor in 1865, 44,850, of which R. M. Patton received 21,422; M. J. Bulger, 15,234; W. R. Smith, 8,194. Patton's majority over Bulger, 6,188.

In 1860, total vote for President, 89,572; Breckinridge over Bell, 20,956; Breckinridge over Bell and Douglas, 7,805.

NEVADA.

Counties.	CONGRESS, 1865. *Union. Dem.* Ashley. Mitchell.	
Churchill	41	69
Douglas	166	83
Esmeralda	151	72
Humboldt	119	23
Lander	499	374
Lyon	819	116
Nye	78	26
Ormsby	365	143
Storey	1634	1225
Washoe and Roop	299	137
Total	3891	2215

Total vote for Member of Congress, 5,907; Delos R. Ashley over Henry K. Mitchell, 1,476. Scattering, 1.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—Both branches of the Legislature are unanimously Union.

GEORGIA.

At the election for Governor, in 1865, Charles J. Jenkins, of Richmond County, was elected without opposition. The whole vote cast for him was 37,200. In 1860, whole vote for President, 116,365; Breckinridge over Bell, 9,008.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—According to the new Constitution of 1865, the State is divided into 41 Senatorial Districts, each of which elects one Senator. The House of Representatives is composed of two Representatives from each of the 37 counties having the largest population and one representative from each of the other counties.

COLORADO.

On September 5, 1865, a vote was taken in the Territory of Colorado on the adoption of the State Constitution. The result was as follows: For the Constitution, 3,025; against, 2,870—showing a majority of only 155 in favor of State Government. On the proposition to strike the word "white" from the qualification of voters in the new State Constitution, the ayes were 476, and the noes 4,192.

The first election for State officers took place in November. We give below the vote for Governor, Secretary of State, and Member of Congress.

Counties.	Gov., '65. *Reg.*	*Un.*	*Ind.*	SEC. OF STATE, '65. *Un. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*
	Gill to Sc			Chas. G. Hatch.	
Arrapahoe	344	1408	272..	1693	220
Boulder	148	142	94..	180	101
Clear Creek	307	3	174..	180	101
Conejos	40	11	365..	48	366
Costilla	256	5	69..	257	67
Douglas	63	38	14..	97	16
El Paso	126	6	36..	115	50
Fremont	94	5	73..	87	82
Gilpin	844	32	708..	765	769
Huerfano	230	1	453 ..	260	432
Jefferson	133	52	146..	184	149
Lake	51	12	12..	—	—
Laramie	106	28	15..	68	—
Park	150	29	12..	107	20
Pueblo	144	1	112..	134	134
Summit	15	39	8..	45	9
Weld	128	28	36..	244	85
Total	3123	1835	2589..	4322	2644

CONGRESS, 1865.

Counties.	*Un. Dem.* Chilcott. Cavanaugh.	*Un. Dem.* Belden.	
Arrapahoe	820	960	266
Boulder	166	26	88
Clear Creek	152	34	87
Conejos	24	27	362
Costilla	206	56	65
Douglas	86	15	9
El Paso	120	—	47
Fremont	42	—	76
Gilpin	572	431	543

Counties.	*Un. Dem.* Chilcott. Cavanaugh.	*Un. Dem.* Belden.	
Huerfano	202	13	379
Jefferson	173	20	133
Lake	—	—	—
Laramie	59	76	15
Park	168	1	20
Pueblo	—	—	—
Summit	46	1	—
Weld	229	16	34
Total	3104	1696	2119

Chilcott over Belden, 985; over Cavanaugh, 1,468.

LEGISLATURE 1866.—The Union party has a majority in both branches. The Senate consists of 13 and the House of 26 members.

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

This Territory held, on the first Wednesday of September, an election for Delegate to Congress and for members of the Territorial Legislature. All the candida es professed to be supporters of the Administration.

Counties.	Goodwin.	Poston.	Allyn.
Mohave	80	29	56
Pima	162	203	3
Yavapai	409	118	53
Yuma	56	26	149
Total	707	376	260

John N. Goodwin's plurality over Joseph P. Allyn, 44; over Charles D. Poston, 331; over the combined opposition, 71.

The Territorial Legislature consists of seven members—four for Yavapai and one for each of the three other counties.

NEBRASKA.

TERR'R, 1865. AUD'R, 65. CONG.'62.

Counties.	Un. Dem. Kountze.	Un. Dem. Good'h.	Un. Dem. Gillesp.	Rep. Seaton.	Dem. Daily.	Dem. Kinney.
Burt	65	41..	65	37..	37	32
Cass	433	402..	433	402..	235	275
Cedar	15	15..	15	15..	37	15
Clay	—	—..	—	—..	5	25
Cumming	28	—..	28	—..	19	2
Dakota	47	83..	47	83..	53	105
Dixon	10	33..	10	33..	24	35
Dodge	96	29..	91	24..	64	29
Douglas	413	559..	460	564..	357	273
Gage	36	12..	41	9..	86	86
Hall	67	—..	67	—..	31	0
Johnson	88	13..	88	15..	57	28
Jones	with Gage.		—		with Gage.	
Kearney	8	3..	—	16..	29	29
Lancaster	100	8..	100	6..	with Cass.	
Merrick	25	—..	25	—..	—	—
Nemaha	500	82..	508	75..	311	207
Otoe	422	714..	421	717..	280	422
Pawnee	125	—..	126	—..	133	62
Platte	50	82..	61	82..	97	74
Richardson	489	287..	463	262..	320	180
Sarpy	149	200..	88	233..	98	164
Saunders	28	10..	27	11..	—	—
Seward	16	—..	7	—..	—	—
Washington	223	21..	162	29..	103	94
Total	3401	2549..	3312	2618..	2333	2180

In 1865, total vote for Territorial Treasurer, 5,950; Kountze over Goodrich, 853. In 1864, Hitchcock's (Union) majority for Delegate to Congress, 798. In 1862, Daily's (Union) majority, 158.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—The Unionists have a majority.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	Rep. Chaves.	Con.. '65. Dem. Perea.	Con., '63. Rep. Gallegos.	Dem. Perea.
Barnalillo	751	634	282	1073
Dona Ana	1072	100	562	246
Mora	488	1072	635	617
Rio Arriba	626	1209	1125	477
San Miguel	1761	782	1341	1050
Santa Ana	308	116	223	208
Sante Fe	654	618	690	643
Socorro	745	413	176	1116
Taos	995	874	880	957
Valentia	1111	362	511	844
Total	8511	6180	6425	7231

Majority for Chavez, 2,331. Majority for Perea in 1863, 806.

LEGISLATURE.—Eight out of ten counties elected Republican members to the Legislature.

DAKOTA.

An election for members of the Legislature was held in this Territory on the 6th of October. About three-fourths of the members elect are Republicans.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1864. Union. Lincoln.	1864. Dem. McClel.	1864. Union Major.	1860. Rep. Lincoln.	1860. Dem. Douglas	1860. Dem. Breck'ge.	1860. Union Bell.	1856. Rep. Fremont.	1856. Dem. Buchan'n	1856. Am. F'llm're
Alabama	—	—	—	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,732
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	5,227	28,732	20,094	—	21,910	10,787
California	62,134	43,841	18,293	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406	43,792	15,522	14,641	3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615
Delaware	8,155	8,767	*612	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175
Florida	—	—	—	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833
Georgia	—	—	—	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,228
Illinois	189,496	158,730	30,766	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180
Kansas	16,482	3,691	12,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	*36,515	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709
Maine	68,114	46,992	21,122	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	39,980	8,225
Maryland	40,153	32,739	7,414	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	77,997	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,257	19,679
Michigan	91,521	74,604	16,917	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196
Missouri	72,750	31,678	41,072	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524
Nevada	9,826	6,594	3,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire	36,400	32,871	3,529	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	*7,301	58,324	62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115
New York	368,735	361,986	6,749	362,646	312,510	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,604
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,886
Ohio	265,154	205,568	59,586	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1,431	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	20,075	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	12,244	7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675
South Carolina	—	—	—	Electrs	chosen	by the	Legis	lature.	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,178
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	47,548	15,438	—	31,169	15,639
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545
Virginia	—	—	—	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	12,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	17,574	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,060	52,843	579
Total	2,223,035	1,811,754	411,281	1,866,452	1,375,157	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,903,029	574,625
Per cent.	55.10	44.90	10.20	39.81	29.31	18.11	12.59	32.36	45.89	21.79

(* Democratic majority.)—In 1864, whole vote, 4,034,789; Lincoln's majority, 411,281. In 1860, whole vote, 4,680,193; Lincoln over Douglas, 491,275; over Breckinridge, 1,018,500; over Bell, 275,821; all others over Lincoln, 947,269. In 1856, whole vote, 3,992,818; Buchanan over Fremont, 460,865; over Fillmore, 928,404. Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 886,760.

STATES.	AREA Sq. Miles.	POPULATION. Total Population, 1860.	Free Population, 1860.	Slave Population, 1860.	Total Population, 1850.	Increase of Pop. from 1850 to 1860.	Per Cent.	M. of Cong.	STATE GOVERNMENTS. CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term Expires.	Salary.	Legislature Meets.	State Election.
Alabama	50,722	771,623	529,121	435,080	964,201	192,578	24.96	6	Montgomery	R. M. Patton†	Jan. 1867	$2,500	*2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	52,198	209,897	324,335	111,115	435,450	225,553	107.46	3	Little Rock	Isaac Murphy	Nov. 1868	2,000	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	155,560	92,597	379,994	—	379,994	287,397	310.37	3	Sacramento	Frederick F. Low	Jan. 1868	7,000	*1 M. Dec.	1 W. Sept.
Colorado	105,818	—	34,277	—	34,277	34,277	—	1	Denver	William Gilpin	....	1,000	2 Tu. Dec.	2 Tu. Nov.
Connecticut	4,674	370,792	460,147	—	460,147	89,355	24.10	4	Hartford & N.H'n	Wm. A. Buckingham	May, 1866	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	2,120	91,532	110,418	1,798	112,216	20,684	22 60	1	Dover	Gove Saulsbury†	Jan. 1867	1,333	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Florida	59,268	87,445	78,679	61,745	140,424	52,979	60.59	1	Tallahassee	David S. Walker†	Oct. 1868	1,500	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	58,000	906,185	595,088	462,198	1,057,286	151,101	16.67	7	Milledgeville	Charles J. Jenkins†	Nov. 1867	3,000	1 Th. Nov.	1 W. Oct.
Illinois	55,409	851,470	1,711,951	—	1,711,951	860,481	101.06	14	Springfield	Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 1867	1,500	*2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	33,809	988,416	1,350,428	—	1,350,428	362,012	26.68	11	Indianapolis	Oliver P. Morton	Jan. 1867	1,500	*1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	55,045	192,214	674,913	—	674,699	482,734	251.14	6	Des Moines	William M. Stone	Jan. 1868	2,200	*2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kansas	78,418	—	107,206	—	107,206	107,206	—	1	Topeka	Samuel J. Crawford	Jan. 1868	2,500	2 Th. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	930,201	225,483	1,155,684	173,279	17.64	9	Frankfort	Thos. E. Bramlette	Sept. 1867	2,500	*1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	41,259	517,762	376,276	331,726	709,002	190,240	36.74	5	Baton Rouge	J. Madison Wells†	Jan. 1868	4,000	*3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	31,766	583,169	628,279	—	628,279	45,110	7.74	5	Augusta	Samuel Cony	Jan. 1867	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	11,124	583,034	599,860	87,189	687,049	104,015	17.84	5	Annapolis	Thomas Swann	Jan. 1868	3,000	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Massachusetts	7,800	994,514	1,231,066	—	1,231,066	236,552	23.79	10	Boston	Alex. H. Bullock	Jan. 1867	3,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	56,243	397,654	749,113	—	749,113	351,459	88.38	6	Lansing	Henry H. Crapo	Jan. 1867	1,500	*1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	81,259	6,077	172,023	—	172,023	165,346	2730.72	2	St. Paul	Wm. R. Marshall	Jan. 1868	2,500	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	47,156	606,526	354,674	436,631	791,305	184,779	30.47	5	Jackson	Benj. J. Humphreys†	Jan. 1868	3,000	*1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	67,380	682,044	1,067,081	114,931	1,182,012	499,968	73.35	9	Jefferson City	Thomas C. Fletcher	Dec. 1867	2,500	*Last M.Dec	1 Tu. Nov.
Nevada	81,539	—	4,837	—	4,837	4,837	—	1	Virginia City	Henry G. Blasdell	....	.....	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Hampshire	9,280	317,976	326,073	—	326,073	8,097	2.55	3	Concord	Frederick Smyth	June, 1866	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	672,035	—	672,035	182,480	37.27	5	Trenton	Marcus L. Ward	Jan. 1869	3,000	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	50,519	3,097,394	3,880,735	—	3,880,735	783,341	25.29	31	Albany	Reuben E. Fenton	Jan. 1867	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	45,000	869,039	661,563	331,059	992,622	123,583	14.20	7	Raleigh	Jonathan Worth†	Jan. 1867	2,000	*3 M. Nov.	2 Tu. Aug.
Ohio	39,964	1,980,329	2,339,502	—	2,339,502	359,173	18.14	19	Columbus	Jacob D. Cox	Jan. 1868	1,800	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	95,274	13,294	52,465	—	52,465	39,171	294.65	1	Salem	Addison C. Gibbs	Sept. 1866	1,500	*2 M. Sept.	1 M. June.
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	2,906,115	—	2,906,115	594,329	25.71	24	Harrisburg	Andrew G. Curtin	Jan. 1867	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	1,306	147,545	174,620	—	174,620	27,075	18.35	2	Newport & Prov.	James Y. Smith	May 1866	1,000	May & Jan.	1 W. April.
S. Carolina	30,213	688,507	301,302	402,406	703,708	35,201	5.27	4	Columbia	James L. Orr†	Dec. 1869	3,500	3 W. Oct.	4 M. Nov.
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,717	834,082	275,719	1,109,801	107,084	10.68	8	Nashville	Wm. G. Brownlow	....	2,000	*1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	237,321	212,592	421,649	182,566	604,215	391,623	184.22	4	Austin	A. J. Hamilton	....	3,000	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	9,056	314,120	315,098	—	315,098	973	0.31	3	Montpelier	Paul Dillingham	Oct. 1866	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	38,352	} 1,421,661	1,105,453	490,865	1,596,318	174,657	12.29	8	Richmond	Francis H. Peirpont	Jan. 1868	3,000	*2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
West Virginia	23,000								Wheeling	Arthur I. Boreman	Mar. 1867	2,000	3 Tu. Jan.	4 Th. Oct.
Wisconsin	53,924	306,391	775,881	—	775,871	470,490	154.06	6	Madison	Lucius Fairchild	Jan. 1868	1,200	2 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

Total area (incl. of Terr.) 2,819,811 sq. m. Popul. in 1850, 23,191,876; in 1860, 31,429,891. (†) Democrat or Conservative. (*) Biennial Session.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.
Arizona	Prescott.	——	Idaho	Lewiston	Caleb Lyon	Nebraska	Omaha City	Alvin Saunders	Utah	Fillmore City	Charles Durkee.
Dakota	Yancton.	N. Edwards	Montana	Virginia City	Sid. Edgerton	N. Mexico	Santa Fe	Fobt. Mitchell	Washington	Olympia	Wm. Pickering

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

December, 1865.

State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Yr of Accession	Form of Government.
AMERICA.						
Argentine Repub.	820,000	1,171,800	B. Mitre.....	President.....	1862	Republic.
Bolivia.....	374,000	1,987,352	———	President.....	1865	Republic.
Brazil.....	3,004,460	7,677,800	Don Pedro II.....	Emperor.....	1840	Hered'ry monarchy.
Chili.....	170,000	1,558,319	Jose Joaq'n Perez	President.....	1861	Republic.
Colombia.....	480,800	2,794,473	Gen. Murillo.....	President.....	1864	Republic.
Costa Rica.....	16,250	150,000	Jesus Jimenez.....	President.....	1863	Republic.
Ecuador.....	240,000	1,040,371	Gab'l G. Moreno.	President.....	1861	Republic.
Guatemala.....	44,500	1,000,000	Vincente Cerna...	President.....	1865	Republic.
Hayti.....	10,081	560,000	Gen. Geffrard.....	President.....	1859	Republic.
Honduras.....	33,000	350,000	Jose Medina.....	President.....	1864	Republic.
Mexico.....	833,000	8,127,833	Benito Juarez.....	President.....	1861	Republic.
			Maximilian I.....	Emperor.....	1864	Absol. monarchy.
Nicaragua.....	39,000	400,000	Tomas Martinez..	President.....	1863	Republic.
Paraguay.....	84,000	1,237,431	Franc. Sol. Lopez.	President.....	1862	Republic.
Peru.....	370,000	2,500,000	Gen. Prado.....	President.....	1865	Republic.
San Domingo.....	22,000	150,000	Gen. Baez.....	President.....	1865	Republic.
San Salvador.....	7,500	280,000	Franc. Duenas...	President.....	1863	Republic.
Uruguay.....	75,000	240,965	Venancio Flores..	President.....	1865	Republic.
Venezuela.....	426,712	1,515,000	Gen. Blanco.....	President.....	1865	Republic.
EUROPE.						
Anhalt.....	1,017	181,824	Leopold.....	Duke.....	1795	Lim. monarchy.
Austria.....	248,551	35,018,988	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor.....	1848	Const'l monarchy.
Baden.....	5,712	1,309,291	Frederic.....	Grand Duke..	1852	Lim. sov., 2 chamb's.
Bavaria.....	28,435	4,689,837	Ludwig II.....	King.....	1864	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Belgium.....	11,313	4,836,506	Leopold II.....	King.....	1865	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Bremen.....	112	88,856	C. F. G. Mohr....	Burgomaster.	1863	Free city.
Brunswick.....	1,525	282,400	William.....	Duke.....	1831	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Denmark.....	21,856	1,688,340	Christian IX.....	King.....	1863	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
France.....	213,241	37,472,732	Napoleon III.....	Emperor.....	1852	Con. mon., 2 chamb.
Frankfort.....	39	87,518	——— ———	Burgomaster.	——	Free city.
Great Britain.....	122,190	29,236,249	Victoria.....	Queen.....	1837	Lim. mon., 2 houses.
Greece.....	19,250	1,236,000	George I.....	King.....	1863	Limited monarchy.
Hamburg.....	135	229,941	——— ———	Burgomaster.	1865	Free city.
Hanover.....	14,600	1,888,070	George V.....	King.....	1851	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Hesse-Homburg..	135	26,817	Ferdinand.....	Landgrave ...	1847	Absolute sov., 1 ch.
Hesse-Cassel.....	4,430	738,470	Frederic William.	Elector.....	1848	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Hesse-Darmstadt.	3,761	856,907	Louis III.....	Grand Duke..	1849	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Holland.....	13,800	3,667,566	William III.....	King.....	1849	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Italy.....	95,942	22,430,000	Victor Eman'l II.	King.....	1861	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Lippe-Detmold..	445	108,513	Leopold.....	Prince.....	1851	Lim. mon., 1 chamb.
Lip'e-Schaumbr'g	170	30,774	Adolphus.....	Prince.....	1860	Lim. mon., 1 chamb.
Lichtenstein.....	.....	7,150	John II.....	Prince.....	1858	Const'l monarchy.
Lubeck.....	142	50,614	Chs. Louis Rocck.	Burgomaster.	1863	Free city.
Meck.-Schwerin..	4,701	551,544	Fred. Francis....	Grand Duke..	1842	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Meck.-Strelitz....	997	99,060	Fred. William....	Grand Duke..	1860	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Nassau.....	1,736	456,567	Adolphus.....	Duke.....	1839	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Oldenburg.....	2,470	295,242	Peter.....	Grand Duke..	1853	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Portugal.....	34,500	4,110,276	Luis I.....	King.....	1861	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Prussia.....	107,300	18,491,220	William I.....	King.....	1861	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Reuss—Elder line	588	125,490	Henry XXII.....	Prince.....	1859	Lim. sov. { 1 chamb.
Reuss—Young. "			Henry LXVII.....	Prince.....	1854	Lim. sov. { 1 chamb.
Russia.....	2,392,074	75,148,600	Alexander II.....	Czar.....	1855	Absolute monarchy.
San Marino.....	22	7,600	Bellini and.....	{ Captains-...	——	} Republic, senate,
			Secchell.....	{ Regents	——	} and exec con't.
Saxony.....	5,705	2,225,240	John.....	King.....	1854	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Saxe-Altenburg ..	491	137,162	Ernest.....	Duke.....	1853	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-Co.-Gotha ..	790	159,431	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	1844	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-Meiningen ..	968	172,341	Bernard.....	Duke.....	1821	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
S'xe-W'r-Eisenc'h	1,403	273,252	Chas. Alexander.	Grand Duke..	1853	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Rud'sdt	405	71,913	Fred. Gunther...	Prince.....	1814	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Sondr'n	358	64,505	Gunther.....	Prince.....	1835	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Spain.....	176,480	16,560,313	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	1833	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
States of Church.	4,502	690,000	Pius IX.....	Pope.....	1846	Abso. sovereignty.
Sweden & Norw'y	292,440	5,126,000	Charles XV.....	King.....	1859	Lim- mon., with leg.
Switzerland.....	15,161	2,510,494	Martin Knusel ..	Pres. Fed. Co.	1866	Republic.
Turkey.....	1,895,194	22,490,000	Abdul Azis.....	Sultan.....	1861	Abso. monarchy.
Wurtemberg.....	7,568	1,785,992	Charles I.....	King.....	1864	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Waldeck.....	455	58,604	George Victor....	Prince.....	1852	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.

THE

TRIBUNE

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FOR

1867.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

December 1st, 1866.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, *President of the United States* ..... Salary $25,000
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, *President pro tempore of the Senate*, " 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*	Salary	$8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War*	"	8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	8,000
ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, *Secretary of the Interior*	"	8,000
HENRY STANBERY, of Ohio, *Attorney-General*	"	8,000
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, *Postmaster-General*	"	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Chief Justice* ..... Salary $6,000

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Associate Justice.*			DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice.*		
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y.,	"	"	NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio,	"	"
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.,	"	"	SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa,	"	"
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga.,	"	"	STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal.,	"	"

[Vacancy.]

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd.
Austria	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass	$12,000	1861
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y	12,000	1861
Chili	Santiago	Judson Kilpatrick, N. J	10,000	1865
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass	12,000	1861
France	Paris	John A. Dix, N. Y	17,500	1866
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass	17,500	1861
Italy	Florence	George P. Marsh, Vt	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio	12,000	1866
Peru	Lima	A. P. Hovey, Ind	10,000	1865
Prussia	Berlin	Joseph A. Wright, Ind	12,000	1865
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky	12,000	1861
Spain	Madrid	John P. Hale, N. H	12,000	1865

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	Alexander Asboth, Mo	7,500	1865
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	Allen A. Hall, Tenn	7,500	1865
Costa Rica	San Jose	Albert G. Lawrence, Rhode Island	7,500	1866
Denmark	Copenhagen	Geo. H. Yeaman, Ky	7,500	1865
Ecuador	Quito	Wm. T. Coggeshall, Ohio	7,500	1866
Guatemala	Guatemala	Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa	7,500	1865
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	Edward M. McCook, Ohio	7,500	1865
Honduras	Comayagua	R. H. Rousseau, Ky	7,500	1865
Japan	Yedo	R. B. Van Valkenburgh, N. Y	7,500	1865
Netherlands	Hague	Hugh Ewing, Kansas	7,500	1866
U. S. of Colombia	Bogota	Allan A. Burton, Ky	7,500	1865
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y	7,500	1865
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburn, Cal	7,500	1865
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa	7,500	1865
Papal States	Rome	Rufus King, Wis	7,500	1865
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	James H. Campbell, Pa	7,500	1865
Switzerland	Berne	Geo. Harrington, D. C	7,500	1865
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa	7,500	1865
Venezuela	Caracas	James Wilson, Ind	7,500	1865

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS GENERAL.

Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Henry E. Peck, Ohio	7,500	1865
Liberia	Monrovia	John Seys, Tenn	4,000	1865

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION; CONVENTED MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1865.

SENATE.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Norwich, Connecticut, *President*.

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk*.

[Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 42. Democrats and Conservatives (in Italics), 10. For the names of the Senators who voted against the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Bills, see the vote on those bills on other pages. Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, who was elected as a Unionist, has been classed with the Conservatives. (C.) Seats contested. (A.) Appointed by the Governor of the State to serve until the election of a Senator by the Legislature. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year in which his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.

1867 *James A. McDougall*....San Francisco.
1869 John Conness.....Sacramento.

CONNECTICUT.

1867 Lafayette S. Foster.....Norwich.
1869 James Dixon.....Hartford.

DELAWARE.

1869 *George Read Riddle*.....Wilmington.
1871 *Willard Saulsbury*.....Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.

1867 Lyman Trumbull.....Chicago.
1871 Richard Yates.....Quincy.

INDIANA.

1867 Henry S. Lane.....Crawfordsville.
1869 *Thomas A. Hendricks*....Indianapolis

IOWA.

1867 Samuel J. Kirkwood.....Iowa City
1871 James W. Grimes.....Burlington.

KANSAS.

1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy.....Atchison.
1871 Edmund G. Ross (A.)....Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1867 *Garret Davis*.....Paris.
1871 *James Guthrie*.....Louisville.

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Morrill.....Augusta.
1871 Wm. Pitt Fessenden.....Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner.....Boston.
1871 Henry Wilson.....Natick.

MARYLAND.

1867 John A. J. Creswell.....Elkton.
1869 *Reverdy Johnson*.....Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zachariah Chandler.....Detroit.
1871 Jacob M. Howard.....Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsey.....St. Paul.
1871 Daniel S. Norton..... ...Winona.

MISSOURI.

1867 B. Gratz Brown.....St. Louis.
1869 John B. Henderson .....Louisiana.

NEVADA.

1867 James W. Nye.....Carson City.
1869 Wm. M. Stewart.....Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1867 Geo. G. Fogg (A.).....Concord.
1871 Aaron H. Cragin.....Lebanon.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 F. T. Frelinghuysen (A.)Newark.
1871 Alexander G. Cattell....Camden.

NEW YORK.

1867 Ira Harris.....Albany.
1869 Edwin D. Morgan.....New York City.

OHIO.

1867 John Sherman.....Mansfield.
1869 Benjamin F. Wade.....Jefferson.

OREGON.

1867 *James W. Nesmith*.....Salem.
1871 George H. Williams.....Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1867 Edgar Cowan.....Greensburgh.
1869 *Charles R. Buckalew*.....Bloomsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.

1869 William Sprague.....Providence.
1871 Henry B. Anthony.....Providence.

TENNESSEE.

1869 *David T. Patterson*.....Greenville.
1871 J. S. Fowler.....Nashville.

VERMONT.

1867 Luke P. Poland.....St. Johnsbury.
1869 George F. Edmunds.....Burlington.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1869 Peter G. Van Winkle....Parkersburgh.
1871 Waitman T. Willey.....Morgantown.

WISCONSIN.

1867 Timothy O. Howe.....Green Bay.
1869 James R. Doolittle.....Racine.

NOT YET ADMITTED.

ALABAMA.

1867 *Geo. S. Houston*.....Huntsville.
1871 *Lewis E. Parsons*.....Talladega.

ARKANSAS.

1867 E. Baxter.....Batesville.
1871 William D. Snow.....Pine Bluff.

COLORADO.

— Jerome B. Chaffee.....Central City.
— John Evans.....Denver.

FLORIDA.

1867 *William Marvin*.....Key West.
1871 *Wilkerson Call*.....Tallahassee.

GEORGIA.

1867 *Herschel V. Johnson*.....Louisville.
1871 *Alexander H. Stephens*....Crawfordsville.

NEBRASKA.

— Thomas W. Tipton.....———
— John M. Thayer.....———

LOUISIANA.

1867 R. King Cutler (C.).....New Orleans.
1871 Michael Hahn (C.).....New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI.

1867 *Wm. L. Sharkey*.....Jackson.
1871 *J. L. Alcorn*.....———

NORTH CAROLINA.

1867 John Pool.....Goldsboro.
1871 *William A. Graham*.....Hillsboro.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1867 *John L. Manning*.....Columbia.
1871 *Benjamin F. Perry*.....Greenville.

TEXAS.

— *O. M. Roberts*.....Tyler.
— *David G. Burnett*.....Galveston.

VIRGINIA.

1867 John C. Underwood.....Alexandria.
1871 Joseph Segar.....Fortress Monroe

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, *Speaker*.

EDWARD McPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Penn., *Clerk*.

[Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 145. Democrats and Conservatives (in *Italics*), 46. Total, 191. Phelps (Md.), Noell (Mo.), Rousseau (Ky.), and Taylor (Tenn.), who were elected as Unionists, have been classed with the Conservatives. For the names of other Unionists who, on important occasions, voted with the Conservatives, see the vote on the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Bills, on other pages. Those marked * were members of the XXXVIIIth Congress. Vacancy 1.]

CALIFORNIA.

1 Donald C. McRuer.... ....San Francisco.
2 *William Higby .....Calaveras.
3 John Bidwell .....Chico.

CONNECTICUT.

1 *Henry C. Deming.....Hartford.
2 Samuel L. Warner.....Middletown.
3 *Augustus Brandegee .....New London.
4 *John H. Hubbard.....Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

1 *John A. Nicholson* .....Dover.

ILLINOIS.

1 John Wentworth .....Chicago.
2 *John F. Farnsworth.....St. Charles.
3 *Elihu B. Washburne .....Galena.
4 *Abner C. Harding .....Monmouth.
5 *Ebon C. Ingersoll.....Peoria.
6 Burton C. Cook .....Ottawa.
7 E. P. H. Bromwell.....Charleston.
8 Shelby M. Cullom .....Springfield.
9 *Lewis W. Ross .....Lewistown.
10 *Anthony Thornton* .....Shelbyville.
11 *Samuel S. Marshall*.....McLeansb'ro'gh
12 John Baker .....Alton.
13 Andrew J. Kuykendall ...Vienna.
At large. S. W. Moulton .....Shelbyville.

INDIANA.

1 *William E. Niblack* .....Vincennes.
2 *Michael C. Kerr* .....New Albany.
3 Ralph Hill .....Columbus.
4 John H. Farquhar.....Brookville.
5 *George W. Julian .....Centreville.
6 *Ebenezer Dumont.....Indianapolis.
7 Henry D. Washburn.....Clinton.
8 *Godlove S. Orth.....Lafayette.
9 *Schuyler Colfax.....South Bend.
10 Joseph H. Defrees.....Goshen.
11 Thomas N. Stillwell .....Anderson.

IOWA.

1 *James F. Wilson .....Fairfield.
2 *Hiram Price .....Davenport.
3 *William B. Allison ....Dubuque.
4 *Josiah B. Grinnell.....Grinnell.
5 *John A. Kasson.....Des Moines.
6 *Asahel W. Hubbard.....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1 Sidney Clarke.....Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1 *L. S. Trimble*.....Paducah.
2 *Burwell C. Ritter* .....Hopkinsville.
3 *Elijah Hise* .....Russellville.
4 *Aaron Harding* .....Greensburg.
5 *Lovell H. Rousseau*.....Louisville.
6 *A. H. Ward* .....Cynthiana.
7 *George S. Shanklin*.....Nicholasville.
8 *William B. Randall .....London.
9 Samuel McKee.....Mount Sterling.

MAINE.

1 John Lynch.....Portland.
2 *Sidney Perham .....Paris.
3 *James G. Blaine .....Augusta.
4 *John H. Rice .....Foxcroft.
5 *Frederick A. Pike .....Calais.

MARYLAND.

1 *Hiram McCullough*.....Elkton.
2 John L. Thomas, Jr.....Baltimore.
3 *Charles E. Phelps*.....Baltimore.
4 *Francis Thomas.....Frankville.
5 *Benjamin G. Harris*.....Leonardtown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 *Thomas D. Eliot.....New Bedford.
2 *Oakes Ames .....North Easton.
3 *Alexander H. Rice.....Boston.
4 *Samuel Hooper.....Boston.
5 *John B. Alley .....Lynn.
6 Nathaniel P. Banks .....Waltham.
7 *George S. Boutwell.....Groton.
8 *John D. Baldwin.....Worcester.
9 *William B. Washburn ....Greenfield.
10 *Henry L. Dawes.....Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.

1 *Fernando C. Beaman .....Adrian.
2 *Charles Upson .....Coldwater.
3 *John W. Longyear .....Lansing.
4 Thomas W. Ferry .....Grand Haven.
5 Rowland E. Trowbridge..Birmingham.
6 *John F. Driggs .....East Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

1 *William Windom.....Winona.
2 *Ignatius Donnelly.....Hastings.

MISSOURI.

1 *John Hogan*.....St. Louis.
2 *Henry T. Blow.....St. Louis.
3 *Thomas E. Noell*.....Perryville.
4 John R. Kelso.....Springfield.
5 *Joseph W. McClurg.....Linn Creek.
6 Robert T. Van Horn.....Kansas City.
7 *Benjamin F. Loan .....St. Joseph.
8 John F. Benjamin .....Palmyra.
9 George W. Anderson.....Louisiana.

NEVADA.

1 Delos R. Ashley .....Virginia City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Gilman Marston.....Exeter.
2 *Edward H. Rollins.....Concord.
3 *James W. Patterson.....Hanover.

NEW JERSEY.

1 *John F. Starr.....Camden.
2 William A. Newell .....Allentown.
3 *Charles Sitgreaves.....Phillipsburg.
4 *Andrew J. Rogers*.....Newton.
5 *Edwin V. R. Wright*.....Hudson City.

NEW YORK.

1 *Stephen Taber*.....Roslyn.
2 *Teunis G. Bergen*.....New Utrecht.
3 *John W. Hunter*.....Brooklyn.
4 *Morgan Jones*.....New York City.
5 *Nelson Taylor*..... "
6 Henry J. Raymond ..... "
7 *John W. Chanler ..... "
8 William E. Dodge..... "
9 William A. Darling ..... "
10 *William Radford .....Yonkers.
11 *Charles H. Winfield*.....Goshen.
12 John H. Ketcham.....Dover.
13 *Edwin N. Hubbell*.....Coxsackie.
14 *Charles Goodyear .....Schoharie.
15 *John A. Griswold .....Troy.
16 Robert S. Hale.....Elizabethtown.
17 *Calvin T. Hulburd.....Brasher Falls.
18 *James M. Marvin.....Saratoga Sp'gs.
19 Demas Hubbard, Jr.....Smyrna.
20 Addison H. Laflin.....Herkimer.

21 Roscoe Conkling.....Utica.
22 Sidney T. Holmes.....Morrisville.
23 *Thomas T. Davis .....Syracuse.
24 *Theodore M. Pomeroy ....Auburn.
25 *Daniel Morris .....Penn Yan.
26 *Giles W. Hotchkiss.....Binghamton.
27 Hamilton Ward.....Belmont.
28 Roswell Hart .....Rochester.
29 Burt Van Horn.....Newfane.
30 *James M. Humphrey .....Buffalo.
31 Henry Van Aernam.....Franklinville.

OHIO.

1 Benjamin Eggleston .....Cincinnati.
2 Rutherford B. Hayes.....Cincinnati.
3 *Robert C. Schenck.....Dayton.
4 William Lawrence.....Bellefontaine.
5 *J. C. Le Blond.....Celina.
6 Reader W. Clarke.....Batavia.
7 Samuel Shellabarger .....Springfield.
8 James R. Hubbell.....Delaware.
9 Ralph P. Buckland .....Fremont.
10 *James M. Ashley .....Toledo.
11 Hezekiah S. Bundy .....Read's Mills.
12 *William E. Finck .....Somerset.
13 Columbus Delano.....Mount Vernon.
14 Martin Welker.....Wooster.
15 Tobias E. Plants .....Pomeroy.
16 John A. Bingham.....Cadiz.
17 *Ephraim R. Eckley .....Carrollton.
18 *Rufus P. Spalding .....Cleveland.
19 *James A. Garfield.....Hiram.

OREGON.

1 John H. D. Henderson....Eugene City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Samuel J. Randall.....Philadelphia.
2 *Charles O'Neill ..... "
3 *Leonard Myers ..... "
4 *William D. Kelley..... "
5 *M. Russell Thayer .....Chestnut Hill.
6 *B. Markley Boyer .....Norristown.
7 *John M. Broomall.....Media.
8 *Sydenham B. Ancona.....Reading.
9 *Thaddeus Stevens .....Lancaster.
10 *Myer Strouse.....Pottsville.
11 [Vacancy.]
12 *Charles Denison .....Wilkesbarre.
13 Ulysses Mercur .....Towanda.
14 George F. Miller.....Lewisburg.
15 Adam J Glossbrenner ....York.
16 William H. Koontz.....Somerset.
17 Abraham A. Barker .....Ebensburg.
18 Stephen F. Wilson.....Wellsborough.
19 *Glenni W. Scofield.....Warren.
20 Charles Vernon Culver....Franklin.
21 *John L. Dawson .....New Geneva.
22 *James K. Moorhead.....Pittsburgh.
23 *Thomas Williams .....Pittsburgh.
24 George V. Lawrence.....Monongah'la Cy

RHODE ISLAND.

1 *Thomas A. Jenckes .....Providence.
2 *Nathan F. Dixon .....Westerly.

TENNESSEE.

1 *Nathaniel G. Taylor*.....Happy Valley.
2 Horace Maynard.....Knoxville.
3 William B. Stokes.....Liberty.
4 *Edmund Cooper*.....Shelbyville.
5 *William B. Campbell*.....Lebanon.
6 S. M. Arnell .....Columbia.
7 Isaac R. Hawkins.....Huntingdon.
8 *John W. Leftwich*.....Memphis.

VERMONT.

1 *Frederick E. Woodbridge.Vergennes.
2 *Justin S. Morrill ..... Strafford.
3 *Portus Baxter.....Derby Line.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 Chester D. Hubbard.....Wheeling.
2 George R. Latham .....Grafton.
3 *Kellian V. Whaley .....Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1 Halbert E. Paine .....Milwaukee.
2 *Ithamar C. Sloan.....Janesville.
3 *Amasa Cobb .....Mineral Point.
4 *Charles A. Eldridge .....Fond du Lac.
5 Philetus Sawyer.....Oshkosh.
6 *Walter D. McIndoe .....Wausau.

NOT YET ADMITTED.

ALABAMA.

1 *C. C. Langdon*.....Mobile.
2 *J McCaleb Wiley*.....
3 *Cullen A. Battle*.....
4 *Joseph W. Taylor*.....
5 *B. T. Pope*.....
6 *T. J. Foster*.....

ARKANSAS.

1 *William Byers*.....Batesville.
2 *G. H. Kyle* .....Princeton.
3 J. M. Johnson.....Fort Smith.

COLORADO.

1 Geo. M. Chilcott .....Pueblo.

FLORIDA.

1 *F. McLeod*.....

GEORGIA.

1 *Solomon Cohen*.....
2 *Philip Cook*.....
3 *Hugh Buchenan*.....Columbus.
4 *E. G. Cabaniss*.....
5 *J. D. Matthews*.....
6 *J. H. Christy*.....Athens.
7 *James P. Hambleton*.....

LOUISIANA.

1 *Louis St. Martin*.....
2 *Jacob Barker*.....New Orleans.
3 *Robert C. Wickliffe*.....
4 *John E. King* .....
5 *John S. Ray*.....

MISSISSIPPI.

1 *A. E. Reynolds*.....
2 *R. A. Pinson* .....
3 *James T. Harrison*.....
4 *A. M. West*.....Jackson.
5 *E. G. Peyton*.....

NEBRASKA.

1 T. M. Marquette.....

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *Jesse R. Stubbs*.....Williamston.
2 *Charles C. Clark*.....Newbern.
3 *Thomas C. Fuller*.....Fayetteville.
4 *Josiah Turner, Jr*.....Orange.
5 *Lewis Hanes* .....Salisbury.
6 *R. H. Wallup*.....Monroe.
7 A. H. Jones .....Hendersonville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 *John D. Kennedy*.....
2 *William Aiken*.....
3 *Samuel McGowan*.....
4 *James Farrow*.....

TEXAS.

1 *Geo. W. Chilton*.....Tyler.
2 *B. H. Epperson*.....Clarksville
3 *A. M. Branch*.....Huntsville.
4 *C. O. Herbert*.....Columbus.

VIRGINIA.

1 *W. H. B. Custis*.....
2 Lucius H. Chandler.....Norfolk.
3 *B. Johnson Barbour*. ....Richmond.
4 *Robert Ridgway*.....
5 *Beverly A. Davis*.....Danville.
6 *Alexander H. H. Stuart*....Staunton.
7 *Robert Y. Conrad*.....Winchester.
8 *Daniel H. Hoge*.....Montgomery.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.—John N. Goodwin, Prescott.
COLORADO.—Allan A. Bradford, Denver.
DAKOTAH.—Walter A. Burleigh, Yancton.
IDAHO.—*E. D. Holbrook*, Idaho City.
MONTANA.—*Samuel McLean*, Bannock City.
NEBRASKA.—Phineas W. Hitchcock, Omaha.
NEW MEXICO.—J. Francisco Chaves, Santa Fe.
UTAH.—*Wm. H. Hooper*, Salt Lake City.
WASHINGTON.—Arthur A. Denny, Seattle.

XLth CONGRESS—AS FAR AS CHOSEN.

THE SENATE.

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness.
Cornelius Cole.

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon.
Orris S. Ferry.

DELAWARE.
George Read Riddle.
Willard Saulsbury.

ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates.
Lyman Trumbull.

INDIANA.
Thomas A. Hendricks.
Oliver P. Morton.

IOWA.
James W. Grimes.
James Harlan.

KANSAS.
Edmund G. Ross.
Samuel C. Pomeroy.

KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie.
Garret Davis.

MAINE.
Lot M. Morrill.
Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner.
Henry Wilson.

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson.
Thomas Swann.

MISSOURI.
John B. Henderson.
Charles D. Drake.

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler.
Jacob M. Howard.

MINNESOTA.
Alexander Ramsey.
Daniel S. Norton.

NEVADA.
William M. Stewart.
James W. Nye.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H. Cragin.
James W. Patterson.

NEW JERSEY.
Alexander G. Cattell.
Fred. T. Frelinghuysen.

NEW YORK.
Edwin D. Morgan.
Roscoe Conkling.

OHIO.
Benjamin F. Wade.
John Sherman.

OREGON.
George H. Williams.
Henry W. Corbett.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Charles R. Buckalew.
Simon Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND.
William Sprague.
Henry B. Anthony.

TENNESSEE.
David T. Patterson.
J. S. Fowler.

VERMONT.
George F. Edmunds.
Justin S. Morrill.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G. Van Winkle.
Waitman T. Willey.

WISCONSIN.
James R. Doolittle.
Timothy O. Howe.

Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 43. Democrats and Conservatives (in *Italics*), 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALIFORNIA.
[Three members to be elected in Sept.]

CONNECTICUT.
[Four members to be elected in April.]

DELAWARE.
Dist.
1 †*John A. Nicholson.*

ILLINOIS.
1 N. B. Judd.
2 †*E. F. Farnsworth.*
3 †*E. B. Washburne.*
4 †Aaron C. Harding.
5 †Ebon C. Ingersoll.
6 †Burton C. Cook.
7 †H. P. H. Bromwell.
8 †Shelby M. Cullom.
9 †*Lewis W. Ross.*
10 *A. G. Burr.*
11 †*Sami. S. Marshall.*
12 †John Baker.
13 (), B. Raum.
At large.—J. A. Logan.

INDIANA.
1 †*Wm. E. Niblack.*
2 †*Mich'l C. Kerr.*
3 M. C. Hunter.
4 *Wm. S. Holman.* (C.)
5 †George W. Julian.
6 John Coburn.
7 †H. D. Washburn.
8 †Godlove S. Orth.
9 †Schuyler Colfax.
10 Wm. Williams.
11 John P. C. Shanks.

IOWA.
1 †James F. Wilson.
2 †Hiram Price.
3 †William B. Allison.
4 W. M. Loughridge.
5 G. M. Dodge.
6 †Asahel W. Hubbard

KANSAS.
1 †Sidney Clarke.

KENTUCKY.
[Nine members to be elected in August.]

MAINE.
1 †John Lynch.
2 †Sidney Perham.
3 †James G. Blaine.

Dist.
4 John A. Peters.
5 †Frederick A. Pike.

MARYLAND.
1 †*Hiram McCullough*
2 *S. Archer.*
3 †*C. E. Phelps.* (C.)
4 †Francis Thomas.
5 *Frederick Stone.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 †Thomas D. Eliot.
2 †Oakes Ames.
3 Ginery Twitchell.
4 †Samuel Hooper.
5 Benj. F. Butler.
6 †Nathan'l P. Banks.
7 †Geo. S. Boutwell.
8 †John D. Baldwin.
9 †Wm. B. Washburn
10 †Henry L. Dawes.

MISSOURI.
1 Wm. A. Pile.
2 C. A. Newcomb.
3 †*Thos. E. Noell.*
4 J. J. Gravelly.
5 †J. W. McClurg.
6 †R. T. Van Horn. (C.)
7 †Benj. F. Loan.
8 †J. F. Benjamin.
9 G. W. Anderson. (C.)

MICHIGAN.
1 †Fer. C. Beaman.
2 †Charles Upson.
3 Austin Blair.
4 †Thomas W. Ferry.
5 †H. E. Trowbridge.
6 †John F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.
1 †Wm. Windom.
2 †Ignatius Donnelly.

NEVADA.
1 †Delos R. Ashley.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
[Three members to be elected in March.]

NEW JERSEY.
1 William Moore.
2 *Charles Haight.* (C)
3 †*Chas. Sitgreaves.*
4 John Hill.
5 G. A. Halsey.

NEW YORK.
Dist.
1 †*Stephen Taber.*
2 *Demas Barnes.*
3 *Wm. E. Robinson.*
4 *John Fox.*
5 *John Morrissey.*
6 *Thos. E. Stewart.*
7 †*John W. Chanler.*
8 *James Brooks.*
9 *Fernando Wood.*
10 Wm. H. Robertson.
11 Chas. H. Van Wyck.
12 †John H. Ketcham.
13 Thomas Cornell.
14 *J. V. L. Pruyn.*
15 †J. A. Griswold.
16 Orange Ferris.
17 †C. T. Hulburd.
18 †James M. Marvin.
19 Wm. C. Fields.
20 †A. H. Laflin.
21 [Vacancy]
22 John C. Churchill.
23 Dennis McCarthy.
24 †T. M. Pomeroy
25 Wm. H. Kelsey.
26 Wm. S. Lincoln.
27 †Hamilton Ward.
28 Lewis Selye.
29 †Burt Van Horn.
30 †*J. H. Humphrey.*
31 †H. Van Aernam.

OHIO.
1 †Benj. Eggleston.
2 †R. B. Hayes.
3 †Robt. C. Schenck.
4 †Wm. Lawrence.
5 *Wm. Mungen.*
6 †Reader W. Clarke.
7 †Sami. Shellabarger.
8 C. S. Hamilton.
9 †Ralph P. Buckland.
10 †James M. Ashley.
11 John T. Wilson.
12 *P. Van Trump.*
13 *G. W. Morgan.* (C.)
14 †Martin Welker.
15 †Tobias A. Plants.
16 †John A. Bingham.
17 †Ephraim R. Eckley.
18 †Rufus P. Spalding.
Dist.
19 †Jas. A. Garfield.

OREGON.
1 Rufus Mallory.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 †*Samuel J. Randall.*
2 †Charles O'Neill.
3 †Leonard Myers.
4 †Wm. D. Kelley.
5 Caleb N. Taylor.
6 †*B. Markley Boyer.*
7 †John M. Broomall.
8 *J. Lawrence Getz.*
9 †Thaddeus Stevens.
10 E. L. Cake.
11 *D. M. Van Auken.*
12 †*Chas. Denison.* (C.)
13 †Ulysses Mercur.
14 †George F. Miller.
15 †*A. J. Glossbrenner.*
16 †Wm. H. Koontz.
17 Daniel J. Morrell.
18 †Stephen F. Wilson.
19 †G. W. Scofield.
20 Darwin A. Finney.
21 John Covode.
22 †J. K. Moorhead.
23 †Thomas Williams.
24 †G. V. Lawrence.

RHODE ISLAND.
[Two members to be elected in April.]

TENNESSEE.
[Eight members to be elected in August.]

VERMONT.
1 †F. E. Woodbridge.
2 Luke P. Poland.
3 W. C. Smith.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1 †C. D. Hubbard.
2 B. M. Kitchen.
3 Daniel Polsley.

WISCONSIN.
1 †Halbert E. Paine.
2 B. F. Hopkins.
3 †Amasa Cobb.
4 †*Chas. A. Eldridge.*
5 †Philetus Sawyer.
6 C. C. Washburn.

Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 127 Democrats and Conservatives (in *Italics*), 35.
(†) Members of the XXXIXth Congress. (C.) Seats contested. Vacancy 1.

THE STATES OF THE UNION.

STATES.	AREA. Sq. Miles.	POPULATION. Total Population, 1870.	White Population 1860.	Col'd Pop'n 1860	Civilized Ind'n 1860.	Total Population, 1860.	Increase fr 1850 to 1860	Per Cent.	M. of C.	STATE GOVERNMENTS. CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term Expires.	Sal'y	Legislature Meets.	State Election.
Alabama..	50,722	771,623	526,271	437,770	160	964,201	192,578	24.96	6	Montgomery	R. M. Patton†	Jan. 1868	$2,500	*2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas .	52,198	209,897	324,143	111,259	48	435,450	225,553	107.46	3	Little Rock.....	Isaac Murphy	Nov. 1868	2,500	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	184,981	91,597	358,110	4,086	17,798	379,994	287,897	310.37	3	Sacramento	Frederick F. Low...	Jan. 1868	14,000	*1 M. Dec.	1 W. Sept.
Colorado .	104,500	—	31,231	46	—	34,277	34,277	—	1	Denver.....	William Gilpin	.....	1,000	2 Tu. Dec.	2 Tu. Nov.
Conn.....	4,750	870,792	451,504	8,627	16	460,147	89,355	24.10	4	Hartford & N.H'n	Joseph R. Hawley	May 1867	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware .	2,120	91,532	90,589	21,627	—	112,216	20,634	22.60	1	Dover	Gove Saulsbury†....	Jan. 1871	1,233	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Florida...	59,238	87,445	77,747	62,677	—	140,424	52,979	60.59	1	Tallahassee.....	David S. Walker†	Oct. 1868	1,500	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia...	54,000	990,185	591,550	465,698	38	1,057,286	151,101	16.67	7	Milledgevilie	Charles J. Jenkins†	Nov. 1867	3,000	1 Th. Nov.	1 W. Oct.
Illinois...	55,410	851,470	1,704,291	7,628	32	1,711,951	860,481	101.06	14	Springfield	Richard J. Oglesby .	Jan. 1869	1,500	*2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Nov.
Indiana...	33,809	988,416	1,338,710	11,428	290	1,350,428	362,012	36.63	11	Indianapolis	Oliver P. Morton ...	Jan. 1868	3,000	*1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa.....	55,045	192,214	673,779	1,069	63	674,699	482,734	251.14	6	Des Moines	William M. Stone	Jan. 1868	2,200	*2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kansas....	81,318	—	106,390	627	189	107,206	107,206	—	1	Topeka	Samuel J. Crawford.	Jan. 1869	2,500	2 Th. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	37,680	989,405	919,484	236,167	33	1,155,684	173,279	17.64	9	Frankfort.....	Thos. E. Bramlette†.	Sept. 1867	2,500	*1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.	41,346	517,762	357,456	350,373	173	709,002	190,240	36.74	5	Baton Rouge	J. Madison Wells....	Jan. 1864	4,000	*3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	35,000	583,169	626,947	1,327	5	628,279	45,110	7.74	5	Augusta	J. L. Chamberlain ..	Jan. 1868	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland .	11,124	583,034	515,918	171,131	—	687,049	104,015	17.84	5	Annapolis.....	Thomas Swann†.....	Jan. 1868	3,000	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mass.....	7,800	1,457,514	1,221,432	9,602	32	1,231,066	236,552	23.79	10	Boston	Alex. H. Bullock....	Jan. 1868	5,000	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan .	56,451	807,654	736,142	6,799	6,172	749,113	351,459	88.88	6	Lansing	Henry H. Crapo.....	Jan. 1869	1,500	*1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	83,531	6,077	169,795	259	2,369	172,025	165,946	2730.72	2	St. Paul	Wm. R. Marshall....	Jan. 1868	2,500	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	47,156	666,526	353,899	437,404	2	791,395	184,779	30.47	5	Jackson.....	Benj. J. Humphreys†	Jan. 1868	4,000	*1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri ..	65,350	6?2,044	1,063,489	118,503	20	1,182,012	499,968	73.35	9	Jefferson City ..	Thomas C. Fletcher.	Dec. 1867	5,000	*Last M.Dec	1 Tu. Nov.
Nebraska .	75,995	—	28,496	82	63	28,841	28,841	—	1	Omaha.....	David Butler	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada ...	81,539	—	6,812	45	—	6,857	6,857	—	1	Virginia City	Henry G. Blasdell...	Jan. 1869	.....	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Hamp..	9,280	317,976	325,579	494	—	326,073	8,097	2.55	3	Concord	Frederick Smyth ...	June, 1867	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
N. Jersey.	8,320	489,555	646,699	25,336	—	672,035	182,480	37.27	5	Trenton.....	Marcus L. Ward.....	Jan. 1869	3,000	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	47,000	3,097,394	3,831,590	49,005	140	3,880,735	733,341	25.29	31	Albany.....	Reuben E. Fenton ..	Jan. 1869	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N.Carolina	50,704	809,039	629,942	361,522	1,158	992,622	128,883	14.20	7	Raleigh	Jonathan Worth†	Jan. 1869	4,000	*3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	39,964	1,980,329	2,302,808	36,673	30	2,339,502	359,173	18.14	19	Columbus.....	Jacob D. Cox.....	Jan. 1868	1,800	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon....	96,274	13,294	52,160	128	177	52,465	39,171	294.65	1	Salem	Geo. L. Woods.....	Sept. 1868	1,500	*2 M. Sept.	1 M. June.
Penn	46,000	2,311,786	2,849,259	56,949	7	2,906,115	594,329	25.71	24	Harrisburg	John W. Geary	Jan. 1870	5,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
R. Island..	1,306	147,545	170,649	3,952	19	174,620	27,075	18.35	2	Newport & Prov.	Ambrose E.Burnside	May 1867	1,000	May & Jan.	1 W. April.
S. Carolina	34,000	668,507	291,300	412,320	88	703,708	35,201	5.27	4	Columbia	James L. Orr†	Dec. 1868	3,500	3 W. Oct.	4 M. Nov.
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,717	826,722	283,019	60	1,109,801	107,084	10.68	8	Nashville	Wm. G. Brownlow...	Oct. 1867	3,000	*1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas.....	274,356	212,592	420,891	182,921	403	601,215	391,623	184.23	4	Austin	J. W. Throckmorton†	Nov. 1870	4,000	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont..	10,212	314,120	314,369	709	20	315,098	978	0.31	3	Montpelier	Paul Dillingham	Oct. 1867	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia ..	38,352	1,421,661	1,047,299	548,907	112	1,596,218	174,657	12.29	8	Richmond	Francis H. Peirpont.	Jan. 1868	5,000	*2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
West Va...	23,000									Wheeling	Arthur I. Boreman...	Mar. 1869	2,000	3 Tu. Jan.	4 Th. Oct.
Wisconsin	53,924	805,391	773,693	1,171	1,017	775,871	470,490	154.06	6	Madison	Lucius Fairchild....	Jan. 1868	1,250	2 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

Total area (incl. of Terr.), 3,002,013 sq. miles. Popul. in 1850, 23,191,876; in 1860, 31,429,891. (†) Democrat or Conservative. (*) Biennial Session.
According to State Censuses, held in 1865, Illinois had 2,141,510 inhabitants; Iowa, 752,313; Massachusetts, 1,267,329; Michigan (in 1864), 805,379; New Jersey, 775,700, New York, 3,831,777; Rhode Island, 180,870; Wisconsin, 868,847. The total population, in 1865, was estimated at 35,000,000.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.
Arizona..	Prescott.	R. C. McCormick.	Idaho.....	Lewiston....	D. W. Ballard...	Nebraska..	Omaha City.	Alvin Saunders.	Utah.....	Fillmore City.	Chas. Durkee.
Dakota...	Yancton.	A. J. Faulk.....	Montana.	Virginia City	Green C. Smith.	N. Mexico.	Santa Fe....	R. B. Mitchell ..	Washington.	Olympia.....	Wm. Pickering
Colorado.	Denver..	Alex. Cummings.									

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. V.—*Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue. [Approved Jan. 15, 1866.]

CHAP. VIII.—*Registry of Vessels.*—Forbids the registry of vessels as American vessels which altered their registers during the rebellion to obtain the protection of a foreign government. [Feb. 10, 1866.]

CHAP. IX.—*Mrs. Lincoln.*—An act granting the franking privilege to Mary Lincoln. [Feb. 10, 1866.]

CHAP. XII.—*Importation of Foreign Cattle.*—Forbids the importation of neat cattle, or the hides of neat cattle. The Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the operation of the act as to any foreign country. The President may, by proclamation, declare the act inoperative, and it shall be of no effect from and after thirty days from the date of the proclamation. Any person convicted of willful violation of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, at the discretion of the court. [March 6, 1866.]

CHAP. XIII.—*Lands to California.*—Relinquishes to the city of San Francisco the right and title of the United States to certain lands within said city. Said lands shall be disposed of by the city to parties on *bona fide* possession thereof. The relinquishment shall not, however, interfere with any adverse right or claim. [March 8, 1866.]

CHAP. XV.—*Declaratory of the Meaning of Certain Parts of the Internal Revenue Act.*—In section 120 the words dividends in scrip or money, &c., shall mean dividends in scrip or money, &c., wherever payable, and the words stockholders, &c., shall include non-residents. Persons shall make returns of income, &c., according to their value in legal tender currency, and if the returns shall be made on the basis of coined money, the Assistant Assessor shall reduce such returns to the basis of legal tender currency. [March 10, 1866.]

CHAP. XVII.—*Goods in Bonded Warehouses.*—After the 1st day of May, 1866, goods in bonded warehouse may be withdrawn within one year from the date of importation, on payment of the duties to which they may be subject at the time of withdrawal, and after the expiration of one year, and until the expiration of three years from said date, an additional duty of 10 per cent. will be assessed. This act shall not operate to prevent the export of bonded goods, &c., within three years from date of importation, nor their transportation in bond to other ports for the purpose of exportation. [Mar.14,'66.]

CHAP. XVIII.—*Maine Lumber.*—Admits, free of duty, lumber of American citizens, grown on St. John River and its tributaries, sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, after the 17th of March, 1866. [March 16, 1866.]

CHAP. XXI.—*National Military and Naval Asylum.*—Constitutes the President, Secretary of War, and Chief Justice of the United States, and other persons, a Board of Managers of "The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers." Nine other citizens, not members of Congress, shall be associated with the three above named, no two of whom shall be residents of the same State, and who shall all be residents of the States which furnished organized bodies of troops for the suppression of the rebellion (no person being ever eligible who gave aid to the rebellion), to be selected by joint resolution of the Senate and House. The Board of Managers shall have authority to procure sites for Military Asylums. For the support of the asylum shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines against officers and soldiers above the amount necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or individuals, all forfeitures for desertion, and all moneys due deceased officers and soldiers which now are or may be unclaimed for three years after their death. All officers and soldiers who served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and not provided for by existing laws, who have been or may be disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty, shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution upon the recommendation of three of the managers. The provision for a naval asylum in the act (1865, chap. XCI.) to which this is amendatory is repealed. The property of the United States at Point Lookout, Md., shall become the property of the asylum. [March 21, 1866.]

CHAP. XXV.—*Smithsonian Institute.*—Transfers the Library of the Smithsonian Institute to the Library of Congress. [April 5, 1866.]

CHAP. XXVII.—*Relief of Seamen.*—Grants to any officer of the navy or marine corps who may have lost his personal effects by the loss of his vessel one month of sea pay. The bounty-money of any seaman who enlisted from the army into the navy shall not be deducted from his prize-money. [April 6, 1866.]

CHAP. XXXI.—*Civil Rights Bill.*—[The text of this important bill, together with the veto of the President, and the vote by which both Houses passed it over the veto, is given on another page.]

CHAP. XXXIX.—*Exchange of Obligations.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange treasury notes or any other obligations for any description of bonds, and also to dispose of any description of bonds at his discretion, for lawful money of the United States or treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit. [April 12, 1866.]

CHAP. XL.—*Reimbursement of Pennsylvania.*—Provides for the reimbursement of the State of Pennsylvania for moneys advanced to the Government for war purposes. [April 12, 1866.]

CHAP. XLVI.—*Reimbursement of Missouri.*—Provides for the reimbursement of the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. [April 17, 1866.]

CHAP. XLVII.—*Gunboat to Liberia.*—Authorizes the President to transfer a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia. [April 17, 1866.]

CHAP. XLVIII.—*Postage.*—An act to provide that the "Soldiers' Individual Memorial" shall be carried through the mails at the usual rates of printed matter. [April 17, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXIII.—*Boundaries of Nevada.*—Extends the boundaries of Nevada. [May 5, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXIV.—*International Ocean Telegraph Company.*—Gives the International Ocean Telegraph Company the sole privilege, for a period of 14 years from the approval of this act, to lay, construct, land, maintain, and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores, and lands, over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida, in the said United States, to the Island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands. The United States shall have at all times the free use of the cable. The company shall not charge more than $3.50 for messages of ten words. Said grant to be null and void unless the cable is laid and in successful operation within three years from the passage of this act. [May 5, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXV.—*Court of Claims.*—Gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction over the claims of any disbursing officers of the United States who may have lost their vouchers by capture or otherwise while in the line of duty. [May 9, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXX.—*Habeas Corpus.*—Extends the provisions of the 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the act of March 3, 1863, to actions for search, arrest, &c., made by any officer under authority of the President, Secretary of War, or of any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department or district in which such search, &c., took place. The right of removal to the Circuit Court may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and filing of his plea in said court, and the State courts shall then proceed no further. Section 4 enacts that if the State courts shall, notwithstanding, proceed further in such case, then all such proceedings shall be void and of no effect, and all officers, judges, &c., proceeding thereunder shall be liable in damages to the party aggrieved, to be recovered in a State court having proper jurisdiction, or in the Circuit Court of the United States. [May 11, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXI.—*Five-cent Pieces.*—Authorizes the coinage of five-cent pieces. [May 16, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXII.—*Duty on Live Animals.*—Levies a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem on all live animals imported from foreign countries. [May 16, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*Kidnapping.*—Punishes any person attempting to kidnap any other person, with the intention to carry such person into slavery, on conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both. Any master or owner of any vessel who shall receive on board any person from any State or Territory of the United States, with the knowledge and intent that such person is to be carried into slavery, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, nor less than $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, and the vessel shall be forfeited to the United States. [May 21, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*Virginia Courts.*—Provides that the Circuit Court of the United States, in the District of Virginia, shall be held in Richmond, commencing on the first Monday of May and on the fourth Monday in November, in each year. [May 23, 1866.]

CHAP. C.—*Assistant Secretary of the Navy.*—Authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy. [May 26, 1866.]

CHAP. CII.—*Passports.*—Repeals sec. 23 of chap. 79 of the acts of the 3d session of the XXXVIIth Congress. Hereafter passports shall be issued only to citizens of the United States. [May 30, 1866.]

CHAP. CVI.—*Pensions.*—Provides that all persons who, while in the military or naval service and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or have lost both hands, or been totally disabled in the same, or otherwise rendered utterly helpless, shall receive a pension of $25 per month. All persons who shall have lost both feet or one hand and one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid, shall receive $20 per month; and all persons who shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive $15 per month. Any pledge, mortgage, &c., of any right, claim or interest in any pension shall be void, and any person acting as attorney to receive a pension for another shall take an oath that he has no interest in said money, and that he does not know that the same has been disposed of to any person. No sum of money due to a pensioner shall be liable to attachment. Fees of claim agents are limited to 25 cents for preparing papers for a pensioner, and 15 cents for administering an oath to a pensioner. If a pensioner die while his application is pending, and after the proof has been completed, his heirs shall be entitled to the accrued pension. If any person shall have been commissioned and died or been disabled in the line of duty before being mustered, such officer or person entitled to pension shall receive a pension according to his rank if he had been mustered. The period of service of all persons entitled to pension shall be considered to extend to the time of their actual discharge. Enlisted men employed as teamsters, &c., shall be regarded as non-commissioned officers or privates. Should a widow abandon her child or children under 16 years of age, or be proved to be unfit to have custody of them, she shall receive no pension until they are over 16 years of age, and the minor child or children shall receive the pension. The orphan brothers, and also the father of a deceased officer or soldier, who were dependent upon him

for support, shall be pensioned. Sec. 14 provides that the widows and children of colored soldiers shall receive the pension, &c., without other evidence of marriage than that the parties had recognized each other as man and wife, and had lived together as such. [June 6, 1866.]

CHAP. CX.—*Military Academy.*—Sec. 2 provides that no person who has served in any capacity in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States during the late rebellion shall hereafter receive an appointment as a cadet at the Military or Naval Academy. [June 8, 1866.]

CHAP. CXIV.—*Postal Law.*—Provides that prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded at the request of the party addressed from one Post-Office to another without additional charge, and returned dead letters shall be restored to the writers thereof free of charge. Letters bearing indorsement of a request for return to the writers, shall be returned without additional postage charge. Money orders may be issued for any sum not exceeding $50, and the charge for a sum under twenty dollars shall be ten cents; for an order exceeding twenty dollars, twenty-five cents. Money orders shall be valid only within one year after date, and in case of loss of a money order a duplicate may be issued without charge. All railroad companies shall carry without extra charge such printed matter as the Postmaster-General may direct. Any person who shall wilfully injure or destroy any mailable matter in any receiving box, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than one year. The Postmaster-General may change the style of postage stamp now in use. [June 12, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXII. — *Safe Keeping of Public Money.*—Provides that disbursing officers of the United States shall deposit the public money with the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States. The depositing of public money elsewhere than as authorized by law, or the lending of any money, is judged an embezzlement of the money, and upon conviction thereof, the offending officer shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than ten years, or be fined not more than the amount embezzled, nor less than $1,000, or both. Any banker or any other person who shall receive, knowingly, from any disbursing officer, any public money, by way of loan or accommodation, or otherwise, than in payment of a debt against the United States, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of public money, and punished as above provided in this Act. [June 14, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXIII.—*Settlement of Accounts.*—Provides that all moneys raised in the United States for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, received by an officer of the United States, shall be charged against such officer on the books of the Treasury Department, as if such moneys had been drawn from the Treasury of the United States. When accounts are rendered for expenditures for refugees or freedmen which cannot be settled for want of specific appropriations the same may be paid out of the fund for the relief of refugees and freedmen. [June 15, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXIV.—*Inter-State Communication.*—United States, whose road is operated by steam, to carry upon and over its road, boats, bridges, and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight, &c., on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination. [June 15, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXVII.—*Homestead Law.*—Provides that all the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, shall be disposed of according to the stipulations of the Homestead Law of May 20, 1862, and the act of March 21, 1864, with this restriction, that until after the expiration of two years after the passage of this act no entry shall be made for more than a half-quarter section, or eighty acres; and in lieu of the sum of $10 required to be paid by the second section of said act, there shall be paid the sum of $5 at the time of the issue of each patent; and that the public lands in said States shall be disposed of in no other manner after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That no distinction or discrimination shall be made in the construction or execution of this act on account of race or color: *And provided further*, That no mineral lands shall be liable to entry and settlement under its provisions. Sec. 2. That section second of the above-cited Homestead Law, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862, be so amended as to read as follows: That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land-office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is 21 years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of $5, when the entry is not more than 80 acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they, have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law. *And provided*

and mother, leaving an infant child or children, under 21 years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children, for the time being, have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on the payment of the office fees, and sum of money herein specified: *Provided*, That until the first day of January, 1867, any person applying for the benefit of this act shall, in addition to the oath hereinbefore required, also make oath that he has not borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*Reimbursement of West Virginia.*—An act to reimburse West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and paying military forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. [June 21, '66.]

CHAP. CXXIX.—*Hydrographic Office.*—An act to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXX.—*Howard Institute.*—Incorporates the "Howard Institute and Home," of the District of Columbia, the object of which is declared to be the establishment of a charitable institution for the instruction of freedmen in the industrial pursuits of life, and fit them for independent self-support, and to afford a temporary home for such freedmen as may from sickness, misfortune, age, or infirmity, require fostering care until otherwise relieved. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXXI.—*Paymasters.*—An act to regulate the appointment of paymasters in the navy, and explanatory of an act for the better organization of the pay department of the navy. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXL.—*Revision of United States Laws.*—Provides for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States. [June 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CXLIII.—*Patent Office Fees.*—Provides that the appellant for the first time from the decision of the primary examiner to the examiners-in-chief, shall pay a fee of $10 into the Patent Office. [June 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CLV.—*Washington Territory.*—Amends the organic act of Washington Territory. The sessions of the Legislature are to be biennial, the members of the Council to be elected for four years, and the members of the House for two years. [June 29, 1866.]

CHAP. CLIX.—*Union Pacific Railroad.*—This is an act to amend the act of 1864, which amended the act of 1862. This amendatory act authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company's eastern division to designate the general route of their said road, and to file a map thereof, as now required by law, at any time before the first day of December, 1866; and upon the filing of said map, showing the general route of said road, the lands along the entire line thereof, so far as the same may be designated, shall be reserved from sale by order of the Secretary of the Interior. Said company shall be entitled to only the same amount of the bonds of the United States to aid in the construction of their line of railroad and telegraph as they would have been entitled to if they had connected their said line with the Union Pacific Railroad on the one hundredth degree of longitude as now required by law. The said company shall connect their line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado. Sec. 2. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are authorized to locate, construct, and continue their road from Omaha, in Nebraska Territory, westward, according to the best and most practicable route, and without reference to the initial point on the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, as now provided by law, in a continuous completed line, until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct, and continue their road eastward, in a continuous completed line, until they shall meet and connect with the Union Pacific Railroad: *Provided*, That each of the above-named Companies shall have the right, when the nature of the work to be done, by reason of deep cuts and tunnels, shall, for the expeditious construction of the Pacific Railroad, require it, to work for an extent of not to exceed 300 miles in advance of their continuous completed lines. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLX.—*Lands to Michigan.*—Grants lands to Michigan to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle, to be selected from the odd numbered sections of land nearest the said canal. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXI.—*Lands to Michigan.*—Grants lands to Michigan to aid in the construction of a Harbor and Ship Canal at Portage Lake, Keewenaw Point, Lake Superior. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXII.—*Nitro-Glycerine.*—Prohibits the transportation of Nitro-Glycerine on any vessel or vehicle, &c., used for transporting passengers, and any person, company, or corporation which shall knowingly violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXVII.—*Pilot Regulations.*—No State shall make any discrimination in the rate of pilotage or half pilotage between vessels sailing between the ports of one State, and vessels sailing between the ports of different States, or any discrimination against vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, or against National vessels of the United States. [July 13, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXX.—*Port of Delivery.*—Makes Whitehall, New York, a port of delivery. [July 13, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXXI.—*Three Months' Pay.*—Entitles to the three months' pay proper, provided for by act of March 3, 1865, all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who were in service on March 3, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from the service after the 9th April, 1865. [July 13, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—*Internal Revenue Act.*—An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend the former internal revenue acts. This bill is too long to be condensed here. It can be seen at the office of every United States assessor and collector. [July 18, 1866.]

CHAP. CC.—*Freedmen's Bureau.*—We give this important bill, together with the veto message of the President, and the vote by which it was carried over the veto, on another page.

CHAP. CCI.—*Smuggling.*—An act further to prevent smuggling; and for other purposes. Authorizes officers of the harbors and other agents of the Treasury Department, to board and search any vessel, to stop vessels under way, seize them and arrest persons on board for breach of law. Vessels of any kind may likewise be stopped and searched, and seized for breach of law. The Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe regulations for the search of persons and baggage, and for the employment of female inspectors for the examination and search of persons of their own sex. All persons coming from foreign countries shall be liable to detention or search by authorized officers or agents of the Government, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Prescribes penalties for fraudulently or knowingly bringing into the United States any goods contrary to law, for forcibly resisting officers of customs, etc. Officers and persons making searches and seizures may demand assistance of persons within three miles, and penalties are prescribed for refusing assistance. [July 18, 1866.]

CHAP. CCIX.—*Agricultural Colleges, &c.*—Extends the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," three years from the passage of this act. When any Territory shall become a State, it shall have three years within which to accept the benefits of this act. If any State has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to, it shall have five years within which to provide at least one college after the time for providing such college, according to the act of July 2, 1862, shall have expired. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCX.—*Supreme Court of the United States.*—Provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the United States shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six, and thereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and six Associate Justices. Sec. 2. The 1st and 2d Circuits shall remain as now constituted; the Districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware shall constitute the 3d Circuit; the Districts of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina shall constitute the 4th Circuit; the Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas shall constitute the 5th Circuit; the Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the 6th Circuit; the Districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin shall constitute the 7th Circuit; the Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas shall constitute the 8th Circuit, and the Districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the 9th Circuit. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXII.—*Lands to Kansas.*—Grants lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Elwood, westwardly via Marysville so as to effect a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad, with the usual guarantees to settlers under the homestead and other laws. The sections within ten miles of the road which are not granted shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public land. For every ten consecutive miles of road completed patents shall issue for so many sections of land as lie opposite and coterminous with the said completed sections. If the road is not completed within ten years, the land remaining unpatented shall revert to the United States. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXIII.—*Registry of Vessels.*—Declares that the act passed Feb. 10, 1866, shall not affect or limit the operation of the act of 23d Dec., 1852. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXX.—*Telegraph Lines.*—Grants to all telegraph companies now organised, or hereafter to be organized, the right to construct a telegraph line over any portion of the public domain of the United States. Such companies may take from the public land such stone, timber, and other materials, as are necessary for the construction of their lines, and they may pre-empt such portion of the unoccupied public land subject to pre-emption as they may need for stations, but such stations shall not be within 15 miles of each other. The communications of the United States shall have priority over all other business, at rates which the Postmaster-General may fix. The rights hereby granted cannot be transferred. The United States may, after five years from the passage of this act, purchase all the telegraph lines at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five persons, two of whom shall be chosen by the Postmaster-General, two by the companies interested, and one by the four previously selected. [July 24, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXI.—*Navy Officers.*—Increases the number of line officers on the active list of the Navy, and creates the office of admiral. Sec. 2. Authorizes the appointment of certain of the line officers of the navy on the active list from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years, and who are either now in that service or have been honorably discharged therefrom. Sec. 3. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to examine the claims of all candidates under the provisions of Section 2. Sec. 4. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to retain such volunteer officers as the exigencies of the service may require. The annual compensation of the admiral shall be $10,000. Naval constructors and first and second assistant engineers shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXII.—*Grade of General.*—Revives the grade of General of the Army of the United States. The general to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be selected from among the officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill, and

ability. The pay of the general shall be $400 per month. The act also provides for the aides of the general, their number, rank, and pay. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXIV.—*Passengers in Steamboats—Steamboat Inspectors.*—Provides measures for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and regulates the salaries of steamboat inspectors. Licensed engineers or pilots wrongfully refusing to serve as such, or pilots refusing to admit certain persons into pilot house, are to forfeit $100. All vessels to be subject to the navigation laws of the United States. Passenger vessels to have the life-boats required by law provided with suitable boat disengaging apparatus. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXV.—*Widows' Pensions, &c.*—Extends the provisions of the pension laws so as to include provost-marshals and enrolling officers who have been killed while in the discharge of their duties, and provost-marshals shall rank as captains, deputy provost-marshals as first lieutenants, and enrolling officers as second lieutenants. Pensions of widows shall be increased $2 for each child under 16 years of age, and in case the widow has died or married again the children shall receive the same increase of pension as the mother would have been entitled to. If any person, during the pendency of his application for a pension, and after the proof has been completed, shall die, whether by reason of a wound received or disease contracted while in line of duty, his representatives shall receive the accrued pension to which he would have been entitled had his certificate been issued. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXVIII.—*House of Correction*—Establishes in the District of Columbia a House of Correction for Boys. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXIX.—*Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.*—Incorporates "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union," at Washington, D. C. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXL.—*Marriages and Children of Colored Persons.*—Legalizes marriages of certain colored persons in the District of Columbia, and provides that their children shall be deemed legitimate. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLI.—*Lands to Kansas.*—Grants lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to Red River. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLII.—*Lands granted for Railroads and Telegraphs.*—Grants public lands (not mineral) to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland in Oregon. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLV.—*Election of Senators.*—Regulates the mode in which Senators of the United States shall hereafter be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. Each House shall, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, name a person for Senator on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof. On the day following the Houses shall meet in joint assembly, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator of the United States; but if not, then the joint assembly shall proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person who shall receive a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of the members of each House being present, shall be declared duly elected. If such Senator is not elected on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet and take at least one vote per day during the session of the Legislature. Sec. 2 provides that when a vacancy exists at a meeting of the Legislature, the same proceedings shall be held on the second Tuesday after their meeting and organization, and when a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after notice of such vacancy shall have been received. Sec. 3. The Governor of the State shall certify the election of a Senator to the President of the Senate of the United States. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLIX.—*Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home.*—Incorporates "The National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home," at Washington, D. C. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLII.—*Port of Entry.*—Changes the port of entry in Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, from Port Angelos to Port Townsend. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLV.—*Calais.*—An Act to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the Port of Calais, Me. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXII.—*Ditches and Canals.*—Declares all mineral lands of the United States to be free and open to exploration by citizens of the United States. Patents for mineral lands may be issued to any claimant or association of claimants who shall have occupied and improved the same in accordance with the local customs, and have expended in improvements and actual labor thereon at least $1,000. Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6, contain regulations for the issuing of patents. The President is authorized, at his discretion, to establish additional land districts and to appoint the necessary officers. The right of way is granted for the construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public uses. Sec. 9. Protects rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, and other purposes, where such rights have vested and accrued, and confirms the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the said purposes. Wherever homesteads shall have been located on mineral lands on which no valuable mines have been discovered, and which are purely agricultural, the owners shall have a right of preemption thereto. Upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate such lands more purely agricultural, and they shall be open to pre-emption and settlement. [July 26, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXV.—*Pacific Railroad.*—Authorizes the issue of Pacific Railroad bonds of a greater denomination than $1,000. [July 25, '66.]

CHAP. CCLXIX.—*Weighing of Exports.*—Imposes a duty of three cents per 100 pounds upon all weighable articles hereafter exported upon which a drawback or return duty is allowed. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXX.—*Lands to Kansas.*—Grants land to aid in the construction of a Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway and Telegraph, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXVIII.—*Lands for Railroad and Telegraph Purposes.*—Incorporates the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and grants lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas, to the Pacific Coast. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXII.—*Refunding of Taxes.*—Authorizes the refunding of license taxes of wholesale dealers where they may have been overcharged. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXIV.—*Appraiser in New York City.*—Reorganizes the Appraiser's office in New York. The salary of the Appraiser is fixed at $4,000, and the Assistant Appraisers at $3,000. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXV—*Fire in Portland.*—Authorizes the admission, free of duty, of all contributions of building materials for Portland. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVI—*Sheath-Knives*—An act to prevent the wearing of sheath-knives by American seamen. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVII.—*Public Printing.*—Provides regulations for the printing of public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII.—*Suits of Aliens.*—Authorises the removal of the suits against aliens from the State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States, when the matter in dispute exceeds $500. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXIX.—*Nebraska.*—An act authorizing the reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCIII.—*Collectors of Customs.*—Fixes the salaries of certain collectors of customs; creates a collection district in Texas to be called the district of Corpus Christi; makes Indianola, Tex., the port of entry for the district of Saluria, instead of La Salle. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCVI.—*Civil Expenses Appropriation.*—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes. This act raises the salaries of members of Congress to $5,000 per annum, and that of the Speaker to $8,000. It gives an additional bounty of $100 to soldiers who served during the rebellion for not less than three years, and to soldiers who served not less than two years $50, and also to the widow, minor children or parents of any such soldier who died in the service. No soldier who has bartered, sold or transferred his discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that he has not so bartered, sold or transferred his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim shall be entertained except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCVIII.—*Revenue from Imports.*—Imposes a duty on cigars of $3 per pound, and in addition 50 per cent. ad valorem; on cotton, 3c. per lb.; on all compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part the same duty as on spirituous liquors. Section 2 allows vessels trading between the Society Islands or Sandwich Islands and the United States to pay tunnage duty but once a year. Section 3 suspends the prohibition of the export of guano for five years, from the 14th July, 1866, in behalf of certain persons. All bonding bounties are repealed. Goods destined for the British Provinces may be transmitted free of duty through the United States. Section 18 authorizes the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCIX.—*Military Peace Establishment.*—Provides that the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, and the professors and cadets at West Point. Section 2 regulates the organization of artillery regiments. Section 3 provides that two of the cavalry regiments shall be of colored men. The original vacancies in the grade of 1st and 2d Lieutenants shall be filled by selections from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer cavalry, and two-thirds of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from the officers of volunteer cavalry, and one-third from officers of the regular army, all of whom shall have served two years in the field during the war and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct. Sec. 4. The forty-five regiments of infantry shall consist of the first ten regiments of ten companies each now in service; of twenty-seven regiments of ten companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments; and of eight new regiments of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be of colored men, and four regiments to be known as the Veteran Reserve Corps. All the original vacancies in the grade of first and second lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers, and one-half of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers of volunteers, and the remainder from officers of the regular army. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of either volunteer or regular, who have been wounded in the line of their duty, and who may yet be competent for garrison duty. Section 5. Appointments made from among volunteers shall be apportioned among the various States in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them during the rebellion, reduced to an average of three years' term of service, excepting California, Oregon, and Nevada. Sections 6 and 7 regulate regimental organization. Section 8. All enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for five years for cavalry and three for artillery and infantry. Men may enlist who were wounded in battle, whose wounds do not disable them for garrison duty, and they shall be assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Sec. 9. There shall be one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and ten Brigadier-Generals. Section 10 reorganizes the Adjutant-General's Department. Section 11. There shall be four Inspector-Generals, with the rank of Colonels of Cavalry, and three Assistant Inspec-

tor-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry, and two Assistant Inspector-Generals, with the rank of Majors of Cavalry. Sections 12 to 23 reorganise the various departments. Section 24. Candidates for commission shall pass an examination. Section 25 abolishes the office of sutler, and authorizes the subsistence department to sell all that soldiers may need. Section 26. The President may detail twenty officers to give instruction on military science to students in colleges or universities. Section 27. Schools shall be established at garrisons to instruct the men in the common English branches. Section 28. No one who served in any capacity under the so-called Confederate States Government may be appointed to office in the army. Section 33 abolishes the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau in thirty days after the passage of this act. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCI.—*Metric System.*—Authorizes the use of the metric system of weights and measures. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCIII.—*Captors of the Assassins.*—Awards to the captors of Payne, Atzerott, Booth, and Harrold, their respective shares of the rewards offered. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCV.—*Transportation for Disabled Soldiers.*—Authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to whom artificial limbs are furnished by the Government. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCXII.—*Promotions in the Navy.*—Prevents officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, and fixes the pay of officers on the retired list. The accounting officers of the Treasury may allow to officers of the navy credit for losses of property and funds occasioned by accidental circumstances. [July 28, 1866.]

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1.—*Destitute Indians.*—Authorizes the President to expend the unexpended balance of the fund for the suppression of the slave trade, for the relief of destitute Indians. [Approved Dec. 21, 1865.]

No. 3.—*Exposition at Paris.*—Accepts the invitation of the Government of France to take part in the Industrial Exposition at Paris. [Jan. 15, 1866.]

No. 4.—*Orphan's Home.*—Donates certain public property in Iowa to the Soldiers' Home of that State. [Jan. 22, 1866.]

No. 6.—*Madison's Writings.*—Directs the distribution of the writings of James Madison. [Feb. 7, 1866.]

No. 8.—*Farragut.*—Thanks to Vice-Admiral Farragut and to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the action in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864. [Feb. 10, 1866.]

No. 10.—*Telegraph.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one steam vessel from the Pacific Squadron to assist in making surveys, &c., for the laying of a telegraph cable between America and Asia. [Feb. 26, 1866.]

No. 11.—*Missing Soldiers.*—Reimburses Miss Clara Barton for expenses incurred in discovering missing soldiers of the United States. [March 10, 1866.]

No. 12.—*West Virginia.*—Gives the consent of Congress to the transfer of the Counties of Berkley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia. [March 10, 1866.]

No. 13.—*Soldiers' Orphans.*—Authorizes the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Home for Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans of Washington City, certain stores not needed for the use of the Government. [March 10, 1866.]

No. 17.—*Laws of U. S.*—Provides for the publication, by Little, Brown & Co., of the Laws of the United States. [March 31, 1866.]

No. 20.—*Bounty.*—Declares that "in the line of duty," in the Bounty Act of March 3, 1865, shall mean while actually in service under military orders, not at the time on furlough or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlawful or unauthorized pursuit. [April 12, 1866.]

No. 21.—*Soldiers' Graves.*—Provides that the Secretary of War shall preserve from desecration the graves of soldiers who died in the the military service of the United States. [April 13, 1866.]

No. 24.—*Foreign Convicts.*—Protests against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences on condition of emigration to the United States. [April 17, 1866.]

No. 27.—*Thanks to Gen. Hancock.*—Thanks to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock. [April 21, 1866.]

No. 32.—*National Gratitude.*—Thanks of the nation to officers, soldiers, and seamen. [May 3, 1866.]

No. 35.—*Petroleum.*—Exempts Crude Petroleum from internal tax. [May 9, 1866.]

No. 37.—*Emperor of Russia.*—Congratulates the Emperor of Russia on his escape from assassination, and requests the President of the United States to forward a copy of this resolution to the Emperor of Russia. [May 16, 1866.]

No. 41.—*Medals.*—Authorizes certain medals to be distributed to veteran soldiers free of postage. [May 26, 1866.]

No. 42.—*Quarantine.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such regulations of quarantine as he may deem necessary to guard against the cholera. [May 26, 1866.]

No. 46.—*Bounties to Colored Soldiers.*—The omission in the muster rolls of the words "free on or before April 19, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled. Evidence that a colored soldier and the woman claimed to be his wife or widow were joined together by some ceremony, deemed by them to be obligatory, followed by their living together as man and wife, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such marriage for the purpose of securing any arrears of pay, &c., due any colored soldier at the time of his death. [June 15, 1866.]

No. 48.—*Constitutional Amendment.*—Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We give this important resolution in full on another page.

No. 49.—*Military Academy.*—The age of admission to the Military Academy shall hereafter be between the ages of 17 and 22 years; but any person who has served honorably not less than one year in the Army of the United States, shall be eligible to appointment up to the age of 24 years. Cadets shall be appointed one year before they are admitted. The person autho-

rised to nominate cadets shall hereafter nominate not less than five candidates for each vacancy, and the selection of one shall be made according to their respective merits and qualifications. In like manner, the President shall nominate 50 at large. [June 16, 1866.]

No. 52.—*Indian Regiments.*—Provides for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments. [June 18, 1866.]

No. 57.—*American State Papers.*—Authorizes the distribution of surplus copies of American state papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior. [June 23, 1866.]

No. 58.—*Vermont.*—Pays the State of Vermont the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the invasion from Canada in 1864. [June 23, 1866.]

No. 66.—*Exposition at Paris.*—Makes provision to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867. [July 5, 1866.]

No. 67.—*Bounty.*—No enlisted man detailed as clerk or for any other duty in any executive bureau, headquarters or elsewhere, shall by such detail be deprived of any rights to bounties now due or hereafter to become due. [July 13, 1866.]

No. 69.—*Portland.*—Authorizes the President to place at the disposal of the authorities of Portland, Maine, tents, camp and hospital furniture and clothing for the use of families rendered houseless by the late fire. [July 14, 1866.]

No. 73.—*Tennessee.*—Restores Tennessee to her former proper practical relation to the Union. [July 24, 1866.]

No. 74.—*Rations of Prisoners of War.*—Provides that all United States soldiers, sailors, and marines who were held as prisoners of war in the Rebel States, shall be paid commutation of rations at cost prices during the period of their imprisonment. But no person who has sold his interest in such claim, nor any one who has bought such interest, shall be benefited by this resolution. [July 25, 1866.]

No. 79.—*Medals.*—Gives medals and money to the officers and seamen of the vessels engaged in the rescue of the passengers of the wrecked steamer San Francisco. [July 26, 1866.]

No. 81.—*Soldiers' College.*—Gives cots and bedding to the Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy. [July 26, 1866.]

No. 87.—*Pay of Army Officers.*—Allows any officer who may have entered on his duty as commissioned officer, but was not mustered as such by reason of any cause beyond his control, within thirty days, increase of pay, according to his rank. The heirs or representatives of any officer whose muster shall be amended hereby, may receive the back pay and pension due under this resolution. [July 26, 1866.]

No. 91.—*History of the Rebellion.*—Provides for the publication of the official History of the Rebellion. [July 27, 1866.]

No. 93.—*Metric System.*—Enables the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system. [July 27, 1866.]

No. 98.—*Statue of Lincoln.*—Authorizes a contract with Vinnie Ream for a statue of Abraham Lincoln at $10,000. [July 28, 1866.]

No. 99.—*Tennessee.*—Extends the provisions diction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee. [July 28, 1866.]

No. 102.—*Income Tax.*—Relieves officers of the army from the payment of the special income tax of five per cent. upon their pay, which was not enforced against them while in the field. [July 28, 1866.]

PROCLAMATIONS.

April 2, 1866.—Declares that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

June 6, 1866.—It having become known to the President that "certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot and have provided and prepared and are still engaged in providing and preparing means for a military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against colonies, districts, and people of British North America within the dominions of of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said colonies, districts and people and Kingdom the United States are at peace;" and the proceedings aforesaid constituting "a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the law of nations," the President, "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States and to maintain the public peace as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States," admonishes and warns all good citizens of the United States against taking part in or in anywise aiding, countenancing or abetting said unlawful proceedings; and exhorts "all judges, magistrates, marshals, and officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein." And the President authorises Major-General George G. Meade, "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid."

Aug. 17, 1866.—Declares the decree of blockade of Matamoras and other Mexican ports, issued on the 9th of July, 1866, by the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, to be absolutely null and void, as against the Government and citizens of the United States; and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or the citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

Aug. 20, 1866.—Declares the insurrection in Texas to be at an end, and proclaims that peace order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States.

Oct. 8, 1865.—Recommends that the 29th of November be observed throughout the United States as a day of thanksgiving and praise for another year of national life vouchsafed us as a

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

COPY OF THE BILL.

AN ACT to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication.

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts; to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where there may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit court and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And

the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process that may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or the *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been, or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am therefore constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, ex-

cept that which may result from their *status* as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of federal citizenship is with Congress.

The right of federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native-born already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at the present time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States? Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens, in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill? Those rights are, by federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefit to those to whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws should pass through a certain probation at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must, of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a government to which he voluntarily intrusts "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are "of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes, so made citizens, "in every State and Territory in the United States." These rights are, "to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property;" and to have "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." So, too, they are made subject to the same punishments, pains, and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none other. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by federal law in every State of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States, northern as well as southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, that "marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offence against public decorum."

I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races; for, as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races? Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal police and economy of the respective States. They are matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not federal restraints—as, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts, there is a federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts; and, as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law; and, as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations and natural persons, in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted

that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to color or race, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and, finally, to vote, "in every State and Territory of the United States." As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the federal power; but as to the States, no similar provision exists vesting in Congress the power "to make rules and regulations" for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares "that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offence—not a common crime committed against law upon the persons or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of the right to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself either by the State judiciary or the State legislature. It is therefore assumed that under this section members of State legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, if you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that over such a subject-matter the State law is paramount, and "under color" of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment! I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end, without invading the immunities of legislators, always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty; without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights; and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be, in this respect, not only anomalous but unconstitutional; for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty if it does not insure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to the restriction that, in cases of conflict with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the district courts of the United States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts or the United States of all civil and criminal cases "affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section." The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State." It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offence and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge, who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially but judicially, shall decide contrary to this federal law. In other words, when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and a federal law, and bound, according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment, at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that, in States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of those rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them will, by the pro-

sions of the third section, come under the exusive cognizance of the federal tribunals. It llows that if, in any State which denies to a lored person any one of all those rights, that rson should commit a crime against the laws a State—murder, arson, rape, or any other ime—all protection and punishment through e courts of the State are taken away, and he n only be tried and punished in the federal urts. How is the criminal to be tried? If e offence is provided for and punished by ed- al law, that law, and not the State law, is to overn. It is only when the offence does not appen to be within the purview of federal law at the federal courts are to try and punish im under any other law. Then resort is to be id to the "common law, as modified and anged" by State legislation, "so far as the ame is not inconsistent with the Constitution nd laws of the United States." So that over is vast domain of criminal jurisprudence prolded by each State for the protection of its own itizens, and for the punishment of all persons ho violate its criminal laws, federal law, whenver it can be made to apply, displaces State law. he question here naturally arises, from what ource Congress derives the power to transfer to ederal tribunals certain classes of cases emraced in this section? The Constitution exressly declares that the judicial power of the nited States "shall extend to all cases in law nd equity arising under this Constitution, the aws of the United States, and treaties made, or hich shall be made under their authority; to ll cases affecting ambassadors, other public inisters and consuls; to all cases of admiralty nd maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to hich the United States shall be a party; to conroversies between two or more States, between State and citizens of another State, between tizens of different States, between citizens of he same State claiming land under grants of ifferent States, and between a State, or the citzens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subcts." Here the judicial power of the nited States is expressly set forth and defined; and he act of September 24, 1789, establishing the udicial courts of the United States, in conferring pon the federal courts jurisdiction over cases riginating in State tribunals, is careful to conine them to the classes enumerated in the aboveited clause of the Constitution. This section the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and uthorizes the exercise of powers that are not, y the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of he courts of the United States. To transfer hem to those courts would be an exercise of uthority well calculated to excite distrust and arm on the part of all the States; for the bill pplies alike to all of them—as well to those hat have as to those that have not been engaged rebellion.

It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the onstitution, as recently amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States; nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to revive it by the people or the States. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great constitutional law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of *quasi* judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the commissioners so to be selected by the courts to appoint in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute warrants and other processes described by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police, in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged." This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression, and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests, and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies, "for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner," "with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commission," "in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises." All these fees are to be "paid out of the Treasury of the United States," whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, with the marshal and district attorney (and necessarily with the clerk, although he is not mentioned) to any part of the district upon the order of the Presi-

dent, and there hold a court "for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act;" and there the judge and officers of the court must remain, upon the order of the President, "for the time therein designated."

The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, "to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act." This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed, and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the terms, and, if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value.

This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate.

In all our history, in all our experience as a people, living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is, by the bill, made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State—an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, towards centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated were, and thenceforward should be free, and, further, that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guarantee has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I, therefore, fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say, that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that, in considering the bills and joint resolutions—forty-two in number—which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 27, 1866.

THE VOTE ON THE BILL.

The Senate passed the bill on Feb. 2, 1866, by a vote of 33 Yeas (all Republicans) against 12 Nays—9 Democrats, and Cowan, Norton, and Van Winkle, Republicans. On March 13 the bill passed the House—Yeas 111 (all Republicans), Nays 38 (32 Democrats, and Bingham, Latham, Phelps, Wm. H. Randall, Rousseau, Smith, Republicans and Unionists. On March 15 the Senate concurred in the House amendments. On March 27 the bill was vetoed.

On April 6, the Senate passed the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33, all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. *Buckalew*, Cowan, *Davis*, Doolittle, *Guthrie*, *Hendricks*, *Johnson*, Lane of Kansas, *McDougall*, *Nesmith*, Norton, *Riddle*, *Saulsbury*, Van Winkle, *Wright*—15. Democrats (in *Italics*), 10; Republicans (in Roman), 5.

On April 9, the House of Representatives again passed the bill by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Delos R. Ashley, James M. Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buck-

nd, Bundy, Reader W. Clarke, Sidney Clarke, obb, Colfax, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, avis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, dge, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, rnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinll, Griswold, Hale, Abner C. Harding, Hart, ayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, otchkiss, Asahel W. Hubbard, Chester D. Hubrd, John H. Hubbard, James R. Hubbell, ilburd, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, sson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Laflin, George Lawrence, William Lawrence, Loan, Longar, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, Mcdoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorad, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, Nelll, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, ants, Pomeroy, Price, Alexander H. Rice, hn H. Rice, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scold, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, ayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn, Robert T. Van Horn, Ward, Elihu B. Washburne, Henry D. Washburn, William B. Washburn, Welker, Wentworth, James F. Wilson, Stephen F. Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—122, all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. *Ancona*, *Bergen*, *Boyer*, *Coffroth*, *Dawson*, *Denison*, *Eldridge*, *Finck*, *Glossbrenner*, *Aaron Harding*, *Harris*, *Hogan*, *Edwin N. Hubbell*, *James M. Humphrey*, Latham, *Le Blond*, *Marshall*, *McCullough*, *Niblack*, *Nicholson*, *Noell*, Phelps, *Radford*, *Samuel J. Randall*, William H. Randall, Raymond, *Ritter*, *Rogers*, *Ross*, Rousseau, *Shanklin*, *Sitgreaves*, Smith, *Strouse*, *Taber*, *Taylor*, *Thornton*, *Trimble*, Whaley, *Winfield*, *Wright*—41, Democrats (in *Italics*), 34; Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 7.

Whereupon the Speaker of the House declared the bill a law.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

THE FIRST BILL.

The first "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," providg that "the act to establish a bureau for the lief of freedmen and refugees, approved arch 3, 1865, shall continue in force until herwise provided by law, and shall extend to fugees and freedmen in all parts of the United ates," passed the Senate on Jan. 25, 1866, by yeas against 10 nays, a strict party vote. ie House passed the bill on Feb. 6, yeas 137 ll Republicans), nays 33 (Noell and Rousseau ting with the Democrats).

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

This bill was vetoed by the President in a essage dated Feb. 19. The President thinks at there is no immediate necessity for the prosed measure, as the act of March 3, 1865, has t yet expired. He further objects to the bill, at the trials under the origin of this bill are take place without the intervention of a jury, id without any fixed rules of law or evidence, id should it become a law, it "will have no nitation in point of time, but will form a part the permanent legislation of the country," a ature which he cannot reconcile with the rds of the Constitution granting to the acsed in all criminal prosecutions the right to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. Against the 3d section of the bill, authorizing a general and unlimited grant of support to e destitute and suffering refugees and freedn, their wives and children," and against e succeeding sections making provision for e rent or purchase of landed estates for freedn, and for the erection for their benefit of itable buildings for asylums and schools, the esident urges that "the Congress of the United ates has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits the District of Columbia, except for the nefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors;" at "the appointment of an agent for every unty and parish will create an immense tronage; and the expense of the numerous ficers and their clerks, to be appointed by the esident, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase;" and that "large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill, the President thinks, proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

It is further urged that the bill will "tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension."

The system proposed by the bill would, in the opinion of the President, "inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class (of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau), and use them for the advancement of his own political ends.

Finally, the President regards the fact that eleven States were not represented in Congress at the time when the bill was passed as opposed to "the principle firmly fixed in the minds of the American people, that there should be no taxation without representation." The unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each house for itself, "of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," cannot be construed, the President says, as "including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution."

THE BILL FAILS IN THE SENATE.

On Feb. 21, a vote was taken in the Senate on passing the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, with the following result:

Yeas 30 (all Republicans); Nays 18 (10 Democrats and 8 Republicans, namely, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Morgan, Norton, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey). Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted therefor, the bill failed.

THE (SECOND) "FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL."

The Bill continues in force the act of March 3, 1865, for two years after the passage of this act. Sec. 2. Extends the supervision of the Bureau to all loyal refugees and freedmen, as far as shall be necessary to enable them to become self-supporting. Sec. 3. Authorizes the appointment of two Assistant Commissioners; each Assistant Commissioner shall have charge of one district, and may appoint all necessary clerks, agents, &c., at salaries of $1,200. Military officers or enlisted men may be detailed for duty under this act. All persons appointed under this act are entitled to the military protection of the United States. Sec. 4. Allows volunteer officers, or officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps now on duty in the Bureau, whose regiments shall have been mustered out, to be retained. Sec. 5. The Secretary of War may issue medical stores, and other supplies and transportation. No person shall be regarded as "destitute" who can find employment, and might by proper exertion avoid such desitution. Sec. 6. Confirms to the "heads of families of the African race" the lands purchased of the United States Tax Commissioners in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke. Sec. 7. Authorizes the Tax Commissioners to sell, with certain exceptions, all the land bid in at tax sales by the United States, being about 88,000 acres in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, in parcels of 20 acres, at $1.50 per acre, to such persons only as have acquired and are now occupying lands under the provisions of Gen. Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 16, 1865, and the remaining lands shall be disposed of in like manner to such persons as had acquired land under said order of Gen. Sherman, but who have been dispossessed by the restoration of the same to their former owners. Purchasers under this Act cannot alienate their lands within six years after the passage of this Act. Sec. 8. Provides that the "school farms" and certain lots in Port Royal and Beaufort shall be sold at auction and the proceeds invested in United States bonds for the support of schools, without distinction of race or color, in those parishes. Sec. 9. Assistant Commissioners in Georgia and South Carolina may give persons having valid claim to land under Gen. Sherman's special field order, a warrant upon the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for 20 acres of land; and said Tax Commissioners shall issue to any such person a lease of 20 acres of land for six years, and such person may, at any time thereafter, by the payment of $1.50 per acre, obtain a certificate of sale of the same. Sec. 10. Provides for the survey of the land. Sec. 11. Restoration of lands occupied by freedmen, under Gen. Sherman's special field order, and not sold for taxes, shall not be made until the crops for the present year have been gathered, and fair compensation rendered by the former owners for any improvements. Sec. 12. The Commissioner may devote the property of the so-called Confederate States, not heretofore disposed of, to the education of the freedmen; and whenever the Bureau shall cease to exist, those of the so-called Confederate States which may have made provision for the education of their citizens, without distinction of race or color, shall receive the sum unexpended of the sale of such property. Sec. 13. The Commissioner shall co-operate with benevolent associations, &c., educating the freedmen, and afford their schools due protection. Sec. 14. Provides that the freedmen shall have and be protected in all the immunities and rights which belong to the whites, and the President, through the officers of the Bureau, shall extend military protection and have military jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of such immunities and rights, in all States where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the Rebellion, until such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government.

THE VETO OF THE SECOND BILL BY THE PRESIDENT.

The second bill was again vetoed by the President in a message, dated July 16. The President refers to the objections which his message of Feb. 19 made to the first bill, and states that he adheres "to the principles set forth in that message," and now reaffirms "them, and the line of policy therein indicated." The President insists that "by means of the civil tribunals ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens to tribunals thus established, and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that the conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action; the one jurisdiction administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military.

He also urges upon the consideration of Congress as an additional reason that "recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers, instead of their own improvement and welfare, thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a Bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established."

"As another reason (continues the message) against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights Bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent juris-

diction. By that act full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges as thus declared are in any way impaired, and very heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military."

With regard to the sixth section of the bill, which confirms and ratifies certain proceedings by which the lands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterward disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, and with regard to the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections, which make provisions for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens, the President says: "While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional."

PASSAGE OF THE BILL OVER THE VETO.

On the same day, July 16th, a vote was taken both in the Senate and in the House on the question, Shall the bill be passed, the President's objections notwithstanding? The vote in the Senate resulted as follows:

YEAS—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—33 (All Republicans.)

NAYS—*Buckalew, Davis*, Doolittle, *Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith*, Norton, *Riddle, Saulsbury*, and Van Winkle.—(9 Dem., 3 Repub.)

ABSENT—Cowan, Dixon, *Wright*—(2 Repub., 1 Dem.)

In the House the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brownell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Va., Hubbard of Conn., Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Penn., Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Ky., Rice of Mass., Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, John L. Thomas, jr., Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of N. Y., Van Horn of Mo., Ward, Warner, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Mass., Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Penn., Windom, Woodbridge and Schuyler Colfax, Speaker,—104, all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. *Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding, Hogan, Humphrey, Johnson, Kerr*, Kuykendall, *Le Blond, Marshall, Niblack, Nicholson*, Noell, Phelps, *Randall* of Pa., Raymond, *Ritter, Rogers, Ross*, Rousseau, *Shanklin, Stiegreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble*, Washburn of Ind., and *Wright*—38, (27 Democrats, 6 Repubs.)

Thus the Bill was passed over the President's veto.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the text of the Constitutional Amendment now awaiting the action of the Legislatures of the several States:

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring). That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Repre-

sentative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

VOTES ON THE AMENDMENT.

The first draft of the above Constitutional Amendment was reported in the House, on April 30th, by Mr. Stevens, from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction.

On May 10, Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question, which was seconded on a count, 85 to 57; and the main question was ordered—yeas 84, nays 79. The joint resolution then passed—yeas 128 (all Republicans), nays 37 (Democrats 32, and Latham, Phelps, Rousseau, Smith and Whaley, Unionists).

The proposition was amended in the Senate, and brought to a vote on June 8, when it passed by a vote of yeas 33 (all Republicans) nays 11 (Democrats 7, and Cowan, Doolittle, Norton, and Van Winkle, Unionists). In the House the Amendment as amended by the Senate passed on June 18—yeas 103 (all Republicans) nays 36 (all Democrats).

On June 16th, the Amendment was deposited in the State Department, and on the same day a certified copy sent by the Secretary of State to the Governors of the States. On June 18th, both Houses passed a resolution to request the President to submit the adopted Amendment. On June 20th, the Secretary of State notified the President of his having received the bill and transmitted a copy to the Governors. On June 22d, the President submitted the report of the Secretary of State to Congress, expressing at the same time his disapproval of the Amendment.

ACTION OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Amendment, up to Dec. 30th, had been ratified by the Legislatures of Tennessee, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Oregon, New Jersey, Vermont.

It had on the other hand been rejected by the Legislatures of Texas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

A majority of the members of the National Executive Union Committee which was elected by the Nominating National Convention of the Union Party in 1864 held a meeting in Philadelphia, at which the places of Henry J. Raymond, of New York, the Chairman of the Committee, N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and George R. Senter, of Ohio, were declared vacant, "by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union Party and affiliation with its enemies." Governor Ward, of New Jersey, was elected Chairman. The Committee published an address to the American People, of which the following are the most important portions:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Very grave differences having arisen between your immediate Representatives in Congress and the President who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative.

The claim of the insurgents that they either now reacquired or had never forfeited their constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after the Rebellion was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the assumption that the Rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the people under its sway of *all* civil government, and who required the assembling of a "Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, *and no others*, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State." It was President Johnson who, so late as October last—when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared—insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her Ordinance of Secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the Rebellion." It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any legislature chosen under the Rebellion which should assume power to make laws after the Rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquirers as to the probability of Representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterward. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, that

"If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250, and pay

taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guaranties of those which plunged madly into Secession and Rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonist parties to that contest since their record places them on the same side.

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guaranties against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guaranties is plainly incontestible. Whether it takes the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be settled by a treaty, the ratification of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case, that countenances an Executive monopoly of this power.

What, then, is the ground of complaint against Congress?

Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction.

Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of seven States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by Rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without.

What is intended by the third section is simply to give Loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the Rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their Generals are Governors and Members elect of Congress; their Colonels and Majors fill the Legislatures, and officiate as Sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home Rebels have little chance in competition with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this Rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—prescribing that the Union Public Debt shall be promptly met, but that of the Rebel Confederacy never—is seriously contested.

There remains, then, but the second section, which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its constitution fit depositories of such power. In other words: A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised—shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States.

We do not propse to argue the justice of this provision. As well argue the shape of a cube or the correctness of the Multiplication Table. He who does not *feel* that this is simply and mildly just, would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to convince him. That there are those among us who would not have it ratified, sadly demonstrates that the good work of Emancipation is not yet complete.

"But," say some, "this action is designed to *coerce* the South into according Suffrage to her Blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their Blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, "If you persistently restrict all power to your 300,000 Whites, we must insist that these no longer balance, in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 Northern White freeman, but only 300,000. If you keep your Blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing."

Fellow citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections! we entreat your earnest, constant heed to the grave questions now at issue. If those who so wantonly plunged the Union into Civil War shall be allowed by you to dictate the terms of Reconstruction, you will have heedlessly sown the bitter seeds of future rebellions and bloody strife. Already, you are threatened with a recognition by the President of a sham Congress made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism—a Congress constituted by nullifying and overriding a plain law of the land—a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily, the People, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal representatives, are rendering its initiation impossible.

Marcus L. Ward, New Jersey, *Chairman;* John D. Defrees, Indiana, *Secretary;* Horace Greeley, New York; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; William Claflin, Massachusetts; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; H. W. Hoffman, Maryland; H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut; R. B. Cowen, Ohio; John B. Clarke, New Hampshire; Samuel F. Hussey, Maine; Abraham B. Gardiner, Vermont; J. S. Fowler, Tennessee; Burton C. Cook, Illinois; Marsh Giddings, Michigan; D. P. Stubbs, Iowa; A. W. Campbell, West Virginia; S. Judd, Wisconsin; D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina; S. H. Boyd, Missouri; W. J. Corning, Virginia; Thos. Simpson, Minnesota; O. L. Robinson, Florida; Newton Edmunds, Dakota.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

MAINE.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'66. Rep.Dem.	Un.Dem.	Gov.'65. Un.Dem.	Gov.'64. Un.Dem.
	Chamberlain.	Pills'y.	Cony.	How'd. Cony. How'd.
Androscoggin	4362	1914..	2761	1434.. 3535 3092
Aroostook	1931	1505..	1298	618.. 1299 1353
Cumberland	8930	5774..	6279	4518.. 6017 6625
Franklin	2626	1453..	2201	1340.. 2243 1900
Hancock	3334	1885..	3088	1605.. 2297 2357
Kennebec	7096	2722..	4941	1719.. 6244 3062
Knox	2742	2180..	2289	1731.. 2617 2318
Lincoln	2676	2010..	2601	1550.. 2439 2402
Oxford	4524	3106..	3961	2468.. 4154 3289
Penobscot	6655	4212..	5680	1961.. 7474 4395
Piscataquis	1812	949..	1485	834.. 1628 1166
Sagadahoc	2523	844..	2019	674.. 2347 1144
Somerset	4362	2674..	3725	2427.. 3734 2788
Waldo	4069	2367..	3249	1606.. 3819 2749
Washington	3453	2451..	2812	2014.. 3845 2966
York	6809	5880..	6261	5110.. 6321 5811
Soldiers' vote	—	—..	—	—.. 3054 116
Total	69026	41900	54430	31609 65583 46403
Per cent	62.23	37.48	63.20	36.80 58.30 41.70

In 1866, whole vote for Governor (incl. 308 scat.), 111, 873; J. L. Chamberlain over Eden F. Pillsbury, 27,687. (The official vote of the election for Gov. not being declared until the meeting of the Legislature in Jan., the above official result did not reach us in time for the first edition of the TRIBUNE ALMANAC. The first edition of the Almanac gives the unofficial vote of 478 cities, towns and plantations, footing up: Chamberlain 69,369; Pillsbury 42,111; total vote 111,480; Chamb'n's maj. 27,258. The towns and plantations not heard from gave in 1865, for Cony 295, for Howard 205.) Total vote in 1865 (exclusive of the soldiers' votes, which by an inadvertence, were not counted), 86,089; Samuel Cony, over Joseph Howard, 22,821. The soldiers' votes were small, and, being almost unanimously cast for Cony, would have increased his majority to over 23,000. In 1864, total vote for Governor, 111,999; Cony over Howard, 19,180; scattering. 18. The Union vote fell off 11,158; and the Democratic vote, 14,794. In 1860, whole vote for President, 100,718; Lincoln's majority, 24,504.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dists.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
I.	Lynch...15,611.	Sweat...11,653	3,958
II.	Perham...13,784.	Morrill.. 7,363	6,421
III.	Blaine...14,909.	Heath... 8,318	6,591
IV.	Peters...12,059.	Weston.. 6,564	5,495
V.	Pike.....12,351.	Crosby.. 7,973	4,378

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	31	138	169
Democrats	0	13	13
Republican majority	31	125	156

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'66. Rep.Dem.	Un.Dem.	Gov.'65. Un.Dem.	Pres.'64. Un.Dem.
	Hawley.	English.	Buck'm.	Sey'r. Linc. McClel.
Fairfield	7094	7357..	6876	5323.. 7368 7198
Hartford	8619	8967..	8352	6018.. 8692 8690
Litchfield	4771	4653..	4358	3301.. 4997 4423
Middlesex	3206	2939..	3012	2287.. 3113 3107
New Haven	8630	10784..	8252	7225.. 8761 9633
New London	3610	4607..	5131	3068.. 5662 4919
Tolland	2479	2032..	2427	1661.. 2430 2152
Windham	3566	2144..	3416	1356.. 3668 2173
Total	43974	43433	42374	31339 44691 42235
Per cent.	50.30	49.69	57.49	42.51 51.39 48.61

In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 10 scattering), 87,417; Joseph R. Hawley over James E. English, 541; over all, 531. In 1865, whole vote for Governor (including 4 scattering), 73,717; Buckingham over O. S. Seymour, 11,065. In 1864, whole vote for President, 86,976; Lincoln's majority, 2,406.

CONGRESS.—Four members to be elected 1st Monday in April, 1867.

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	13	141	154
Democrats	8	95	103
Republican majority	5	46	51

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'66. Rep.Dem.	Un.Dem.	Gov.'65. Un.Dem.	Pres.'64. Un.Dem.
	Smyth.	Sinc'l.	Smyth.	Harr'ton. Linc. McCl.
Belknap	1922	2066..	1872	1624.. 1855 2216
Carroll	1883	2305..	1900	2341.. 1782 2509
Cheshire	3421	2130..	3290	2027.. 3402 2444
Coos	1230	1370..	1131	1275.. 1116 1459
Grafton	4533	4229..	4354	3990.. 4387 4574
Hillsborough	6335	5229..	6124	4599.. 6373 5325
Merrimac	4544	4480..	4368	4150.. 4374 4768
Rockingham	5857	4477..	5857	3923.. 5822 4427
Strafford	3218	2392..	3140	2130.. 3064 2550
Sullivan	2194	1813..	2218	1758.. 2279 2022
Soldiers' vote	—	—..	—	—.. 2066 690
Total	35137	30481	34144	28017 36595 33034
Per cent.	53.53	46.45	54.88	45.03 52.54 47.46

In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 18 scattering), 65,636; Smyth over Sinclair, 4,656. In 1865, whole vote for Governor (incl. of 59 scattering), 62,220; Smith over Harrington, 6,127. In 1864, whole vote for President (incl. of 4 scattering), 69,633; Lincoln over McClellan, 3,561. In 1860, whole vote for President, 65,923. Lincoln's majority, 9,115.

CONGRESS.—Three members to be chosen in March, 1867.

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	9	208	217
Democrats	3	118	121
Republican majority	6	90	96

The five members of the Council are all Republicans.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'66. Rep.Dem.	Un.Scat'g.	Gov.'65. Un.Dem.	Pres.'64. Un.Dem.
	Burnside.	Pierce.	Smith.	Linc. McClel.
Bristol	332	175..	565	5.. 760 449
Kent	628	209..	781	81.. 1365 815
Newport	1832	253..	1418	87.. 1778 844
Providence	4595	1878..	5668	553.. 8152 5369
Washington	1260	323..	1629	77.. 1622 998
Total	8197	2816..	10061	753.. 13692 8470
Per cent.	73.34	25.18..	93.04	6.96.. 61.79 38.21

In 1866, total vote for Governor (including 165 scattering), 11,178; Burnside over Pierce, 5,381. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 10,814; James Y. Smith's majority, 9,308. In 1864, whole vote for President, 22,162; Lincoln's majority, 5,222. In 1860, whole vote for President, 19,951; Lincoln's majority, 4,537.

CONGRESS.—Two members to be chosen first Wednesday in April, 1867.

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	28	65	93
Democrats	5	7	12
Republican majority	23	58	81

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor,'66. Rep.	Dem.	Gov.'65. Un. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Pres.'64. Un. Dem.
	Bullock.	Sweetser.	Bul'k.	Couch.	Linc. McClel.
Barnstable	2036	825..	1494	253..	3994	701
Berkshire	4004	2969..	8286	2287..	5314	3363
Bristol	5684	901..	4963	960..	9756	2173
Dukes	873	74..	847	67..	475	138
Essex	13143	3963..	9505	2882..	17237	5601
Franklin	3222	670..	2693	645..	4876	1289
Hampden	4302	1728..	3808	1637..	6356	2894
Hampshire	3790	814..	2747	113..	5036	806
Middlesex	17520	5249..	12661	3062..	22818	9597
Nantucket	331	29..	191	16..	496	36
Norfolk	8308	2945..	5974	2349..	11040	3503
Plymouth	5507	1260..	3702	798..	7610	2512
Suffolk	10454	4276..	7890	4099..	14692	8367
Worcester	13107	2498..	10642	2124..	18079	5615
Total	91980	26071.	69912	21245.	126742	48744
Per cent	77.66	22.48..	76.57	23.26..	72.23	27.77

In 1866, total vote for Governor (including 100 scattering), 118,751; Alexander H. Bullock over Theodore H. Sweetser, 65,809; over all, 65,209. In 1865, total vote for Governor, 91,318; Alexander H. Bullock over Darius N. Couch, 48,667; Alexander H. Bullock over all, 48,506. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 174,471; John A. Andrew over Henry W. Paine, 76,091; whole vote for President, 175,487; Lincoln over McClellan, 77,997. In 1860, whole vote for President, 169,175; Lincoln over all, 43,891.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dists.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
I.	Eliot.....8184.	Ellis.....1539.	6645
II.	Ames.....9581.	Ide.....2456.	7125
III.	Twichell..6084.	Aspinwall 2601.	3483
IV.	Hooper....7902.	Wightman 3183.	4719
V.	Butler....9021.	Northend. 2888.	6133
VI.	Banks....10075.	Prince....3366.	6709
VII.	Boutwell..9847.	Saltonstall 2885.	6962
VIII.	Baldwin..9089.	Williams..1901.	7188
IX.	Washburn 11895.	Haywood..1768.	10127
X.	Dawes....8125.	Chapin....4185.	3940

In the IIId District, Guiney, the Workingmen's candidate, received 468 votes.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	40	229	269
Democrats	0	11	11
Republican majority	40	218	258

Among the members of the House there are two colored men. The eight members of the Executive Council are all Republicans.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Gov'nor,1866. Rep. Dem.		Gov.'65. Un. Dem.		Pres.'64. Un. Dem.	
	Dill.	Dav'pt.	Dill.	Dav'pt.	Linc.	McCl.
Addison	2537	246..	2244	200..	3507	344
Bennington	1820	830..	1682	614..	2238	1021
Caledonia	2380	1129..	1952	908..	2731	1115
Chittenden	2403	958..	2018	567..	3227	923
Essex	633	309..	573	257..	613	385
Franklin	2601	1067..	1809	777..	2689	1156
Grand Isle	386	173..	334	170..	370	168
Lamoille	1597	441..	1161	146..	1760	531
Orange	2850	1455..	2490	1363..	3365	1701
Orleans	2490	635..	1715	515..	2703	626
Rutland	3437	1067..	2646	741..	4799	1247
Washington	2901	1245..	2079	1171..	3633	1553
Windham	2953	874..	2526	793..	4183	1232
Windsor	4107	863..	3743	755..	6446	1820
Total	34117	11292..	27586	8857..	42419	13321
Per cent	75.13	24.87	75.68	24.29..	76.11	23.89

In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 3 scattering), 45,412; Paul Dillingham over Charles N. Davenport, 22,825; over all, 22,822. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 36,450; Dillingham over Davenport, 19,720; scattering, 13. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 48,543; Smith over Redfield, 18,977. Whole vote for President, 55,740; Lincoln's majority, 29,098. In 1860, whole vote for President, 44,644; Lincoln over all, 22,973.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	Woodbridge.	Wells.
Addison	2594	201
Bennington	1867	797
Rutland	3317	873
Washington	2770	1165
Total	10568	3036
Woodbridge over Wells, 7,532; scattering, 25.		
II.	Poland.	Chase.
Calodonia	2207	1042
Orange	2374	1329
Windham	2777	828
Windsor	3486	741
Total	10844	3935

Poland over Chase, 6,909; scattering, 284.

III.	Rep. Smith.	Rep. Aldis.	Dem. Brig.
Chitten'n	1597	926	641
Essex	408	19	162
Franklin	1236	949	889
Grand Isle	128	258	120
Lamoille	877	883	897
Orleans	1516	810	852
Total	5730	2794	2689

Smith over Aldis, 2,936; over Brigham, 3,050; over all (incl. 46 scattering), 210.

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	30	224	254
Democrats	0	13	13
Republican majority	30	211	241

NEW JERSEY.

CONGRESS, 1866. GOVERNOR, 1865.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	Moore.	Sipe.	Ward.	Runyon.
Atlantic	1292	759..	1262	1024
Camden	3370	2752..	3565	2787
Cape May	673	523..	735	449
Cumberland	2786	1701..	2743	1986
Gloucester	2029	1354..	2063	1388
Salem	2388	2204..	2279	2017
Total	12468	9108	12467	9497
Moore's maj. 3,360.		Ward's maj. 2,970.		
II.	Newell.	Haight.	Ward.	Runyon.
Burlington	5122	4414..	5357	3919
Ocean	1289	982..	1421	811
Monmouth	3131	4717..	3145	4197
Mercer	3884	3713..	4118	3767
Total	13476	13825..	14071	12694
Haight's maj. 349.		Ward's maj. 1,377.		
III.	Davidson.	Sitgreaves.	Ward.	Runyon.
Hunterdon	2944	4091..	3094	4369
Middlesex	3273	3504..	3379	3479
Somerset	1960	2193..	2022	2225
Union	2814	2759..	2776	2986
Warren	1974	3223..	2249	3683
Total	12955	15768..	13520	16454
Sitgreave's maj. 2,813.		Runyon's maj. 2,934.		
IV.	Hill.	Rogers.	Ward.	Runyon.
Bergen	1645	2178..	1911	2281
Essex (part)	3654	2123..	3117	2169
Morris	3781	3129..	3702	3506
Passaic	3419	2362..	3365	2666
Sussex	1962	3107..	1315	3215
Total	13361	13899..	13310	13837

John Huyler (Indep. Dem.) received 56 votes in Bergen, 80 in Morris, 7 in Passaic, 26 in Sussex, and 25 in Essex, total 194. Hill over Rogers, 462; over all, 268. Runyon's maj. 518.

V.	Halsey.	Gilchrist.	Ward.	Runyon.
Newark	7920	6289..	8509	6954
Hudson	4802	5558..	5157	5279
Total	12722	11847..	13637	12233
Halsey's maj. 933.		Ward's maj. 1,404.		

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	18	33	46
Democrats	8.	27	35
Republican majority	5	6	11

NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR, 1866. CONV'N '65. SEC. STATE, '65. PRES'T, '64. SEC. STATE, '63. PRES'T, '60.

Counties.	Union. Fenton.	Dem. Hoffman.	For.	Against.	Un. Barlow.	Dem. Slocum.	Un. Lincoln.	Dem. McClel.	Un. Dep'w.	Dem. St. J. hn.	Rep. Linc.	Dem. Others.
Albany	11534	11320	12149	6413	9762	9919	10206	12984	8804	10977	1835	11145
Allegany	6330	2621	6173	2612	4626	1911	6740	2561	5348	3450	6443	2380
Broome	5173	3375	5227	2607	3965	2367	5008	3139	4560	2490	4554	2676
Cattaraugus	5728	3418	5337	2989	3975	2495	5506	3575	5047	3029	5955	3409
Cayuga	7228	4075	7457	2124	6120	3498	7534	4408	6951	4033	7022	3954
Chautauqua	8750	3814	8445	3522	6015	2797	8700	3992	7503	3490	8481	3673
Chemung	3467	3382	3420	3285	2787	2928	3532	3109	2973	2936	2949	2478
Chenango	5571	3980	5495	3844	4581	3162	5553	4053	5111	3758	5095	3896
Clinton	3809	3589	3166	2700	2741	2351	3471	3546	3155	2941	3061	3270
Columbia	5155	4533	5060	4794	4427	4262	4976	5240	4563	4657	5108	4722
Cortland	3872	2930	3787	1814	3115	1592	3483	2063	3721	1837	3893	1712
Delaware	5348	3995	5210	3856	4338	2970	5207	4240	4709	3952	5001	3212
Dutchess	7231	6061	6971	5839	6068	5340	7201	6643	6045	5868	6763	6071
Erie	12538	13122	7968	2564	11517	19951	13661	13870	11421	11481	12430	10885
Essex	3089	1903	2949	920	2466	1537	3221	2164	2786	1737	3454	1796
Franklin	2858	1953	2825	930	2154	1219	2839	1837	2721	2048	3103	2402
Fulton	3283	2609	3098	2359	2785	2519	2972	2887	2593	2203	3111	2897
Genesee	3918	2495	3830	2353	3291	2210	4090	2772	3781	2518	4464	2456
Greene	3210	3532	3082	3280	2798	3036	3087	3897	2829	2608	3137	3884
Hamilton	with Fulton		with Fulton		with Fulton.		with Fulton.		169	395	with Fulton.	
Herkimer	5182	3831	4998	2217	4241	3183	5087	4207	4742	3758	5302	3363
Jefferson	8147	5314	7929	5156	6815	4428	8502	5842	7695	4920	8796	5531
Kings	19634	29166	19419	26175	18993	20342	24888	25726	14754	15832	15868	20683
Lewis	3182	2070	3143	2001	2390	1870	3078	2911	2748	2302	3257	2274
Livingston	4555	3118	4903	2390	3706	2813	4580	3558	4309	2964	5178	3261
Madison	5923	3519	5304	3299	4566	2872	6182	3748	5589	3304	6289	3216
Monroe	10006	8227	8646	4169	8154	6738	10203	9107	8723	7488	10808	7291
Montgomery	3619	3615	3550	3163	3219	3270	3519	3908	3414	3264	3628	3253
New York	83492	80677	35055	46196	28740	53128	76681	73709	23613	43283	33290	62293
Niagara	4716	3989	4569	3711	3986	3732	4839	4287	4396	3816	4992	3741
Oneida	12431	11121	11630	1936	9857	8036	12048	10916	10357	9618	12508	9011
Onondaga	11566	8028	11279	7982	9815	7310	10996	8713	10215	7747	11243	7223
Ontario	5871	3672	5208	3475	4291	3067	5409	3989	4819	3426	5764	3634
Orange	7167	6497	7090	6399	5803	5120	6784	6633	5759	5629	5898	6011
Orleans	3585	2106	3330	1543	2981	1961	3755	2455	3408	2244	3669	2246
Oswego	8868	5490	8111	5849	6745	4395	8798	6238	7694	5420	9076	5414
Otsego	6885	5797	5952	4663	5098	4802	6151	6047	5842	5638	6543	5061
Putnam	1829	1450	1188	1094	1046	1114	1443	1618	1089	1493	1243	1325
Queens	3611	4574	3494	4206	2928	3721	4284	5400	2776	3647	3749	4392
Rensselaer	9580	7504	9409	6712	7823	7368	9159	9877	7931	7508	8464	8421
Richmond	1508	2479	1639	1857	1371	1732	1564	2874	1296	2128	1408	2370
Rockland	1559	1973	1574	1787	1099	1609	1445	2287	1093	1912	1410	2309
St. Lawrence	10648	3146	10155	829	7369	2229	10864	4048	9621	3424	11324	4407
Saratoga	6078	4191	5950	4178	5135	3842	5909	4715	5400	4229	5900	4552
Schenectady	2469	1998	2594	1188	2424	1951	2263	2309	2071	2057	2154	1994
Schoharie	3092	4642	3120	4341	2846	3765	2870	4801	2852	4486	3279	4213
Schuyler	2576	1884	2242	1660	2161	1547	2576	1893	2361	1688	2551	1708
Seneca	2767	3114	2548	2307	2434	2744	2680	3267	2443	2887	3025	2990
Steuben	8021	5507	7772	5355	6050	4262	8099	5813	7101	5048	8250	5023
Suffolk	4053	3573	3979	3511	3273	2489	4305	4027	3331	3283	3726	3510
Sullivan	2987	3521	2480	2627	2450	2759	2960	3548	2741	3255	2944	3170
Tioga	3969	2779	3885	2744	3131	2086	3780	3018	3698	2702	3760	2743
Tompkins	4456	2952	4338	2879	3021	2457	4518	2996	4277	2706	4348	3026
Ulster	6769	7150	6327	5756	5546	5536	6900	7766	5697	6347	6775	6252
Warren	2522	1944	2209	912	2023	1821	2390	2169	2274	2061	2719	1970
Washington	5972	3035	5824	3041	4567	2552	6221	3642	5173	3118	6173	3482
Wayne	6021	4026	5711	2434	4873	3436	6122	4392	5327	3925	6068	3638
Westchester	7519	8263	7187	6357	5515	6076	7607	8355	6043	6672	6771	8081
Wyoming	4105	2298	3977	1497	3403	1724	4123	2568	3877	2189	4498	2390
Yates	2578	1476	2784	929	2322	1313	2936	1693	2713	1522	3014	1466
Soldiers' vote					801	435						
Total	366315	352526	352854	256264	301056	273198	388735	361986	314347	284942	363646	312510
Per cent	50.26	49.04	57.91	42.09	52.43	47.57	50.47	49.53	52.61	47.39	53.79	46.21

In 1866, total vote for Governor (incl. 354 scat.), 719,195 Fenton over Hoffman, 13,789. Total vote on State Convention, 609,218; maj. for a Convention, 96,490. In 1865, total vote for Secretary of State, 574,253; Barlow (Un.) over Slocum (Dem.), 27,857; total vote for Compt'r, 574,280; Hillhouse over Robinson, 30,576. Total vote on Act to create a State Debt, 440,768; maj. for Act, 343,458. Total vote (March 14, 1865), on amending State Constitution so as to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeal, 138,260, of which 242 were blank or defective; maj. against Amendment, 25,046. In 1864, Lincoln's maj. 6,749.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

		Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
Lieutenant-Governor	Stewart L. Woodford	366,970.	Robt. H. [illegible]	15,023
Canal Commissioner	Stephen T. Hayt	367,194.	Wm. W. Wright	15,551
State Prison Inspector	John Hammond	367,345.	F. B. Gallagher	16,273

CONGRESS, 1866.

Districts.	*Rep.* Gleason.	*Dem.* Taber.
I.		
Queens	3979	4526
Richmond	1587	2454
Suffolk	4156	3496
Total	9802	10458

Stephen Taber over Wm. H. Gleason, 1,096.

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*I.D.*
II.	V. Brunt.	Barnes.	Hughes.
Brooklyn (part) and towns of Kings Co.	6985	15614	884

Demas Barnes over James A. Van Brunt, 6,629; over all, 6,245.

III.	Chittenden.	Robinson.
Brooklyn (part)	10603	12634

Wm. E. Robinson over Simeon B. Chittenden, 1,881.

III.—Vacancy.	Chittenden.	Hunter.
Brooklyn (part)	10715	12774

John W. Hunter over Simeon B. Chittenden, 2,059.

IV.	Greeley.	Fox.
N. Y. City—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 Wards	8743	14008

John Fox over Horace Greeley, 10,260.

V.	Elliott.	Taylor.	Mor'sey.
N. Y. City—7, 10, 13, 14 Wds.	2293	6503	9102

John Morrissey (Dem.) over Nelson Taylor (Ind. Dem.) 2,620; over Eneas Elliott (Rep.) 6,869.

VI.	Spencer.	Steven'n.	Stew't.
N. Y. City—9, 15, 16 Wards	6955	711	9432

Thos E. Stewart (Conserv.) over Charles S. Spencer (Rep.) 2,497, over Chas. S. Spencer and George Stevenson (Ind. Dem.) 1,788.

VII.	Steinbrenner.	Chanler.
N. Y. City—11, 17 Wards	6743	11508

John W. Chanler over Geo. F. Steinbrenner, 4,760.

VIII.	Cannon.	Brooks.
N. Y. City—18, 20, 21 Wards	8210	13816

James Brooks over LeGrand B. Cannon, 5,606; over LeGrand B. Cannon and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (Ind.) 5,562.

IX.	Darling.	Wood.
N. Y. City—12, 19, 22 Wards	7995	9605

Fernando Wood over Wm. A. Darling, 1,610.

X.	Robertson.	Radford.
Putnam	1351	1409
Rockland	1620	1868
Westchester	9041	6680
Total	12012	9957

Wm. H. Robertson over Wm. Radford, 2,055.

XI.	Van Wyck.	Anderson.
Orange	7150	6471
Sullivan	3044	3462
Total	10194	9933

Chas. H. Van Wyck over Isaac Anderson, 261.

XII.	Ketcham.	Collier.
Columbia	5128	4931
Dutchess	7407	5959
Total	12535	10840

John H. Ketcham over Casper P. Collier, 1,695.

XIII.	Cornell.	Tuthill.
Greene	3258	3481
Ulster	7263	6698
Total	10521	10179

Thomas Cornell over Joseph H. Tuthill, 342.

XIV.	Ramsey.	Pruyn.
Albany	11767	11068
Schoharie	3215	4533
Total	14973	15620

John V. L. Pruyn over Jos. H. Ramsey, 648.

XV.	Griswold.	Milliman.
Rensselaer	9756	7818
Washington	5933	3060
Total	15689	10878

John A. Griswold over Nathaniel B. Milliman, 5,816.

XVI.	Ferris.	Hoyle.
Clinton	3697	3992
Essex	3124	1897
Warren	2530	1923
Total	9341	7412

Orange Ferris over George V. Hoyle, 1,929.

XVII.	Hulburd.	Lawrence.
Franklin	2340	1960
St. Lawrence	10609	3156
Total	13449	5116

Calvin T. Hulburd over Darius W. Lawrence, 8,333.

XVIII.	Marvin.	Horton.
Fulton & Hamilton	5283	2648
Montgomery	3579	3618
Saratoga	6143	4107
Schenectady	2491	1969
Total	15496	12342

James M. Marvin over Thos. R. Horton, 3,154.

XIX.	Fields.	Johnson.
Chenango	5589	3963
Delaware	5661	3902
Otsego	6387	5766
Total	17727	13631

Wm. C. Fields over Stephen C. Johnson, 3,696.

XX.	Ladin.	Lansing.
Herkimer	5192	3307
Jefferson	8127	5254
Lewis	3179	2673
Total	16498	11734

Addison H. Ladin over Edward S. Lansing, 4,764.

XXI.	Conkling.	Kellogg.
Oneida	12470	11053

Roscoe Conkling over Palmer V. Kellogg, 1,417.

XXII.	Churchill.	Perry.
Madison	5968	3600
Oswego	8323	5327
Total	14461	8927

John C. Churchill over Albertus Perry, 5,534.

XXIII.	McCarthy.	Roger.
Cortland	3781	2655
Onondaga	11599	7948
Total	15380	9603

Dennis McCarthy over Wm. C. Roger, 5,284.

XXIV.	Pomeroy.	Humphreys.
Cayuga	7530	4722
Seneca	2710	2447
Wayne	5929	4325
Total	16189	11494

Theodore M. Pomeroy over George Humphreys, 4,695.

XXV.	Kelsey.	Chesebro.
Livingston	4445	3461
Ontario	5317	3725
Yates	2875	1452
Total	12637	8934

Wm. H. Kelsey over Henry O. Chesebro, 4,206.

XXVI.	Lincoln.	McCormick.
Broome	5207	3941
Schuyler	2580	1260
Tioga	4017	2832
Tompkins	4460	2946
Total	16264	10979

Wm. S. Lincoln over Henry McCormick, 5,415.

XXVII.	Ward.	Collins.
Allegany	6324	2586
Chemung	3434	3497
Steuben	7992	5432
Total	17750	11435

Hamilton Ward over John G. Collins, 6,315.

XXVIII.	Hart.	Selye.
Monroe	7684	10266
Orleans	3123	2668
Total	10757	12791

Lewis Selye (Ind. Rep.) over Roswell Hart, (Rep.) 2,034.

XXIX.	VanHorn.	Comstock.
Genesee	3717	2886
Niagara	4554	4078
Wyoming	3933	2462
Total	12204	9131

Burt Van Horn over Harlow L. Comstock, 3,073.

XXX.	Clapp.	Humphrey.
Erie	12085	13400

James M. Humphrey over Almon M. Clapp, 1,317.

XXXI.	VanAernam.	Risley.
Cattaraugus	5622	3443
Chautauqua	8713	3856
Total	14405	7299

Henry Van Aernam over Hanson A. Risley, 7,106.

LEGISLATURE, 1867.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	27	82	109
Democrats	5	46	51
Rep. maj.	22	36	58

Vote for Gov. by Towns.

ALBANY CO. 1866.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Wards.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Albany, 1	490	1177
" 2	472	590
" 3	435	599
" 4	451	840
" 5	310	160
" 6	406	804
" 7	847	625
" 8	768	880
" 9	1012	787
" 10	1882	808
Berne	438	250
Bethlehem	589	505
Coeymans	266	433
Guilderland	496	268
Knox	339	92
New Scotland	469	806
Rensselerville	287	424
Watervliet	2847	2244
Westerlo	330	292
Total	11533	11820
Fenton's maj. 213.		

ALLEGANY CO.		
Alfred	296	38
Allen	196	7
Alma	51	78
Almond	232	218
Amity	305	163
Andover	274	114
Angelica	279	108
Belfast	225	109
Birdsall	83	75
Bolivar	157	69
Burns	173	86
Caneadea	214	114
Centerville	200	34
Clarkesville	103	37
Cuba	314	221
Friendship	292	116
Genesee	201	25
Granger	207	23
Grove	108	70
Hume	342	86
Independence	223	58
New Hudson	228	55
Rushford	335	46
Scio	223	178
Ward	101	58
Wellsville	340	241
West Almond	129	49
Willing	170	52
Wirt	264	63
Total	6380	2621
Fenton's maj. 3709		

BROOME CO.		
Barker	368	156
Binghamton	1179	916
Chenango	259	98
Colesville	467	340
Conklin	181	117
Kirkwood	160	154
Lisle	421	117
Maine	340	126
Nanticoke	162	65
Port Crane	241	97
Sanford	524	324
Triangle	279	152
Union	536	262
Vestal	255	284
Windsor	416	222
Total	5173	3375
Fenton's maj. 1798.		

CATTARAUGUS CO.		
Allegany	197	206
Ashford	240	123
Carrollton	98	85
Coldspring	69	124
Conewango	192	99
Dayton	176	77
East Otto	173	93
Ellicottville	152	165
Farmersville	305	49
Franklinville	175	175
Freedom	241	63
Great Valley	190	117
Hinsdale	181	159
Humphrey	91	85
Ischua	112	82
Leon	220	88
Little Valley	151	52
Lyndon	151	47
Machias	202	64
Mansfield	177	68
Napoli	103	69
New Albion	209	132
Olean	207	227
Otto	103	79
Perrysburgh	218	110
Persia	141	173
Portville	256	101
Randolph	238	146
Salamanca	188	189
South Valley	87	28
Yorkshire	240	122
Total	5723	3418
Fenton's maj. 2310		

CAYUGA CO.		
Auburn 1	484	253
" 2	353	120
" 3	298	182
" 4	328	283
Aurelius	256	253
Brutus	371	172
Cato	352	109
Conquest	238	199
Fleming	182	66
Genoa	447	125
Ira	275	191
Ledyard	333	107
Locke	215	61
Mentz	282	251
Montezuma	137	128
Moravia	313	158
Niles	286	195
Owasco	161	80
Scipio	286	116
Sempronius	199	81
Sennet	252	117
Springport	251	210
Sterling	406	189
Summer Hill	213	61
Throop	156	113
Venice	332	90
Victory	300	150
Total	7728	4075
Fenton's maj., 3648.		

CHAUTAUQUA CO.		
Arkwright	162	79
Busti	326	116
Carroll	310	42
Charlotte	299	217
Chautauqua	416	209
Cherry Creek	218	90
Clymer	265	29
Dunkirk	492	552
Ellery	349	95
Ellicott	278	281
Ellington	340	58
French Creek	139	49
Gerry	269	33
Hanover	563	262
Harmony	739	116
Kiantone	96	28
Mina	166	71
Poland	286	88
Pomfret	535	390
Portland	255	165
Ripley	216	127
Sheridan	196	127
Sherman	258	57
Stockton	281	100
Villenova	217	116
Westfield	369	222
Total	8750	3814
Fenton's maj., 4936.		

CHEMUNG CO.		
Baldwin	110	123
Big Flats	195	230
Catlin	179	158
Chemung	253	171
Erin	122	168
Elmira	140	101
Elmira City, 1	168	129
" 2	371	403
" 3	290	275
" 4	266	319
" 5	204	181
Horseheads	318	312
Southport	335	362
Veteran	338	232
Van Etten	114	218
Total	3467	3382
Fenton's maj. 85.		

CHENANGO CO.		
Afton	272	157
Bainbridge	277	170
Columbus	280	54
Coventry	229	151
German	107	66
Greene	438	456
Guilford	380	256
Lincklaen	198	44
McDonough	149	170
New Berlin	332	276
North Norwich	158	82
Norwich	537	526
Otselic	237	134
Oxford	410	366
Pharsalia	111	170
Pitcher	183	130
Plymouth	220	139
Preston	109	127
Sherburne	463	186
Smithville	151	215
Smyrna	331	76
Total	5571	3980
Fenton's maj. 1591.		

CLINTON CO.		
Altona	152	141
Ausable	240	238
Beekmantown	266	256
Black Brook	176	236
Champlain	369	320
Chazy	440	162
Clinton	86	250
Dannemora	131	50
Ellenburgh	214	290
Mooers	410	243
Peru	318	255
Plattsburgh	435	364
Saranac	334	300
Schuyler Falls	188	184
Total	3699	3289
Fenton's maj. 110.		

COLUMBIA CO.		
Ancram	180	197
Austerlitz	196	118
Canaan	280	152
Chatham	509	437
Claverack	412	402
Clermont	52	172
Copake	255	169
Gallatin	219	134
Germantown	177	105
Ghent	334	224
Greenport	146	153
Hillsdale	248	206
Hudson	843	843
Kinderhook	390	456
Livingston	235	204
New Lebanon	193	215
Stockport	177	128
Stuyvesant	181	247
Taghkanic	128	231
Total	5155	4883
Fenton's maj. 272.		

CORTLAND CO.		
Cincinnatus	175	134
Cortlandville	281	333
Cuyler	235	49
Freetown	144	67
Harford	164	46
Homer	702	238
Lapeer	102	71
Marathon	224	133
Preble	153	145
Scott	232	62
Solon	83	146
Taylor	177	83
Truxton	192	195
Virgil	238	170
Willett	125	129
Total	3872	2039
Fenton's maj. 1843.		

DELAWARE CO.		
Andes	389	164
Bovina	192	60
Colchester	297	200
Davenport	211	306
Delhi	441	243
Franklin	528	234
Hamden	353	64
Hancock	237	298
Harpersfield	176	146
Kortright	191	241
Masonville	219	175
Meredith	241	114
Middletown	305	408
Roxbury	324	316
Sidney	177	265
Stamford	201	194
Tompkins	505	320
Walton	456	295
Total	5348	3968
Fenton's maj. 1380.		

DUTCHESS CO.		
Amenia	251	181
Beekman	208	95
Clinton	272	139
Dover	207	214
East Fishkill	190	316
Fishkill	881	853
Hyde Park	240	287
Lagrange	227	206
Milan	202	159
Northeast	242	190
Pawling	293	118
Pine Plains	212	118
Pleasant Valley	225	199
Poughkeepsie	814	299
Do. City, 1	247	350
" 2	283	326
" 3	339	152
" 4	263	206
" 5	264	155
" 6	227	124
Red Hook	303	525
Rhinebeck	442	324

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Stanford	279	201
Union Vals	280	96
Washington	380	250
Total	7231	6081
Fenton's maj.	1200	

ERIE CO.

Alden	195	311
Amherst	263	467
Aurora	333	219
Boston	134	216
Brant	125	129
Buffalo, 1	332	917
" 2	734	433
" 3	546	541
" 4	618	637
" 5	773	933
" 6	651	839
" 7	617	808
" 8	372	510
" 9	632	417
" 10	644	413
" 11	307	277
" 12	293	330
" 13	140	153
Colden	155	139
Collins	249	140
Concord	418	273
Clarence	375	225
Cheektowaga	189	133
E. Hamburgh	347	206
Eden	216	235
Elma	201	269
Evans	296	196
Grand Island	91	98
Hamburgh	181	851
Holland	132	182
Lancaster	295	394
Marilla	205	198
Newstead	422	280
North Collins	283	121
Sardinia	259	179
Tonawanda	181	324
Wales	186	134
West Seneca	137	283
Total	12338	13122
Hoffman's maj.	584.	

ESSEX CO.

Chesterfield	217	122
Crowpoint	451	69
Elizabethto'n	224	63
Essex	121	150
Jay	222	188
Keene	107	28
Lewis	174	152
Minerva	56	91
Moriah	253	535
Newcomb	21	—
North Elba	31	43
N. Hudson	71	28
St. Armand	55	11
Schroon	189	131
Ticonderoga	341	153
Westport	193	107
Willsborough	168	95
Wilmington	121	12
Total	3033	1903
Fenton's maj.	1183.	

FRANKLIN CO.

Bangor	234	192
Belmont	111	82
Bombay	112	148
Brandon	93	38
Burke	171	169
Brighton	24	11
Chateaugay	296	304
Constable	134	95
Dickinson	298	88
Duane	39	29

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
FortCovington	238	129
Franklin	101	94
Harrietstown	25	42
Malone	625	385
Moira	160	179
Westville	150	110
Total	2533	1949
Fenton's maj.	909.	

FULTON CO.

Bleecker	51	115
Broadalbin	327	191
Caroga	42	75
Ephratah	235	224
Johnstown	1208	725
Mayfield	321	192
Northampton	185	218
Oppenheim	220	242
Perth	150	88
Stratford	120	109
Total	2809	2203
Fenton's maj.	857.	

GENESEE CO.

Alabama	275	63
Alexander	220	113
Bergen	233	190
Byron	235	104
Bethany	228	128
Batavia	533	530
Darien	253	197
Elba	230	137
Leroy	507	401
Oakfield	205	91
Pavilion	241	139
Pembroke	386	212
Stafford	232	117
Total	3018	2405
Fenton's maj.	1423.	

GREENE CO.

Athens	319	308
Ashland	151	76
Catskill	655	687
Coxsackie	350	350
Cairo	243	232
Durham	300	303
Greenville	262	263
Halcott	37	62
Hunter	187	167
Jewett	128	153
Lexington	73	244
New Baltimore	231	330
Prattsville	83	217
Windham	250	151
Total	3110	3293
Hoffman's maj.,	183.	

HERKIMER CO.

Columbia	200	151
Danube	307	155
Fairfield	357	111
Frankfort	412	383
Germanflats	618	547
Herkimer	285	595
Little Falls	525	707
Litchfield	195	130
Manheim	196	223
Newport	327	115
Norway	197	110
Ohio	115	78
Russia	333	127
Salisbury	506	140
Schuyler	256	131
Stark	215	157
Warren	210	168
Winfield	255	83
Wilmurt	21	8
Total	5182	3831
Fenton's maj.,	1351.	

HAMILTON CO.

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Arietta	4	17
Benson	8	105
Hope	43	104
Indian Lake	21	25
Lake Pleasant	41	38
Long Lake	49	5
Morehouse	12	43
Wells	65	130
Total	244	467
Hoffman's maj.	223.	

JEFFERSON CO.

Adams	547	200
Brownville	302	227
Ellisburgh	476	408
Henderson	273	139
Hounsfield	340	247
Lorraine	169	128
Redman	309	87
Worth	70	50
Antwerp	459	236
Champion	313	149
Le Ray	416	232
Philadelphia	189	178
Rutland	289	151
Watertown	845	680
Wilna	447	312
Alexandria	866	298
Cape Vincent	282	295
Clayton	850	338
Lyme	314	214
Orleans	319	236
Pamella	206	214
Theresa	296	215
Total	8147	5314
Fenton's maj.	2833.	

KINGS CO.

Brooklyn 1	502	587
" 2	816	1217
" 3	1037	673
" 4	981	1072
" 5	566	2244
" 6	1082	2459
" 7	1189	1382
" 8	641	1204
" 9	1258	2257
" 10	1693	2604
" 11	1459	1627
" 12	214	1608
" 13	1709	1222
" 14	637	1812
" 15	843	867
" 16	1141	1922
" 17	577	705
" 18	468	560
" 19	702	632
" 20	1573	1230
Flatbush	163	218
Flatlands	143	121
Gravesend	93	123
New Lotts	232	473
New Utrecht	129	210
Total	19321	29163
Hoffman's maj.,	9842.	

LEWIS CO.

Croghan	165	247
Denmark	410	130
Diana	139	165
Greig	219	170
Harrisburgh	104	110
High Market	42	192
Lewis	53	151
Leyden	253	192
Lowville	300	188
Martinsburgh	252	142
Montague	91	75
New Bromen	95	238
Osceola	69	66
Pinckney	155	159

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Turin	277	168
Watson	124	121
West Turin	230	242
Total	3182	2670
Fenton's majority,	512.	

LIVINGSTON CO.

Avon	328	234
Caledonia	294	109
Conesus	196	94
Genesee	339	214
Groveland	131	117
Lima	352	219
Livonia	413	168
Leicester	215	143
Mt. Morris	393	436
N. Dansville	321	425
Nunda	345	237
Ossian	125	115
Portage	180	106
Sparta	145	126
Springwater	360	116
W. Sparta	127	134
York	352	105
Total	4555	3118
Fenton's maj.,	1437.	

MADISON CO.

Brookfield	546	304
Cazenovia	608	348
De Ruyter	284	89
Eaton	535	266
Fenner	197	111
Georgetown	279	70
Hamilton	600	244
Lebanon	294	85
Lenox	1019	845
Madison	355	178
Nelson	341	160
Smithfield	227	68
Stockbridge	344	167
Sullivan	485	586
Total	5923	3519
Fenton's maj.	2404.	

MONROE CO.

Rochester 1	256	272
" 2	289	539
" 3	481	550
" 4	302	247
" 5	339	423
" 6	276	312
" 7	343	171
" 8	305	453
" 9	371	374
" 10	279	212
" 11	267	259
" 12	319	256
" 13	233	208
" 14	314	186
Brighton	274	244
Clarkson	251	158
Chili	169	182
Gates	224	239
Greece	577	421
Hamlin	223	94
Henrietta	249	193
Irondequoit	198	318
Meadon	339	296
Ogden	294	238
Parma	412	138
Penfield	349	171
Perrinton	426	256
Pittsford	263	208
Riga	227	149
Rush	193	143
Sweden	509	277
Webster	371	186
Wheatland	291	191
Total	10094	8225
Fenton's maj.,	1779.	

MONTGOMERY CO.

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Amsterdam	668	521
Canajoharie	472	442
Charleston	264	168
Florida	801	876
Glen	278	343
Minden	628	421
Mohawk	313	333
Palatine	278	373
Root	221	344
St. Johnsville	131	294
Total	3510	3615
Fenton's maj., 4		

NEW YORK CO.

New York City.

Ward 1	179	2100
" 2	124	257
" 3	193	533
" 4	443	2650
" 5	803	2152
" 6	207	3251
" 7	1143	4656
" 8	1231	3920
" 9	2307	4187
" 10	1284	3157
" 11	1601	6128
" 12	1657	2943
" 13	1025	3053
" 14	601	3396
" 15	1728	2229
" 16	2504	3647
" 17	2869	6128
" 18	2474	4783
" 19	1263	4210
" 20	2369	6109
" 21	2550	4063
" 22	2415	4962
Total	23492	86077
Hoffman's maj., 47165.		

NIAGARA CO.

Lockport	320	202
" City 1	344	279
" " 2	153	275
" " 3	398	264
" " 4	185	152
Cambria	262	148
Hartland	436	249
Lowiston	262	199
Newfane	535	347
Niagara	534	447
Pendleton	150	143
Porter	256	151
Royalton	403	408
Somerset	263	113
Wheatfield	135	335
Wilson	231	218
Total	4710	3939
Fenton's maj., 727.		

ONEIDA CO.

Annsville	312	322
Augusta	311	224
Ava	144	139
Boonville	324	457
Bridgewater	143	105
Camden	550	2 3
Deerfield	235	230
Florence	127	421
Floyd	113	168
Kirkland	523	426
Lee	223	337
Marcy	183	203
Marshall	204	193
New Hartford	259	272
Paris	557	296
Remsen	402	247
Rome	804	1195
Sangerfield	253	317
Steuben	226	112
Trenton	612	201

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Utica, 1	123	227
" 2	271	372
" 3	404	374
" 4	483	324
" 5	220	511
" 6	389	502
" 7	418	361
Vernon	452	250
Verona	639	608
Vienna	356	368
Western	253	302
Westmoreland	480	233
Whitestown	544	396
Total	12481	11121
Fenton's maj. 1310.		

ONONDAGA CO.

Camillus	310	260
Cicero	521	149
Clay	474	211
De Witt	845	232
Elbridge	411	435
Fabius	377	115
Geddes	332	225
La Fayette	311	230
Lysander	701	374
Manlius	761	547
Marcellus	332	161
Onondaga	715	444
Otisco	204	155
Pompey	538	209
Salina	249	235
Skaneateles	489	335
Spafford	251	103
Tully	260	126
Van Buren	392	320
Syracuse 1	359	388
" 2	409	512
" 3	228	297
" 4	582	405
" 5	423	331
" 6	544	379
" 7	621	449
" 8	574	139
Total	11566	8023
Fenton's maj. 3533.		

ONTARIO CO.

Bristol	250	111
Canadice	141	83
Canandaigua	761	571
E. Bloomfield	280	193
Farmington	274	63
Gorham	406	223
Hopewell	233	160
Manchester	597	347
Naples	293	137
Phelps	578	551
Richmond	253	51
Seneca	535	790
South Bristol	151	104
Victor	320	243
W. Bloomfield	275	75
Total	5571	3673
Fenton's maj. 1698.		

ORANGE CO.

Bloom'g Grove	235	171
Chester	262	209
Cornwall	553	415
Crawford	181	282
Deerpark	701	631
Goshen	329	385
Greenville	72	192
Hamptonburgh	80	188
Minisink	78	167
Monroe	515	285
Montgomery	470	340
Mt. Hope	196	214
Newburgh	806	805
" City 1	808	874
" 2	442	383

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Newb'gh City 3	383	176
" " 4	338	237
New Windsor	218	261
Wallkill	962	645
Warwick	537	512
Wawayanda	213	216
Total	7167	6497
Fenton's maj. 670.		

ORLEANS CO.

Barre	300	533
Carlton	332	143
Clarendon	201	203
Gaines	283	161
Kendall	250	161
Murray	256	277
Ridgeway	671	361
Shelby	314	216
Yates	303	91
Total	3388	2106
Fenton's maj. 1479.		

OSWEGO CO.

Albion	279	134
Amboy	164	127
Boylston	143	61
Constantia	340	261
Granby	421	332
Hannibal	439	193
Hastings	420	238
Mexico	639	174
New Haven	347	52
Orwell	169	109
Oswego	324	200
" City 1	249	303
" " 2	255	315
" " 3	444	326
" " 4	410	341
Parish	263	137
Palermo	346	116
Redfield	94	97
Richland	524	291
Schroeppel	373	308
Sandy Creek	373	200
Scriba	333	187
Volney	749	481
West Monroe	117	112
Williamstown	130	168
Total	8368	5480
Fenton's maj. 2888.		

OTSEGO CO.

Cherry Valley	224	288
Decatur	114	116
Exeter	259	113
Middlefield	255	395
Maryland	293	283
Otsego	543	476
Pittsfield	256	76
Richfield	270	158
Roseboom	215	165
Springfield	295	235
Westford	163	199
Worcester	255	269
Burlington	228	173
Butternuts	253	190
Edmeston	321	190
Hartwick	293	200
Laurens	253	214
Morris	313	247
Milford	253	330
New Lisbon	184	224
Oneonta	433	265
Otego	255	231
Pittsfield	190	149
Unadilla	211	409
Total	6333	5797
Fenton's maj., 538.		

PUTNAM CO.

Carmel	261	248
Kent	157	151
Patterson	197	198

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Southeast	246	260
Put. Valley	124	192
Phillipstown	344	468
Total	1329	1430
Hoffman's maj. 101.		

QUEENS CO.

Flushing	614	869
Hempstead	1030	760
Jamaica	335	611
Newtown	582	1153
N. Hempstead	409	338
Oyster Bay	621	788
Total	3611	4574
Hoffman's maj. 963.		

RENNSSELAER CO.

Troy, 1	350	404
" 2	597	254
" 3	327	114
" 4	396	215
" 5	301	157
" 6	270	284
" 7	395	435
" 8	307	580
" 9	225	506
" 10	507	525
Lansingburgh	748	394
Schaghticoke	394	243
Pittstown	490	216
Hoosick	538	390
Sandlake	353	215
Brunswick	378	280
Poestenkill	203	225
Nassau	450	207
Schodack	390	498
E. Greenbush	169	170
N. Greenbush	288	273
Berlin	257	202
Petersburgh	235	149
Stephentown	321	126
Grafton	283	109
Greenbush	266	533
Total	9580	7504
Fenton's maj. 2076.		

RICHMOND CO.

Castleton	480	702
Middletown	270	647
Northfield	273	435
Southfield	148	424
Westfield	323	271
Total	1563	2479
Hoffman's maj., 971.		

ROCKLAND CO.

Clarkstown	295	503
Haverstraw	316	304
Orangetown	481	387
Ramapo	339	387
Stony Point	137	242
Total	1569	1973
Hoffman's maj. 414.		

ST. LAWRENCE CO.

Brasher	260	140
Canton	713	382
Colton	207	42
DeKalb	461	55
Depeyster	193	42
Edwards	153	55
Fine	85	14
Fowler	253	106
Governeur	437	113
Hammond	320	53
Hermon	253	123
Hopkinton	293	36
Lawrence	413	80
Lisbon	740	91
Louisville	199	133
Macomb	175	76
Madrid	347	72

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Massena	276	130
Morristown	343	48
Norfolk	297	157
Oswegatchie	971	470
Parishville	394	20
Pierpont	385	52
Pitcairn	89	24
Potsdam	1043	180
Rossie	206	125
Russell	317	133
Stockholm	595	73
Waddington	335	121
Total	10648	3146
Fenton's maj.	7502.	
SARATOGA CO.		
Ballston	196	262
Charlton	211	155
Clifton Park	358	233
Corinth	265	48
Day	83	121
Edinburgh	190	169
Galway	272	207
Greenfield	436	134
Hadley	146	38
Halfmoon	383	205
Malta	185	106
Milton	535	427
Moreau	250	153
Northumberl'd	212	132
Providence	159	108
Saratoga	479	267
" Springs	872	567
Stillwater	321	324
Waterford	330	386
Wilton	195	89
Total	6073	4191
Fenton's maj.,	1887.	
SCHENECTADY CO.		
Duanesburgh	416	252
Glenville	355	344
Niskayuna	122	95
Princetown	138	71
Rotterdam	321	234
Schenectady,	1087	1002
Total	2469	1998
Fenton's maj.	471.	
SCHOHARIE CO.		
Blenheim	134	166
Broome	245	203
Carlisle	175	239
Cobleskill	192	422
Conesville	111	206
Esperance	198	109
Fulton	163	460
Gilboa	291	216
Jefferson	244	150
Middleburgh	228	451
Richmond	196	348
Schoharie	130	493
Seward	140	311
Sharon	277	356
Summit	153	273
Wright	165	239
Total	3092	4642
Hoffman's maj.	1550.	
SENECA CO.		
Covert	252	238
Fayette	300	433
Junius	165	145
Lodi	247	228
Ovid	308	234
Romulus	180	215
Seneca Falls	637	707
Tyre	166	157
Varick	180	209
Waterloo	382	498
Total	2767	3114
Hoffman's maj.,	347.	
SCHUYLER CO.		
Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Catherine	237	126
Cayuta	58	127
Dix	423	380
Hector	848	443
Montour	261	172
Orange	215	267
Reading	232	183
Tyrone	302	232
Total	2576	1884
Fenton's maj.,	692.	
STEUBEN CO.		
Addison	200	215
Avoca	272	171
Bath	786	563
Bradford	127	130
Cameron	191	98
Campbell	264	98
Canisteo	283	140
Caton	276	82
Cohocton	329	217
Corning	632	521
Dansville	162	242
Erwin	221	171
Fremont	145	121
Greenwood	146	93
Hartsville	113	63
Hornby	181	109
Hornellsville	516	504
Howard	206	182
Jasper	262	82
Lindley	141	56
Prattsburgh	283	393
Pulteney	200	144
Rathbone	154	94
Thurston	189	70
Troupsburgh	284	127
Tuscarora	203	63
Urbana	272	184
Wayne	121	67
Wayland	207	247
West Union	111	106
Wheeler	137	153
Woodhull	193	114
Total	8021	5507
Fenton's maj.,	2514.	
SUFFOLK CO.		
Brookhaven	808	904
East Hampton	214	180
Huntington	771	848
Islip	351	253
Riverhead	371	290
Shelter Island	48	42
Smithtown	130	151
Southampton	730	418
Southold	680	496
Total	4083	3572
Fenton's maj.	511.	
SULLIVAN CO.		
Bethel	249	239
Callicoon	141	365
Cochecton	151	470
Fallsburgh	394	257
Forestburgh	71	113
Fremont	152	218
Highland	75	98
Liberty	307	319
Lumberland	48	143
Mamakating	483	342
Neversink	272	260
Rockland	177	152
Thompson	409	412
Tusten	58	103
Total	2987	3531
Hoffman's maj.	534.	
TIOGA CO.		
Barton	506	410

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Berkshire	174	45
Candor	351	442
Newark Valley	408	135
Nichols	283	119
Owego	1270	856
Richford	198	118
Spencer	265	198
Tioga	329	400
Total	3959	2779
Fenton's maj.	1180.	
TOMPKINS CO.		
Caroline	364	202
Danby	335	142
Dryden	827	347
Enfield	241	220
Groton	582	247
Ithaca	920	811
Lansing	397	337
Newfield	396	354
Ulysses	454	282
Total	4456	2992
Fenton's maj.	1504.	
ULSTER CO.		
Denning	69	110
Esopus	435	336
Gardiner	103	22
Hardenburgh	50	62
Hurley	284	164
Kingston	1309	1024
Lloyd	300	265
Marbletown	365	301
Marlborough	329	194
New Paltz	232	197
Olive	263	333
Plattekill	253	137
Rochester	256	440
Rosendale	237	295
Saugerties	908	786
Shandaken	220	307
Shawangunk	219	421
Wawarsing	658	759
Woodstock	219	137
Total	6709	7150
Hoffman's maj.	881.	
WARREN CO.		
Bolton	161	94
Caldwell	100	190
Chester	288	219
Hague	72	81
Horicon	193	97
Johnsburgh	242	268
Luzerne	193	54
Queensbury	875	536
Stony Creek	127	111
Thurman	115	128
Warrensburgh	156	236
Total	2322	1944
Fenton's maj.	678.	
WASHINGTON CO.		
Argyle	470	150
Cambridge	881	158
Dresden	88	52
Easton	469	85
Fort Ann	350	274
Fort Edward	394	398
Granville	478	218
Greenwich	602	204
Hampton	112	38
Hartford	338	114
Hebron	362	134
Jackson	210	72
Kingsbury	477	317
Putnam	117	12
Salem	458	216
White Creek	573	179
Whitehall	350	414
Total	5972	3035
Fenton's maj.	2937.	
WAYNE CO.		
Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Arcadia	611	394
Butler	351	114
Galen	612	443
Huron	258	150
Lyons	470	573
Macedon	327	195
Marion	377	70
Ontario	393	146
Palmyra	472	370
Rose	304	194
Savannah	266	177
Sodus	582	423
Williamson	392	176
Wolcott	347	311
Walworth	319	140
Total	6021	4026
Fenton's maj.	1995.	
WESTCHESTER CO.		
Bedford	479	309
Cortland	812	712
East Chester	416	505
Greenburgh	595	702
Harrison	96	71
Lewisborough	256	86
Mamaroneck	76	103
Morrisania	523	1074
Mt. Pleasant	353	458
Newcastle	253	149
New Rochelle	242	351
North Castle	195	198
North Salem	247	72
Ossining	495	592
Pelham	29	98
Pound Ridge	145	134
Rye	503	345
Scarsdale	34	37
Somers	187	134
West Chester	160	338
West Farms	356	513
White Plains	157	210
Yonkers	340	849
Yorktown	223	258
Total	7519	8293
Hoffman's maj.	774.	
WYOMING CO.		
Arcade	180	155
Attica	303	228
Bennington	210	256
Castile	350	111
Covington	228	42
Eagle	206	168
Gainesville	257	110
Genesee Falls	130	61
Java	166	264
Middlebury	284	85
Orangeville	178	79
Perry	432	109
Pike	355	62
Sheldon	177	167
Warsaw	442	332
Wethersfield	134	169
Total	4105	2298
Fenton's maj.	1807.	
YATES CO.		
Barrington	207	180
Benton	404	137
Italy	224	53
Jerusalem	362	208
Milo	562	395
Middlesex	228	44
Potter	342	189
Starkey	392	176
Torrey	137	169
Total	2878	1476
Fenton's maj.	1402.	

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Gov'nor, 1866. Rep.	Dem.	Pres.'64. Un.	Dem.	Pres.'60. Un.	Dem.
	Riddle	Saulsbury.	Line.	McClel.	Line.	Others.
Kent	1796	2725..	1632	2402..	1070	2948
New Castle	4428	4248..	4274	3813..	2074	3280
Sussex	2874	2837..	2229	2552..	671	3686
Total	8598	9810..	8155	8767..	3815	12224
Per cent	46.71	53.29	48.18	51.82	23.78	76.22

In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 18,408; Governor Saulsbury over James Riddle, 1212. In 1864, whole vote for Congressman, 17015; Nicholson over Smithers, 509; whole vote for President, 16,922; McClellan's majority, 612.

Cong., '66.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem. maj.
J.L. McKim 8558	J.A. Nicholson 9988..		1380

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	3	6	9
Democrats	6	15	21
Democratic majority	3	9	12

KENTUCKY.

Unionists, in 1865, meant the friends of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and Conservatives its opponents. In 1866, the leading feature in the platform of the Democratic party was opposition to the policy of Congress.

Counties.	Clerk Ct. App. '66. Union.	Dem.	Treas. '65. Un.	Cons.	Pres. '64. Un.	Dem.
	Hobson.	Duvall.	Neale.	Garrard.	Line.	McClel.
Adair	675	535..	254	402..	59	627
Allen	472	725..	346	207.	29	547
Anderson	266	862..	201	245..	34	272
Ballard	145	1268..	114	387..	351	541
Barren	708	1535..	509	661..	55	737
Bath	760	950..	540	322..	132	451
Boone	329	1505..	302	818..	200	1063
Bourbon	320	1817..	132	689..	274	850
Boyd	501	854..	403	492..	203	493
Boyle	816	845..	273	475..	129	582
Bracken	733	1202..	779	668..	268	922
Breathitt	—	—.	212	17.	[no ret'rn]	
Breckinridge	811	1165..	141	813..	42	996
Bullitt	307	750..	82	185..	14	624
Butler	752	962..	526	265..	99	414
Caldwell	472	807..	349	120..	294	351
Calloway	183	1169..	66	378.	[no ret'rn]	
Campbell	1619	1889..	1672	912..	1504	1288
Carroll	168	755..	154	249..	82	324
Carter	561	475..	791	247..	367	345
Casey	578	331..	111	826..	127	507
Christian	884	1287..	677	564..	576	630
Clarke	413	936..	113	233..	130	690
Clay	661	223..	456	373..	312	180
Clinton	571	83..	320	49..	3	215
Crittenden	471	212..	590	—..	424	252
Cumberland	394	894..	85	141..	33	302
Daviess	495	1951..	176	267..	97	1124
Edmonson	385	249..	203	109..	48	215
Estill	811	506..	707	397..	470	309
Fayette	824	1769..	706	1210..	882	490
Fleming	969	1153..	683	733..	357	701
Floyd	106	620..	61	81.	[no ret'rn]	
Franklin	534	1273..	359	960..	253	683
Fulton	88	692..	7	270..	86	61
Gallatin	155	587..	216	229..	109	391
Garrard	632	753..	639	509..	467	460
Grant	662	970..	672	311..	220	372
Graves	533	1536..	426	779..	642	769
Grayson	631	769..	543	637..	114	716
Green	510	622..	181	176..	—	591
Greenup	641	464..	734	306..	596	431
Hancock	229	674..	103	221..	18	366
Hardin	960	1532..	191	895..	83	1010
Harlan	642	87..	567	67..	267	51
Harrison	473	1586..	558	503..	256	820
Hart	780	850..	350	377..	40	1051
Henderson	156	1809..	111	728..	30	949
Henry	591	1167..	401	594..	111	1168
Hickman	73	872..	26	192..	289	228
Hopkins	517	1117..	230	61..	47	492
Jackson	523	30..	516	17..	345	29
Jefferson	3720	6002..	3334	2440..	2066	6404
Jessamine	198	780..	344	389..	195	612
Johnson	617	264..	417	15.	[no ret'rn]	
Kenton	1508	2410..	2017	1015..	1716	1374
Knox	967	90..	675	187..	629	197
Larue	588	549..	45	228..	17	700
Laurel	706	159..	486	206..	444	188
Lawrence	633	664..	449	447..	191	380
Letcher	—	—.	127	20.	[no ret'rn]	
Lewis	912	735..	916	444..	645	391
Lincoln	579	831..	43	592..	109	801
Livingston	161	755..	105	57..	246	217
Logan	568	1706..	504	546..	220	508
Lyon	188	502..	161	52..	60	165
Madison	1067	1388..	1107	615..	800	700
Magoffin	250	267..	181	119..	23	70
Marion	410	1074..	65	561..	38	1119
Marshall	179	999..	147	336..	149	147
Mason	1047	1734..	819	1130..	368	1197
McCracken	307	1068..	235	257..	515	323
McLean	455	586..	152	227..	62	504
Meade	159	902..	23	281..	3	630
Mercer	725	1060..	535	595..	274	627
Metcalfe	568	420..	239	402..	34	505
Monroe	—	—.	438	205..	84	326
Montgomery	813	753..	188	568..	401	813
Morgan	197	648..	176	43..	—	52
Muhlenburg	696	889..	548	421..	225	597
Nelson	171	1314..	37	446..	17	868
Nicholas	483	1116..	557	506..	244	528
Ohio	865	1007..	587	491..	367	765
Oldham	286	683..	35	347..	31	533
Owen	211	2274..	78	116.	[no ret'rn]	
Owsley	690	84..	603	159..	348	96
Pendleton	877	1225..	952	587..	629	688
Perry	—	—.	257	33.	[no ret'rn]	
Pike	475	497..	267	105.	[no ret'rn]	
Powell	188	212..	132	143..	27	227
Pulaski	1877	508..	1534	526..	1059	615
Rockcastle	553	257..	461	170..	428	259
Rowan	—	—.	151	22..	49	23
Russell	550	207..	94	131..	15	459
Scott	207	1535..	150	676..	87	567
Shelby	427	1421..	122	997..	18	990
Simpson	181	749..	118	340..	6	430
Spencer	107	596..	3	264..	1	351
Taylor	314	451..	10	219..	30	489
Todd	438	846..	86	115..	105	388
Trigg	317	1097..	314	462..	42	452
Trimble	64	826..	60	240..	12	385
Union	175	1287..	96	118..	98	428
Warren	696	1602..	536	1077..	163	1444
Washington	822	793..	153	495..	73	810
Wayne	613	582..	305	262..	89	546
Webster	325	913..	52	205..	77	311
Whitley	1207	10..	682	32..	731	71
Woodford	141	895..	43	553..	28	564
Wolfe	210	304..	—	—.	[no ret'rn]	
Soldiers' vote					1194	2823
Total	58035	95979..	42082	42187..	27786	64301
Per cent	37.68	62.32..	49.94	50.06..	30.18	69.83

In 1866, whole vote for Clerk of Court of Appeals, 154,014: Duvall over Hobson, 37,944. In 1865, the whole vote for Treasurer, 84,369; Garrard over Neale, 105. In 1864, whole vote for President, 92,087; McClellan's majority, 36,515.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist.	Un.	Dem.	Dem. maj.
III. P. B. Hawkins. 2244	Elijah Hise. 6493..		4249
VI. R. B. Carpent'r 1052	A. H. Ward 8735..		7683

In the Vth District, Lovell H. Rousseau received 2,494 votes, and 25 were scattering.

Legislature, 1866.—The Legislature elected in 1865, stood, Unionists (favoring the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery), Senate 19, House 49, joint ballot 61; Demo-

crats, and opponents of the Constitutional Amendment, Senate 19, House 53, joint ballot 77. Subsequent supplementary elections have added to the number of Democrats in both Houses. As regards the new Constitutional Amendment proposed in 1866, by the majority of Congress, it is opposed by an overwhelming majority in both Houses.

CALIFORNIA.

The official statement of votes polled at the special election held on Oct. 18, 1865, for one Justice of the Supreme Court, had not reached us at the time of the TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1866 going to press, and we therefore give it below. No general election was held in 1866.

JUSTICE SUP. CT. '65. PRES. '64. GOV. '63.

Counties.	*Un. Dem.* Sanderson.	*Un. Dem.* Hartley.	*Un. Dem.* Line.	*Un. Dem.* McClel.	*Un. Dem.* Low.	*Un. Dem.* Downey.
Alameda	859	457	1467	811	1404	862
Alpine	268	121	394	228	—	—
Amador	919	945	1393	1199	2245	2064
Butte	1207	773	1739	1117	1876	1490
Calaveras	1424	1035	2071	1564	2278	2020
Colusa	163	244	271	425	479	564
Contra Costa	669	518	958	523	1064	834
Del Norte	122	100	167	139	—	80
El Dorado	1753	1299	2949	2123	3210	2139
Fresno	44	199	92	359	83	378
Humboldt	392	192	423	262	562	196
Klamath	86	103	139	123	204	199
Lake	97	238	213	405	161	223
Lassen	207	101	318	236	—	—
Los Angeles	359	542	555	744	702	984
Marin	[no ret'rn]		685	410	640	489
Mariposa	499	512	767	842	835	921
Mendocino	276	517	576	778	623	571
Merced	41	147	76	218	95	329
Mono	52	22	167	138	1009	635
Monterey	191	186	415	364	522	507
Napa	375	276	735	592	898	660
Nevada	2098	1195	2784	1793	2882	1756
Placer	1449	859	2314	1474	2057	1620
Plumas	616	553	828	669	1288	766
Sacramento	2099	1400	4192	1763	3558	1944
S. Bernardino	155	244	243	493	361	376
San Diego	15	54	97	197	116	132
S. Francisco	5673	5307	12065	8852	9261	5462
San Joaquin	1076	731	1849	1427	1981	1473
S. Luis Obispo	110	67	239	149	260	219
San Mateo	309	89	600	377	884	340
Santa Barbara	182	171	343	80	481	148
Santa Clara	1806	581	1930	1202	2034	1525
Santa Cruz	551	194	974	452	904	402
Shasta	566	280	909	562	936	617
Sierra	1147	600	2151	1037	2350	1303
Siskiyou	718	634	925	957	1053	999
Solano	853	688	1255	908	1521	1124
Sonoma	[no ret'rn]		2026	2336	1700	1712
Stanislaus	156	282	277	346	347	399
Sutter	389	371	677	586	718	670
Tehama	227	141	492	363	533	423
Trinity	506	218	653	461	785	604
Tulare	419	528	528	639	610	715
Tuolumne	888	973	1589	1566	1818	1864
Yolo	506	488	653	475	865	768
Yuba	1206	934	1870	1333	1989	1393
Soldiers' vote.	—	—.	2600	237	4159	140
Total	33221	26245	62134	43841	64447	44715
Per cent	55.87	44.13	58.63	41.37	40.96	59.04

In 1865, whole vote for Justice of Supreme Court, 59,466; S. W. Sanderson over H. H. Hartley, 6,976. In 1864, whole vote, 105,975; Lincoln's majority, 18,293. In 1863, whole vote, 109,162; Frederick F. Low over James G. Downey, 19,722.

LEGISLATURE, 1865.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Unionists	32	61	93
Democrats	8	19	27
Union majority	24	42	66

OREGON.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1866. *Union. Dem.* Woods.	CONG. '64. *Un. Dem.* Kelly.	GOV. '65. *Un. Dem.* Hend'n.	*Un. Dem.* Kelly.	*Un. Dem.* Gibbs.	*Un. Dem.* Miller.
Baker	268	299	390	433	—	—
Benton	527	494	318	254	208	214
Clackamas	682	560	522	268	650	262
Clatsop	117	48	144	42	58	19
Columbia	89	104	61	65	89	46
Coos	135	85	50	57	89	4
Curry	58	42	66	24	110	9
Douglas	631	545	508	322	354	257
Grant	317	254	—	—	—	—
Jackson	562	691	447	504	540	417
Josephine	153	179	174	216	235	245
Lane	579	700	527	492	446	253
Linn	1015	1233	799	781	661	498
Marion	1390	838	1069	866	951	253
Multnomah	1205	1025	950	392	643	199
Polk	560	565	462	330	394	116
Tillamook	47	89	—	—	26	—
Umatilla	270	517	332	394	—	—
Umpqua	—	—.	—	—.	148	24
Union	285	416	—	—	—	—
Wasco	355	418	833	588	698	291
Washington	465	339	372	143	313	87
Yamhill	508	535	423	296	408	165
Total	10283	9936	8719	5962	7039	3450
Per cent	50.81	49.19	59.37	40.73	67.11	32.89

In 1866, total vote for Governor, 20,239; Woods over Kelly, 327. In 1864, whole vote for member of Congress, 14,711; Henderson over Kelly, 2,727. In 1863, whole vote for Governor, 10,489; Gibbs over Miller, 3,589. In 1860, whole vote for President, 13,908; Dem. maj., 3,378.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Mallory, Republican, 10,382; Fay, Democrat, 9,809; Mallory over Fay, 573.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	14	24	38
Democrats	8	23	31
Republican maj.	6	1	7

OHIO.

Counties.	SEC'Y STATE, '66. *Rep.* Smith.	*Dem.* LeFever.	GOV. '65. *Un.* Cox.	*Dem.* Morgan.	PRES. '64. *Un.* Line.	*Dem.* McClel.
Adams	2064	2012	1982	1770	2088	1832
Allen	1853	2257	1623	2152	1865	2241
Ashland	2175	2208	2030	2219	2156	2281
Ashtabula	5004	936	4069	961	6054	1039
Athens	2647	1210	2541	1160	3024	1318
Auglaize	1039	2236	918	2049	1164	2374
Belmont	3535	3560	3363	3289	3422	3498
Brown	2822	3102	2610	2879	2699	2933
Butler	3021	4726	2981	4245	3219	4310
Carroll	1751	1177	1632	1177	1794	1223
Champaign	2760	1835	2440	1625	2753	1755
Clarke	3569	1960	2946	1719	3709	1641
Clermont	3466	3613	3336	3307	3305	3318
Clinton	2844	1499	2328	1253	2758	1397
Columbiana	4208	2387	3705	2271	4547	2501
Coshocton	2608	2472	1979	2374	2125	2447
Crawford	1997	3179	1759	2911	1954	3112
Cuyahoga	8631	5697	7472	5809	9087	5856
Darke	2881	2915	2637	2605	2698	2704
Defiance	1072	1656	849	1509	1163	1594
Delaware	2827	1951	2491	1669	2827	1892
Erie	2983	1797	2143	1651	3032	1829
Fairfield	2139	3445	2351	3294	2484	3510
Fayette	1817	1318	1547	1037	1860	1343
Franklin	4652	6490	4206	6236	4920	5756
Fulton	2066	1057	1511	879	1905	970
Gallia	2477	1370	2095	1051	2826	1174
Geauga	2512	403	2201	526	2986	491
Greene	3363	1588	2878	1523	3895	1556
Guernsey	2711	1913	2053	1853	2684	1980
Hamilton	22118	18341	17943	13605	22700	16598
Hancock	2272	2380	2120	2228	2177	2300
Hardin	1749	1445	1644	1302	1618	1457

	Smith.	LeFever.	Cox.	Morgan.	Linc.	McClel.
Harrison	2122	1321	1989	1467	2178	1568
Henry	1006	1408	811	1268	924	1271
Highland	3060	2655	2696	2068	3105	2562
Hocking	1115	1819	1265	1691	1584	1857
Holmes	942	2755	948	2558	1068	2683
Huron	4010	2032	3202	1944	4441	2090
Jackson	1929	1669	1558	1102	1953	1817
Jefferson	3210	1768	2843	1539	3375	782
Knox	2924	2471	2629	2438	2956	2623
Lake	2402	557	2108	628	2761	662
Lawrence	2546	1394	1847	1261	2962	1118
Licking	3392	4040	3152	3804	3822	3880
Logan	2695	1649	2302	1487	2577	1617
Lorain	4373	1708	3474	1674	4586	1650
Lucas	4193	2624	2942	1718	3794	2065
Madison	1614	1440	1391	1157	1671	1185
Mahoning	2935	2276	2504	2134	3042	2422
Marion	1535	1679	1469	1657	1441	1652
Medina	2779	1639	2521	1636	2925	1629
Meigs	2931	1669	2450	1493	3493	1464
Mercer	763	2011	730	1798	828	1926
Miami	3716	2537	3175	2289	3701	2348
Monroe	1069	2868	1127	2733	1411	3200
Montgom'ry	5628	5608	5083	5031	5526	5284
Morgan	2446	1835	2220	1628	2606	1727
Morrow	2249	1603	2105	1560	2405	1672
Muskingum	4562	4207	3972	3903	4421	3897
Noble	2153	1699	1949	1538	2122	1722
Ottawa	892	1048	697	920	822	842
Paulding	753	490	502	352	905	963
Perry	1720	1912	1713	1774	1823	1864
Pickaway	2061	2539	2111	2493	2201	2527
Pike	1037	1519	905	1333	1049	1941
Portage	3365	1972	2853	1932	3478	1918
Preble	2717	1761	2333	1524	2719	1706
Putnam	1164	1954	875	1493	1117	1710
Richland	3957	3314	2874	3278	3187	3401
Ross	3272	3362	3022	3125	3331	3200
Sandusky	2407	2556	2161	2365	2297	2375
Scioto	2619	2131	2205	1936	2799	2051
Seneca	2979	3348	2807	3080	3085	3311
Shelby	1488	2071	1412	1896	1608	2026
Stark	4809	4052	4447	4026	4797	4280
Summit	3719	1676	3220	1879	4192	1823
Trumbull	4623	1785	3969	1851	5089	1907
Tuscarawas	2997	3205	2715	3048	3020	3129
Union	2206	1270	1930	1178	2128	1255
Van Wert	1482	1296	1247	1153	1294	1201
Vinton	1876	1868	1187	1168	1119	1323
Warren	3943	1742	3229	1489	3551	1595
Washington	3796	3169	3489	3042	4028	3056
Wayne	3343	3402	3053	3257	3181	3413
Williams	2282	1680	1662	1388	2197	1425
Wood	2783	1838	2086	1408	2586	1492
Wyandotte	1781	1925	1673	1869	1740	1874
Total	256302	218606	223633	199697	265154	205568
Per cent	54.54	45.46	53.54	46.37	56.31	43.69

In 1865, total vote for Secretary of State, 469,908; Wm. H. Smith over Benj. LeFever, 37,696. In 1865, total vote for Governor, 417,720; Jacob Dolson Cox over J. W. Morgan, 29,936; Cox's majority over all, 29,546. In 1864, whole vote for President, 470,722. Lincoln's majority, 59,586; whole vote for Secretary, 419,649; Smith's (Union) majority, 54,751. In 1860, whole vote for President, 442,441; Lincoln's majority, 20,779.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Districts. Un. Dem.

I. Eggleston. Pendleton.

Hamilton ..10422 9496

Benj. Eggleston over Geo. H. Pendleton, 926.

II. Hayes. Cook.

Hamilton..11549 8991

Rutherford B. Hayes over Theodore Cook, 2,558.

III. Schenck. Ward.

Butler 2887 4747

Montgom'y .5534 5663

Lawrence. McKinney.

Miami 3688 2549

Shelby.....1472 2079

Total....13313 11059

Wm. Lawrence over John F. McKinney, 2,254.

V. Walker. Munnen.

Allen 1853 2255

Auglaize ...1037 2280

Hancock ...2256 2861

Hardin 1746 1499

Mercer 763 2013

Van Wert ..1483 1296

Wyandotte.1734 1922

Total....10872 13324

Wm. Munnen over Moses B. Walker, 2,552.

VI. Clarke. Howard.

Brown.....2806 3107

Clermont...3375 3644

Clinton 2831 1510

Fayette 1795 1328

Highland...3419 2678

Total....13846 12267

R. W. Clarke over Wm. Howard, 1,579.

VII. Shellabarger. Miller.

Clarke. 3522 1960

Franklin ...4614 6505

Greene 3045 1593

Madison....1606 1453

Total....13387 11510

Sam'l Shellabarger over Thomas Miller, 2,171.

VIII. Hamilton. Reid.

Delaware ..2798 1983

Marion 1523 1676

Morrow 2237 1613

Richland ..2955 3316

Union 2202 1270

Total....11710 9858

C. S. Hamilton over Wm. P. Reid, 1,852.

IX. Buckland. Finefrock.

Crawford...1996 3178

Erie.....2990 1787

Huron.....4005 2050

Ottawa.....895 1044

Sandusky...2992 2554

Seneca.....2963 3336

Total....15231 13944

R. P. Buckland over T. P. Finefrock, 1,287.

X. Ashley. Commager.

Defiance 1054 1671

Fulton.....2041 1066

Henry 1008 1303

Lucas 3937 2851

Paulding ... 735 494

Putnam 1182 1059

Williams ...2261 1633

Wood.....2705 1839

Total....14873 12056

J. M. Ashley over H. S. Commager, 1,917.

XI. Wilson. Moore.

Adams.....2060 2016

Gallia.....2475 1369

Jackson 1919 1678

Lawrence ..2384 1397

Scioto 2621 2120

Vinton.....1374 1365

Total....12733 9945

John T. Wilson over Oscar F. Moore, 2,788.

XII. Jones. VanTrump.

Fairfield....2187 3417

Hocking.....1118 1811

Perry 1720 1908

Pickaway ..2065 2831

Pike 1040 1513

Ross 3261 3866

Total....11136 14546

P. Van Trump over Wells S. Jones, 3,210.

XIII. Delano. Morgan.

Coshocton .2100 2468

Knox 2913 2687

Licking.....3307 4020

Muskingum 4547 4303

Total....12967 13228

Geo. W. Morgan over Columbus Delano, 271.

XIV. Welker. Young.

Ashland 2167 2210

Holmes.....868 2908

Lorain.....4021 1720

Medina.....2761 1645

Wayne 3337 3404

Total....13404 11787

Martin Welker over J. B. Young, 1,707.

XV. Plants. Follett.

Athens 2040 1212

Meigs.....2884 1676

Monroe.....1067 2866

Morgan.....2456 1827

Washington3789 3171

Total....12816 10752

T. A. Plants over M. D. Follett, 2,004.

XVI. Bingham. Mitchner.

Belmont....3505 3569

Guernsey...2705 1913

Harrison ...2086 1538

Noble 2147 1701

Tuscarawas2925 3226

Total....13369 11947

John A. Bingham over C. H. Mitchner, 1,422.

XVII. Eckley. Schaefer.

Carroll.....1713 1164

Columbiana4243 2878

Jefferson ..3174 1761

Stark 4782 3972

Total....13917 9275

Eph. R. Eckley over Louis Schaefer, 4,642.

XVIII. Spalding. Payne.

Cuyahoga ..8447 5714

Lake.....2362 878

Summit.....3670 1687

Total....14479 7974

R. P. Spalding over Oliver H. Payne, 6,505.

XIX. Garfield. Coolman.

Ashtabula..5301 981

Geauga.....2488 401

Mahoning ..2688 2275

Portage 3542 1982

Trumbull...4528 1787

Total....18362 7376

James A. Garfield over D. C. Coolman, 10,986.

LEGISLATURE, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	25	69	[illegible]
Democrats	12	[illegible]	48
Republican majority	13	[illegible]	46

INDIANA.

Counties.	Sec. State,'66. Rep. Trusler.	Sec. State,'66. Dem. Manson.	Gov.'64. Un. Morton.	Gov.'64. Dem. McDonald.	Pres '60. Rep. Linc.	Pres '60. Dem. Others.
Adams	665	1273	491	1218	632	920
Allen	2841	4929	2251	4610	2252	3298
Bartholo'w	2144	2374	1780	2102	1709	1946
Benton	518	376	380	287	375	249
Blackford	527	607	804	509	275	457
Boone	2408	2160	2068	1691	1699	1637
Brown	423	1025	368	823	301	766
Carroll	1820	1804	1495	1591	1550	1465
Cass	2221	2597	1875	2003	1874	1891
Clark	1870	2644	1745	2072	1309	2403
Clay	1492	1643	1293	1514	889	1414
Clinton	1706	1706	1473	1513	1454	1504
Crawford	947	976	787	755	788	894
Daviess	1529	1555	1257	1252	931	1411
Dearborn	2251	2905	2151	2351	2127	2593
Decatur	2309	1944	2017	1485	2028	1059
DeKalb	1890	1721	1503	1465	1500	1305
Delaware	2307	805	2390	707	1933	1137
Dubois	441	1079	322	1506	301	1369
Elkhart	2620	2337	2307	1904	2471	1906
Fayette	1305	988	1248	831	1343	905
Floyd	1805	2380	1723	2017	1151	2304
Fountain	1899	2007	1066	1823	1656	1935
Franklin	1508	2517	1459	2288	1605	2300
Fulton	1270	1336	1010	1096	1019	1019
Gibson	1716	1737	1924	1485	1298	1086
Grant	1837	1366	1624	1278	1608	1302
Greene	1758	1676	1277	1408	1420	1540
Hamilton	3157	1322	2970	1090	2193	1216
Hancock	1315	1471	1370	1394	1201	1399
Harrison	1746	2021	1436	1809	1593	1901
Hendricks	2907	1250	2614	1035	2650	1368
Henry	2774	1303	3008	1123	2926	1312
Howard	1903	1106	1700	897	1589	925
Huntingt'n	1800	2003	1605	1625	1583	1408
Jackson	1490	2321	1257	1758	1185	1893
Jasper	756	861	599	278	654	802
Jay	1450	1320	1198	1128	1185	1035
Jefferson	2926	2270	2890	1815	2001	1850
Jennings	1966	1286	1828	1102	1029	1198
Johnson	1618	1999	1748	1500	1308	1788
Knox	1743	2051	1308	1703	1570	1747
Kosciusko	2058	2052	2217	1809	2210	1512
La Grange	1783	921	1625	712	1095	775
Lake	1452	674	1284	477	1225	475
Laporte	2971	2661	2773	2247	3107	2009
Lawrence	1811	1427	1403	1183	1159	1520
Madison	1787	2271	1608	2003	1709	1947
Marion	6779	5610	5554	5221	5024	5702
Marshall	1828	2209	1222	1905	1436	1409
Martin	825	1140	615	673	610	838
Miami	2009	2084	1916	1759	1835	1624
Monroe	1555	1391	1204	1220	1193	1275
Montg'mry	2573	2503	2303	2258	2307	2325
Morgan	2053	1557	1853	1309	1755	1326
Newton	477	312	329	328	305	234
Noble	2194	1906	2077	1403	1743	1392
Ohio	638	481	605	402	501	712
Orange	1383	1320	874	1055	819	1375
Owen	1441	1609	1091	1341	1140	1709
Parke	2374	1203	2115	1219	1858	1409
Perry	1344	1392	1144	1031	1026	1113
Pike	1329	1184	938	957	854	979
Porter	1702	1257	1448	1030	1529	923
Posey	1493	1794	1373	1533	1055	1819
Pulaski	633	823	545	630	571	674
Putnam	2284	2258	2098	2110	1858	2231
Randolph	2593	1183	2443	1177	2218	1246
Ripley	2187	2087	2021	1714	1988	1009
Rush	2180	1925	1944	1672	1757	1039
Scott	749	857	624	736	600	761
Shelby	2138	2466	1804	2305	1900	2115
Spencer	1990	1796	1577	1408	1296	1455
Starke	294	315	224	283	190	247
Steuben	1819	762	1664	551	1569	[illegible]
St. Joseph	2739	1928	1682	2188	2963	1517
Sullivan	1243	2214	754	2187	856	[illegible]
Switzerla'd	1495	1125	1330	812	734	1485
Tippecanoe	3460	3210	3392	2069	3490	[illegible]
Tipton	985	1181	800	965	780	[illegible]
Union	883	640	827	598	849	[illegible]
Vand'b'gh	2919	2717	2649	2349	1875	[illegible]
Vermillion	1197	710	1069	703	1090	[illegible]
Vigo	3183	2867	2872	2211	2429	[illegible]
Wabash	2967	1376	2409	1307	2267	1241
Warren	1450	916	1351	742	1412	817
Warrick	1575	1662	1306	1442	746	1666
Washingt'n	1757	2020	1393	1840	1378	2967
Wayne	4360	2105	4651	1777	4234	2047
Wells	1091	1423	870	1248	909	1106
White	1191	1168	973	928	998	867
Whitley	1327	1534	1125	1311	1183	1104
Total	169601	155399	152084	131201	139040	133225
Per cent	52.18	47.82	53.68	46.32	51.45	48.55

In 1866, whole vote for Secretary of State, 325,000; Nelson Trusler over Mahlon D. Manson, 14,202. In 1864, whole vote for Governor in October, 283,283; Oliver P. Morton over Joseph E. McDonald, 20,883. Whole vote for President, 280,055; Lincoln's majority, 20,189. In 1860, whole vote, 272,265. Lincoln over all others, 5,815.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	DeBruler.	Niblack.
Daviess	1529	1356
Dubois	442	1670
Gibson	1716	1740
Knox	1731	2054
Martin	820	1145
Pike	1245	1103
Posey	1903	1784
Spencer	2001	1779
Vanderb'gh	2980	2693
Warrick	1578	1601
Total	15905	17255
Niblack's maj. 1,350.		
II.	Gresham.	Kerr.
Clarke	1988	2610
Crawford	953	968
Floyd	1820	2357
Harrison	1756	2009
Orange	1229	1256
Perry	1456	1880
Scott	758	829
Washington	1743	2006
Total	11678	13421
Kerr's maj. 1,743.		
III.	Hunter.	Harr'gt'n.
Bartholo'w	2108	2006
Brown	430	1016
Jackson	1500	2314
Jennings	1900	1383
Jefferson	2968	2240
Lawrence	1809	1423
Monroe	1529	1379
Switzerland	1426	1126
Total	13843	13153
Hunter's maj. 690.		
IV.	Grover.	Holman.
Dearborn	2309	2905
Decatur	2336	1953
Franklin	1557	2507
Ohio	638	490
Ripley	2180	2093
Rush	2112	1943
Total	11052	11921
Holman's maj 809.		
V.	Julian.	Bundy.
Delaware	2159	883
Fayette	1526	1016
Henry	2504	1261
Randolph	2497	1221
Union	808	649
Wayne	4032	2173
Total	18416	7188
Julian's maj. 6,228.		
VI.	Coburn.	Lord.
Hancock	1310	1674
Hendricks	2909	1258
Johnson	1618	2005
Marion	6785	[illegible]
Morgan	2058	1455
Shelby	2039	2466
Total	16719	14245
Coburn's maj 2,474.		
VII.	Washb.	Clayp'l.
Clay	1422	1636
Greene	1756	1679
Owen	1439	1629
Parke	2260	1296
Putnam	2386	2389
Sullivan	1248	2220
Vermillion	1183	706
Vigo	3177	2874
Total	14871	14358
Washburn's maj. 513.		
VIII.	Orth.	Purdue.
Boone	2224	2196
Carroll	1801	1820
Clinton	1702	1699
Fountain	1612	2094
Montgom'y	2558	2610
Tippecanoe	3900	3345
Warren	1306	964
Total	14963	14728
Orth's maj. 205.		
IX.	Colfax.	Turpie.
Benton	512	375
Cass	2219	2582
Fulton	1268	1289
Jasper	754	[illegible]
Lake	1449	676
Laporte	2962	2590

	Colfax.	Turpie.
Marshall	1842	2213
Miami	2095	2080
Newton	477	341
Porter	1762	1254
Pulaski	626	324
Starke	295	315
St. Joseph	2748	1896
White	1190	1158
Total	20221	18073
Colfax's maj. 2,148.		
X.	Williams.	Lowry.
Allen	2823	4944
De Kalb	1818	1734
Elkhart	2681	2329
Kosciusko	2062	2048
La Grange	1796	913
Noble	2500	1888
Steuben	1811	760

Legislature, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	50	61	91
Democrats	20	39	59
Republican majority	10	22	32

	Williams.	Lowry.
Whitley	1323	1586
Total	17414	16142
Williams' maj. 1272.		
XI.	Shanks.	Snow.
Adams	632	1261
Blackford	522	605
Grant	1852	1367
Hamilton	3154	1318
Howard	1960	1164
Huntington	1873	1998
Jay	1408	1309
Madison	1771	2276
Tipton	934	1183
Wabash	2969	1572
Wells	1090	1416
Total	18145	18268
Shanks' maj. 2,877.		

Legislature, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	22	69	91
Democrats	5	13	18
Republican majority	17	56	73

KANSAS.

Counties.	Governor, '66. Crawford.	Congress, '66. *Rep. Dem.* McDow.	Pres. '64. *Rep. Dem.* Clarke.	*Un. Dem.* Blair.	Linc.	McCl.
Allen	407	169..	394	169..	259	73
Anderson	307	56..	366	58..	256	57
Atchison	1120	609..	1138	608..	735	378
Bourbon	855	404..	841	407..	960	126
Brown	459	86..	448	88..	362	3
Butler	61	27..	58	27..	39	19
Chase*	155	31..	158	30..	79	47
Cherokee	372	49..	269	50..	—	—
Clay	102	4..	99	4..	—	—
Coffey	402	293..	405	296..	307	124
Davis	341	200..	340	201..	153	65
Dickinson	101	98..	79	94..	42	20
Doniphan	1288	866..	1295	866..	1081	19
Douglas	1729	459..	1758	429..	1853	194
Franklin	747	112..	741	112..	395	28
Greenwood	169	4..	168	—..	106	16
Jackson	371	149..	361	152..	300	76
Jefferson	829	433..	820	495..	855	178
Johnson	946	404..	936	437	437	105
Leavenworth	1944	2247..	1982	2206..	2139	1871
Linn	781	185..	777	187..	699	62
Lyon	647	61..	648	69..	487	69
Marion	41	14..	18	25..	—	—
Marshall	560	33..	560	22..	260	59
Miami	778	362..	765	367..	614	80
Morris	113	133..	104	134..	70	98
Nemaha	324	177..	378	179..	341	30
Neosho	266	61..	266	79..	—	—
Osage	272	46..	272	44..	167	27
Ottawa	92	—..	92	1..	—	—
Pottawatomie	389	162..	390	159..	218	85
Riley	369	24..	368	24..	220	50
Saline	210	37..	209	37..	—	—
Shawnee	586	200..	568	205..	573	75
Shirley	48	—..	48	—..	—	—
Washington	115	—..	114	—..	93	—
Waubonsee	245	23..	259	12..	163	7
Wilson	157	53..	148	94..	—	—
Woodson*	117	58..	115	54..	67	35
Wyandotte	398	458..	392	462..	285	190
Soldiers' vote.	—	—..	—	—..	1600	—
Total	19370	8151..	19302	8106..	15691	3691
Per cent	70.55	29.49..	70.42	29.58	81.67	18.33

* Estimated.

In 1866, total vote for Governor (incl. of 9 scattering), 27,530; Crawford over McDowell, 11,219. Total vote for member of Congress, 27,398; Clarke over Blair, 11,196. In 1864, whole vote for President, 19,382; Lincoln over McClellan, 12,000; whole vote for Governor, 19,371; Crawford, "Lane" Union, over Thatcher, "Anti-Lane" Union, 3,782.

IOWA.

Counties.	Sec. State, '66. *Rep. Dem.* Wright.	V. Anda.	Gov. '65. *Rep. Cons.* Stone.	Bent.	Pres. '64. *Un. Dem.* Linc.	McClel.
Adair	196	100..	162	95..	141	69
Adams	250	116..	184	111..	225	79
Alamakee	1211	1249..	1004	1270..	1837	1368
Appanoose	1304	1000..	1096	986..	1099	964
Audubon	77	78..	52	66..	81	56
Benton	1548	608..	1050	512..	1334	564
Blackhawk	1690	514..	1240	578..	1761	424
Boone	853	661..	566	668..	477	466
Bremer	1069	344..	723	317..	847	263
Buchanan	1200	705..	947	833..	587	614
Buena Vista	27	8..	—	—..	6	9
Butler	673	228..	454	232..	605	243
Calhoun	54	40..	18	41..	16	34
Carroll	96	41..	53	51..	40	33
Cass	239	160..	208	171..	223	126
Cedar	2071	922..	1551	769..	1998	899
Cerro Gordo	301	48..	243	17..	254	14
Cherokee	23	—..	14	8..	8	1
Chickasaw	748	335..	501	419..	684	310
Clarke	749	311..	559	399..	775	206
Clay	74	16..	27	—..	24	11
Clayton	1697	1543..	1688	1529..	2504	1674
Clinton	2441	1296..	1708	1091..	2377	1415
Crawford	75	105..	56	86..	53	19
Dallas	849	410..	662	469..	729	345
Davis	1402	1124..	1185	1073..	1297	971
Decatur	779	535..	667	594..	817	594
Delaware	1068	768..	1163	704..	1590	694
Des Moines	2643	1879..	1871	1609..	2413	1539
Dickinson	91	1..	59	3..	4	1
Dubuque	2086	3117..	1553	2942..	2228	3675
Emmett	98	16..	35	2..	42	—
Fayette	1630	836..	1145	740..	1691	866
Floyd	842	251..	571	263..	647	190
Franklin	345	98..	243	85..	271	69
Fremont	686	809..	542	776..	644	459
Greene	269	107..	198	97..	188	105
Grundy	263	18..	184	24..	217	19
Guthrie	429	369..	329	275..	371	297
Hamilton	396	99..	288	79..	299	81
Hancock	71	16..	57	14..	39	39
Hardin	1104	423..	772	334..	924	307
Harrison	598	502..	387	437..	401	31
Henry	2585	746..	1885	928..	2576	67
Howard	425	221..	353	253..	467	257
Humboldt	191	45..	96	81..	78	32
Ida	12	8..	9	8..	10	—
Iowa	1141	902..	840	734..	987	709
Jackson	1811	1753..	1587	1625..	1953	1678
Jasper	1823	766..	1304	1027..	1518	776
Jefferson	1512	1173..	1478	1066..	1759	966
Johnson	1889	1488..	1547	1509..	1917	1447
Jones	1628	1008..	1463	839..	1889	995
Keokuk	1551	1268..	1306	1197..	1461	996
Kossuth	149	5..	138	12..	75	14
Lee	2625	2771..	2289	2685..	3186	2283
Linn	2794	1219..	2059	1230..	2755	1057
Louisa	1523	682..	1114	882..	1640	560
Lucas	734	538..	553	516..	729	396
Lyon						
Madison	1192	626..	976	562..	855	557
Mahaska	2240	1279..	1820	1188..	2223	965
Marion	2028	1795..	1634	1804..	1970	1358
Marshall	1264	853..	1002	875..	1799	397
Mills	571	485..	432	243..	615	237
Mitchell	747	179..	606	119..	642	103
Monona	316	128..	115	138..	126	58
Monroe	1045	727..	880	634..	1027	522
Montgomery	316	147..	174	113..	169	91
Muscatine	2316	1429..	1679	1481..	2296	1317
O'Brien	4	5..	2	5..	5	6
Osceola	[Not organized Nov. 30, 1866.]					
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	Wright.	VanAnda.	Stone.	Benton.	Linc.	McClel.
Palo Alto	—	—	6	48	88	44
Plymouth	82	1	28	—	19	—
Pocahontas	68	8	48	10	88	8
Polk	2177	1428	1689	1468	1816	1147
Potawattamie	703	640	490	435	58	364
Poweshiek	1015	446	803	393	947	461
Ringgold	411	122	836	152	403	76
Sac	64	81	33	40	51	22
Scott	3157	1827	2081	1643	2831	1408
Shelby	93	97	73	74	73	80
Sioux	—	—	—	—	1	8
Story	723	305	630	430	690	317
Tama	1043	423	833	470	1027	888
Taylor	530	200	383	271	500	146
Union	307	193	233	179	214	131
Van Buren	1913	1333	1533	1203	1885	1067
Wapello	1915	1630	1541	1146	1761	1275
Warren	1331	635	1173	758	1457	622
Washington	2033	930	1600	983	1943	951
Wayne	773	635	590	520	617	404
Webster	550	471	393	432	383	337
Winnebago	90	1	83	—	43	14
Winneshiek	1063	720	1141	663	1745	833
Woodbury	183	171	113	87	233	93
Worth	161	81	143	6	133	37
Wright	133	—	124	45	98	42
Soldiers' vote	—	—	733	607	—	—
Total	91227	55815	70443	54670	87331	49230
Per cent	62.00	37.91	56.12	43.80	63.91	36.08

In 1866, total vote for Secretary of State (including 82 for Duncombe), 147,121; Ed. Wright over S. G. Van Anda, 35,412; over all, 35,330. In 1865, total vote for Governor (incl. 832 scattering), 121,867; Stone over Benton, 16,375; over all, 16,023. In 1864, whole vote for President, 136,591; Lincoln's majority, 38,071. In 1863, whole vote for Judge of Supreme Court, 138,359; Union majority, 31,623.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dists	Rep.		Dem.		Rep. Maj.
I.	Wilson	16,406	Warren	10,515	5,891
II.	Price	16,257	Cook	9,220	7,037
III.	Allison	15,472	Noble	10,470	5,002
IV.	Loughridge	18,475	Mackey	12,395	6,080
V.	Dodge	14,296	Tuttle	9,898	4,398
VI.	Hubbard	10,030	Thomps'n	3,958	6,072

LEGISLATURE, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	42	86	128
Democrats	5	16	21
Republican majority	37	70	107

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Gov'nor '66.		Audit.-Gen. '65.		Pres. '64.	
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Un.	Dem.
	Geary.	Clym.	Hartr'ft	Davis.	Linc.	McClel.
Adams	2910	3126	2038	2647	2612	3016
Allegheny	20511	12793	11180	6750	21519	12114
Armstrong	3733	3078	2310	2506	3526	3211
Beaver	3310	2335	2242	1496	3237	2304
Bedford	2501	2335	2132	2598	2336	2752
Berks	7121	13283	4816	10001	6710	13266
Blair	3520	2763	2501	1773	3292	2686
Bradford	7131	3091	5242	2304	6863	3007
Bucks	6305	7300	5778	6131	6436	7335
Butler	3314	3031	2633	2361	3175	2947
Cambria	2613	3205	1957	2716	2344	3036
Cameron	374	303	285	211	325	232
Carbon	1903	2339	1414	1613	1721	2251
Centre	3091	3363	2745	2933	2817	3399
Chester	8500	6221	7074	4917	8446	5987
Clarion	1776	2813	1177	1967	1780	2833
Clearfield	1650	2786	1307	2087	1516	2801
Clinton	1751	2337	1427	1783	1666	2135
Columbia	1965	3383	1591	3007	1914	3467
Crawford	6714	4969	4188	2907	6441	4526
Cumberland	4030	4567	3289	3710	3604	4354
Dauphin	5391	4301	4885	3261	5444	4220
Delaware	3647	2262	2647	1335	3664	2145
Elk	376	916	237	639	348	835
Erie	7237	3957	3847	2051	6911	3722
Fayette	3569	4959	3098	3670	3221	4126
Forest	100	76	77	50	85	62
Franklin	4299	4106	3620	3496	3962	3821
Fulton	775	1055	692	863	694	906
Greene	1699	3230	1407	2512	1583	3074
Huntingdon	3248	2239	2562	1589	3321	2477
Indiana	4458	2109	3789	1620	4320	2197
Jefferson	2015	1912	1741	1662	1830	1877
Juniata	1516	1814	1260	1485	1437	1758
Lancaster	14592	8592	11409	5976	14469	8443
Lawrence	3560	1410	2264	923	3408	1389
Lebanon	4194	2696	3052	1903	3780	2779
Lehigh	4150	5791	3547	4531	3908	5920
Luzerne	8733	12387	6126	6916	7645	10045
Lycoming	3871	4418	3192	3397	3401	4207
McKean	877	714	581	444	767	652
Mercer	4416	3757	3582	2641	4230	3569
Mifflin	1725	1835	1563	1515	1643	1718
Monroe	705	2000	411	1020	685	2698
Montgom'y	7286	8342	5910	6928	6872	7943
Montour	1130	1523	837	1209	1130	1496
Northam'n	3859	6370	2772	4710	3726	6944
Northumb'd	3361	3829	2424	2843	2915	3608
Perry	2531	2195	2287	2037	2406	2446
Philadelphia	54205	48817	49859	39830	55797	44032
Pike	360	1081	234	821	260	1180
Potter	1316	620	792	270	1390	680
Schuylkill	8793	10514	6002	6881	7851	9540
Snyder	1792	1326	1631	1126	1679	1363
Somerset	3068	1750	2590	1412	2788	1719
Sullivan	436	761	812	593	369	660
Susquehanna	4429	2981	3292	1990	4208	2959
Tioga	4791	1023	3191	963	4673	1584
Union	1991	1237	1593	1133	1945	1352
Venango	4409	3492	2611	2285	3849	3341
Warren	2687	1572	1734	971	2541	1595
Washington	4977	4712	4487	3949	4951	4579
Wayne	2357	2883	1577	1943	2274	3090
Westmorl'd	5046	6113	4093	5097	4650	5977
Wyoming	1408	1499	1214	1261	1337	1402
York	5896	8780	4564	6917	5568	8590
Total	307274	290096	238400	215740	296391	276316
Per cent	51.44	48.56	52.50	47.50	51.75	48.25

In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 597,370. John W. Geary over Hiester Clymer, 17,178. In 1865, whole vote for Auditor-General (including 123 which were thrown out), 454,263. J. F. Hartranft over W. W. H. Davis, 22,660. In 1864, whole vote for President, 572,707; Lincoln's majority, 20,075.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist	Repub.		Dem.		Maj.
1	Gibbons	7728	Randall	12192	4464
2	O'Neill	12612	Hulme	9475	3137
3	Myers	12520	Buckwalter	11516	1004
4	Kelley	14551	Welsh	12126	2425
5	Taylor	12259	Ross	11800	459
6	Thomas	11447	Boyer	14009	2562
7	Broomall	12011	Pratt	8531	3480
8	Lincoln	6999	Getz	13188	6189
9	Stevens	14298	Reynolds	8675	5623
10	Cake	13186	Gloninger	12971	215
11	Lilly	9121	Van Auken	15907	6786
12	Archibald	13274	Denison	15280	2006
13	Mercur	11940	Elwell	10653	1287
14	Miller	14190	Bowers	12675	1515
15	Henderson	12489	Glossbrenner	15830	3341
16	Koontz	13589	Sharpe	12964	625
17	Morrell	11298	Johnston	9979	1319
18	Wilson	14734	Wright	12688	2046
19	Scofield	15107	Scott	12481	2626
20	Finney	17106	McCalmont	15222	1884
21	Covode	13023	Weir	12669	354
22	Moorhead	12720	Sweitzer	9655	3065
23	Williams	14197	Childs	10012	4185
24	Lawrence	13391	Montgomery	11853	1538

LEGISLATURE, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	21	62	83
Democrats	12	38	50
Republican majority	9	24	33

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '66. Rep.	Dem.	Regent, '65. Rep.	Pres. '64. Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Crapo	Will.	Walker	Wells.	Linc.	McClel.
Allegan	2496	1459..	1390	888..	1861	1543
Alpena	125	130..	97	84..	116	71
Antrim	124	17..	65	5..	71	18
Barry	2343	1060..	1316	49..	1653	1022
Bay	713	737..	246	355..	462	584
Berrien	3229	2347..	1751	851..	2554	2307
Branch	3276	1195..	1483	87..	3085	1465
Calhoun	4009	2168..	2887	1219..	3742	2525
Cass	2084	1445..	1223	848..	1765	1435
Cheboygan	41	82..	9	— ..	23	64
Chippewa	57	82..	—	— ..	46	124
Clinton	2102	1511..	949	159..	1524	1411
Delta	74	105..	47	— ..	24	81
Eaton	2333	1439..	1319	337..	1848	1369
Emmet	—	— ..	—	— ..	75	141
Genesco	3214	1977..	2089	117..	2743	2403
Gr'd Traverse	481	9..	217	— ..	375	83
Gratiot	889	482..	440	56..	571	366
Hillsdale	4364	1668..	2572	84..	3805	1725
Houghton	[see note]		88	— ..	880	978
Huron	505	832..	377	21..	360	857
Ingham	2538	2050..	1454	114..	1792	1795
Ionia	2687	1295..	1437	136..	2205	1383
Iosco	121	103..	35	— ..	57	43
Isabella	336	223..	145	— ..	215	83
Jackson	5410	3012..	2087	1255..	3602	2009
Kalamazoo	3145	1678..	1916	278..	3151	2101
Kent	4067	2308..	2157	1893..	3498	2366
Kewecnaw	394	326..	109	— ..	295	891
Lapeer	1831	1263..	877	243..	1464	1247
Leelenaw	243	51..	153	23..	235	146
Lenawee	5639	3503..	3197	191..	4780	3632
Livingston	1968	2004..	1255	1826..	1604	1983
Mackinac	89	91..	—	— ..	80	185
Macomb	2461	2185..	1241	172..	2041	2177
Manistee	271	1..	81	— ..	145	70
Manitou	—	— ..	—	— ..	11	135
Marquette	211	524..	—	— ..	—	—
Mason	134	7..	69	— ..	143	88
Mecosta	274	100..	88	— ..	143	97
Menominee	116	21..	83	8..	58	28
Midland	258	121..	119	— ..	208	101
Monroe	2164	2085..	1198	1194..	1659	2331
Montcalm	911	511..	483	— ..	595	443
Muskegon	803	386..	—	— ..	654	386
Nowaygo	545	229..	238	42..	406	242
Oakland	4257	3839..	2413	536..	3709	3316
Oceana	600	203..	282	— ..	356	177
Ontonagon	226	380..	294	273..	252	454
Ottawa	1606	1396..	874	554..	1345	1536
Saginaw	2339	1749..	738	411..	1731	1900
Sanilac	925	298..	498	8..	758	818
Shiawassee	1907	1451..	1085	358..	1412	1283
St. Clair	2566	2105..	1820	368..	1808	2063
St. Joseph	2898	1732..	1619	218..	2681	1796
Tuscola	1078	335..	558	7..	798	401
Van Buren	2507	1363..	1403	710..	1985	1400
Washtenaw	3014	3688..	2733	2722..	3632	3836
Wayne	5054	6299..	2104	1828..	5946	7670
Soldiers' Vote	—	— ..	—	— ..	9102	2959
Total	90746	67708..	52334	19420..	91521	74604
Per cent.	58.83	41.17	74.32	25.68	55.09	44.11

In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 164,454; Crapo over Williams, 29,038. [The vote in Houghton County, which was not returned to the Secretary of State's office in time for the official canvass, is officially reported: Crapo, 368; Williams, 937.] In 1863, aggregate vote for the leading Republican and the leading Democratic candidate for Regent of University, 71,760; E. C. Walker over E. Wells, 32,908. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 165,649; Henry H. Crapo over William H. Fenton, 17,063. Whole vote for President, 166,125; Lincoln over McClellan, 16,917. In 1860, whole vote, 153,337; Lincoln over all, 23,423.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Maj.
I.	Beaman	Chipman	18445..	3876
II.	Upson	Severens	11228..	3395
III.	Blair	Granger	12288..	3032
IV.	Ferry	Hutchins	8154..	7152
V.	Trowb'dge	Bancroft	11004..	2282
VI.	Driggs	Rose	10564..	4039

Revision of State Constitution.—For revision, 79,505; against revision, 28,623; majority for revision, 50,882.

Constitutional Amendment on Soldiers Voting.—For Soldiers voting, 66,251; against Soldiers voting, 13,004; majority for Soldiers voting, 73,200.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	30	85	115
Democrats	2	15	17
Republican majority	28	70	98

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '66. Rep. Dem.	Const. Am. '66. Rep. Dem.	Pres. '64. Rep. Dem.	
	Bor.	Sm'th.	Ratf.	Rej.	Linc.	McCl.
Barbour	693	609..	631	606..	593	263
Berkeley	807	256..	767	274..	736	—
Boone	164	97..	181	36..	—	—
Braxton	186	182..	108	144..	—	—
Brooke	483	437..	427	409..	464	401
Cabell	805	165..	295	163..	191	—
Calhoun	95	109..	90	104..	—	—
Clay	70	79..	37	69..	73	—
Doddridge	518	425..	458	396..	—	—
Fayette	206	68..	242	50..	—	—
Gilmer	165	158..	178	145..	224	24
Grant	315	25..	373	23..	—	—
Greenbrier	126	202..	180	216..	—	—
Hampshire	102	391..	91	506..	163	7
Hancock	425	236..	384	259..	424	207
Hardy	24	238..	41	138..	234	—
Harrison	1235	961..	1256	965..	1323	863
Jackson	598	468..	467	190..	619	190
Jefferson	292	215..	206	162..	174	21
Kanawha	1011	834..	1041	350..	1421	26
Lewis	266	182..	566	467..	649	443
Logan	59	28..	46	23..	—	—
McDowell	82	7..	23	10..	—	—
Marion	1039	720..	1135	771..	1092	511
Marshall	1330	666..	1354	769..	1470	770
Mason	1012	874..	1101	853..	1346	362
Mercer	139	76..	61	14..	—	—
Mineral	341	246..	222	198..	—	—
Monongalia	936	549..	1298	609..	1321	705
Monroe	121	18..	198	22..	—	—
Morgan	314	1..	219	25..	265	—
Nicholas	118	67..	180	199..	143	—
Ohio	2061	2224..	1610	1910..	2138	2008
Pendleton	224	62..	281	34..	211	—
Pleasants	272	258..	261	222..	267	215
Pocahontas	152	28..	133	83..	—	—
Preston	1400	534..	1256	482..	1612	564
Putnam	314	264..	274	241..	333	109
Raleigh	186	55..	171	50..	—	—
Randolph	267	290..	145	137..	177	50
Ritchie	596	317..	620	216..	673	217
Roane	360	210..	359	191..	275	31
Taylor	796	619..	719	495..	785	349
Tucker	48	138..	41	141..	56	86
Tyler	615	453..	556	485..	709	320
Upshur	716	243..	693	207..	819	60
Wayne	224	163..	247	64..	—	—
Webster	23	20..	—	102..	—	—
Wetzel	856	708..	854	735..	329	756
Wirt	300	184..	312	228..	262	209
Wood	1269	818..	1375	924..	1496	591
Wyoming	101	81..	78	40..	—	—
Total	23802	17158..	23337	16120..	23152	10438
Per cent.	58.11	41.89	59.5	40.85	68.93	32.07

In Oct., 1866, total vote for Governor, 40,960. Arthur I. Boreman over Benjamin H. Smith,

6,644. Total vote, May 24, 1866, on Amendment to State Constitution, * 80,464; majority for ratification, 7,517. [The vote of Nicholas County was set aside by the County Board of Supervisors on account of disregard of registry law.] In 1864, whole vote for President, 33,599; Lincoln's majority, 12, 714.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
I.	Hubbard.....10001	Johnson....8239..	1762
II.	Kitchon.....8823	Andrews....6100..	3106
III.	Polsley.....6.11	Oley.....8033..	1572

Legislature, 1867	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	18	46	63
Democrats	4	11	15
Republican Majority...	14	34	48

MARYLAND.

Counties.	Congr'l '66. Rep. Cons. Bruce	Congrss. '64. Un. Dem. Lem.	Pres. '64. Un. Dem. For Agst.	Pres. '64. Un. Dem. Line. McCl.
Alleghany	2410	2299.. 1889	904.. 2455	1990
Anne Arundel	160	1440.. 281	1250.. 416	1574
Baltimore Cit.	7474	8450.. 9779	2053..14978	2953
Baltimore Co.	2619	2602.. 2001	1861.. 2402	2891
Calvert	—	498.. 57	634.. 62	999
Caroline	539	956.. 471	423.. 728	270
Carroll	2259	1494.. 1587	1690.. 2056	1885
Cecil	1730	2015.. 1611	1611.. 1757	1520
Charles	4	630.. 13	978.. 27	961
Dorchester	419	1408 : 449	1480.. 626	1361
Frederick	5744	8041.. 2008	1916.. 5953	2302
Harford	1150	2084.. 1083	1679.. 1259	1650
Howard	437	700.. 462	583.. 579	778
Kent	252	1070.. 289	1246.. 413	1260
Montgomery	806	1360.. 422	1367.. 496	1542
Prin. George's	157	853.. 149	1293.. 197	1550
Queen Anne's	153	1171.. 220	1577.. 884	1182
St. Mary's	18	1008.. 99	1078.. 99	986
Somerset	467	1857.. 464	2060.. 644	2110
Talbot	836	1165.. 450	1020.. 578	267
Washington	2041	2331.. 2441	985.. 2080	1409
Worcester	251	841.. 486	1000.. 661	1506
Soldiers' vote	—	— .. 2333	163.. 2800	821
Total	27631	40204..30174	29009..40153	42780
Per cent	40.45	59.55	59.96 39.04	55.09 44.91

In 1866, whole vote for Comptroller (including 1,568 for Townsend, Ind. Dem.), 69,178; Leonard over Bruce, 12,913. In 1864, whole vote for the new Constitution, 59,873; majority in favor, 475. Whole vote for President, 73,892; Lincoln's majority, 7,411. In 1860, whole vote for President, 91,128; Democratic majority, 87,554.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
I.	Rusum.... 4053	McCulloch....11720..	7667
II.	J.L.Thomas 5014	Archer..... 7021..	2007
III.	Stewart.... 4563	Phelps..... 5538..	975
IV.	I.r. Thomas 1953	Maulsby..... 6955..	2002
V.	Albert..... 2093	Stone..... 8763..	6670

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, 1866.—The vote for the Amendment to the State Constitution abolishing the sinking fund for school purposes, resulted: For Amendment, 47,754, against Amendment, 7,119; maj. for Amendment, 40,675.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	8	21	29
Conservatives	10	35	45
Conservative majority	8	23	16

* The Amendment is as follows: "No person who, since the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, has given or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election held therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom."

MINNESOTA.

Districts.	Congress, '66. Rep. Dem.	Gov. '65. Un. Dem.	Congress, '64. Un. Dem.
I.	Windom Jones.	Marshall Rice.	Wm'n Lam'n.
Blue Earth	1159 647..	902 597..	950 889
Brown	451 97..	255 61..	331 92
Dodge	636 171..	437 166..	761 321
Faribault	1026 201..	501 133..	687 191
Fillmore	1453 720..	1134 709..	1637 1095
Freeborn†	— —..	559 149..	649 295
Houston	1107 710..	691 679..	797 649
Jackson	118 —..	37 —..	— —
Le Sueur	500 787..	422 729..	498 897
Martin	337 7..	153 23..	195 18
Mower	572 142..	411 120..	653 212
Nicollet	477 342..	475 380..	495 438
Olmsted	1548 540..	735 292..	1889 815
Redwood	56 2..	65 4..	— —
Renville	43 2..	24 1..	— —
Rice	1080 595..	868 528..	1263 944
Scott	320 849..	252 734..	375 1030
Sibley	283 521..	228 892..	304 595
Steele	779 468..	631 118..	629 209
Wasoca	427 830..	351 244..	412 226
Watonwan	93 12..	82 11..	96 6
Winona	1497 878..	1169 735..	1542 1289
Total	13961 8021..10182		6810..13905 9088

II.	Don'ly Colville.		Don'ly Gilman.
Anoka	294 187..	209 114..	281 179
Benton	49 98..	39 60..	51 64
Carver	489 653..	365 516..	475 689
Cass	— —..	— —..	3 4
Chisago	842 67..	232 47..	364 98
Dakota	1188 1024..	864 1069..	1165 1161
Douglas	105 69..	— —..	— —
Goodhue	1837 475..	769 419..	1861 660
Hennepin	2008 1095..	1120 836..	1708 1216
Isanti	112 15..	71 10..	54 28
Kandiyohi	34 6..	— —..	— —
Lincoln	44 —..	— —..	— —
McLeod	437 184..	214 207..	306 142
Manomin	5 25..	1 21..	— —
Meeker	299 142..	105 92..	115 68
Mille Lac	57 42..	43 23..	50 21
Monongalia	91 102..	— —..	— —
Morrison	82 81..	39 63..	87 46
Pine	15 3..	11 2..	17 1
Pope	86 18..	— —..	— —
Ramsey	1048 1343..	1001 1600..	1344 1469
St. Louis	35 7..	30 8..	40 6
Sherburne	128 98..	85 72..	107 77
Stearns	9580 943..	535 512..	408 910
Todd	— —..	— —..	23 27
Wabashaw	1419 493..	638 452..	1390 614
Washington	651 872..	500 583..	775 591
Wright	505 254..	435 227..	519 356
Total	13023 7754..	7127 7029	10874 8211
Whole State	26983 15775..	17318* 18942..	24889 17288
Per cent	62.29 37.75	55.53 44.42	58.96 41.05

In 1866, whole vote for Congress, 41,758; maj. for Windom, 5,940; for Donnelly, 4,208; Rep. maj. in the whole State, 10,208. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 31,100; Wm. R. Marshall over H. M. Rice, 3,476. Whole vote on extension of suffrage, 26,780; maj. against negro suffrage, 2,518. In 1864, whole vote on Congress, 42,144; Rep. maj., 7,836.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	17	38	55
Democrats	5	9	14
Republican majority	12	29	41

† The vote of this county, which is officially reported as giving Windom 839, and Jones 294, was, by some inadvertency, not sent to the Secretary of State.

* Including 9 for Marshall and 3 for Rice, in Kanabec County.

ILLINOIS.

CONGRESS, '65. PRES. '64. TEXAS. '63.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Un. Dem.	Un. Dem.	
	Logan.	Dickey.	Line.	McClel.	Butler. Starne.
Adams	4091	4750	3496	4582	2937 4154
Alexander	631	949	723	861	483 710
Bond	1332	679	1154	718	906 768
Boone	1646	165	1727	949	1226 220
Brown	907	1270	718	1018	880 1041
Bureau	3337	1376	3351	1736	3128 1287
Calhoun	316	541	311	562	304 525
Carroll	1855	259	1903	448	1173 899
Cass	905	1276	863	1243	618 1211
Champaign	2860	1475	2116	1158	1248 1104
Christian	1501	1635	1048	1506	938 1233
Clark	1831	1393	1061	2237	542 1455
Clay	1245	1117	852	1002	438 911
Clinton	1242	1228	1110	1108	940 1092
Coles	2436	1908	2210	1555	1222 1539
Cook	15225	5650	18667	4351	9038 8309
Crawford	908	1209	822	1371	850 1209
Cumberl'd	797	1062	591	1134	331 972
De Kalb	2554	491	2985	741	1329 970
De Witt	1481	1080	1271	1069	839 958
Douglas	924	649	903	774	556 724
Du Page	1546	527	1816	774	1174 520
Edgar	2025	1994	1683	1853	1204 1351
Edwards	761	324	686	330	389 334
Effingham	904	1307	635	1223	224 901
Fayette	1405	1616	1051	1080	561 1341
Ford	490	160	233	258	185 208
Franklin	863	1049	659	876	252 602
Fulton	3712	2328	2991	3094	1796 3150
Gallatin	619	936	624	692	180 766
Greene	1113	1961	978	2249	503 1745
Grundy	1536	816	1461	775	1047 748
Hamilton	602	1133	382	1145	48 1063
Hancock	3287	3231	2655	2929	1520 2844
Hardin	355	404	314	315	118 311
Henderson	1282	941	1210	877	924 802
Henry	3380	1170	3553	1414	2586 1001
Iroquois	1939	955	1777	843	1250 866
Jackson	1238	1474	783	1203	188 996
Jasper	773	935	537	923	246 783
Jefferson	883	1538	649	1487	262 1334
Jersey	965	1407	817	1546	536 1256
Jo Daviess	3449	1418	2517	1722	1921 1810
Johnson	1173	681	1280	880	124 600
Kane	3942	1052	4270	1482	2857 1347
Kankakee	1916	440	2113	564	1442 453
Kendall	1536	800	1765	470	1244 399
Knox	4314	1317	4245	1804	2796 1640
Lake	2112	645	2403	873	1876 895
La Salle	5012	8183	5174	4515	3618 3891
Lawrence	934	921	735	954	375 914
Lee	2172	771	2562	1173	1733 1038
Livingston	2923	1017	1746	1100	1099 966
Logan	2241	1539	1727	1371	1531 1482
Macon	2352	1745	1827	1516	1613 1340
Macoupin	2762	2972	2274	2985	1461 2448
Madison	8574	3441	8156	3237	2178 2817
Marion	1916	1895	1427	1678	676 1360
Marshall	1690	983	1543	1403	1128 1207
Mason	1811	1253	1155	1253	606 1039
Massac	961	903	948	265	217 604
McDono'gh	2665	2423	2145	2171	1443 1957
McHenry	2697	682	2951	1188	2119 1007
McLean	4743	2566	4001	2582	2939 2345
Menard	1048	1068	854	1075	766 968
Mercer	2020	1291	1759	1100	1042 883
Monroe	674	1488	560	1527	633 1249
Montgom'y	1790	2133	1274	1960	814 1725
Morgan	2486	2378	2292	2354	1526 2023
Moultrie	713	878	549	829	496 793
Ogle	2882	989	3239	1142	2068 916
Peoria	3837	3616	3536	3739	2518 3303
Perry	1404	806	1147	718	599 742
Piatt	872	544	747	539	428 460
Pike	2718	2968	2385	2367	1508 2374
Pope	1093	525	1089	539	86 602
Pulaski	564	503	601	534	133 573
Putnam	687	344	711	428	255 428
Randolph	1756	1809	1520	1727	945 1565
Richland	1237	1189	899	987	417 844
Rock Isl'd	2631	1481	2091	1542	1353 1267
Saline	942	983	785	818	93 929
Sangamon	4073	4154	3563	3945	2761 3643
Schuyler	1332	1014	1106	1091	670 1395
Scott	1089	1080	873	910	473 798
Shelby	1488	2142	1168	2297	596 1964
Stark	1292	585	1174	613	801 566
St. Clair	4451	2611	4207	2726	2021 2871
Stephenson	2567	1767	2808	1928	2154 1852
Tazewell	2312	2385	2147	2807	1628 1976
Union	819	1000	709	1315	142 1088
Vermilion	2706	1672	2546	1089	1479 1500
Wabash	689	736	516	679	388 675
Warren	2682	1736	2208	1714	1546 1576
Washingt'n	1662	1103	1244	1247	908 957
Wayne	1507	1271	957	1147	426 1178
White	988	1496	774	1536	431 1218
Whiteside	2903	816	2905	1033	2013 992
Will	5444	2479	5343	2792	2209 2800
Williamson	1245	1197	859	1191	260 841
Winnebago	3975	407	3969	705	2740 620
Woodford	1552	1088	1270	1685	811 1266
Total	203045	147088	189496	158720	120116 136662
Per cent.	58.00	42.00	54.42	45.58	46.77 53.23

In 1866, total vote for Congressman at Large, 350,133; Logan over Dickey, 55,957. In 1864, whole vote for President, 348,326; Lincoln's majority, 30,706. In 1862, whole vote for Treasurer, 258,778; Alexander Starne over William Butler, 16,746. In 1860, whole vote (including 4,913 for Bell and 2,404 for Breckinridge), 339,693; Lincoln over all, 4,520.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem. or Cons.	Rep. maj.
1.	Judd.....15247.	Wallace.....5067..	9930
2.	Farnsworth 10185.	Haines	3346..12839
3.	Washburne. 14657.	Turner.....	5397.. 8760
4.	Harding....15052.	Thompson...13391..	2561
5.	Ingersoll...18457.	Ramsey.....	9085.. 8772
6.	Cook.....15015.	Harris.....	7721.. 7294
7.	Bromwell ..17410.	Black.....	13252.. 4138
8.	Cullom ....18023.	Fowler .....14520..	4103
9.	Lippincott..14721.	Ross.....15496..	*775
10.	Cate .....14743.	Burr.....17116..	*2373
11.	Kitchell ....14378.	Marshall....10668..	*3290
12.	Baker.....13052.	Merrison ....11956..	1076
13.	Raum.....13459.	Allen .....12890..	569

* Democratic majority.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	16	62	78
Democrats	9	23	32
Republican maj	7	39	46

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESS, '66. GOV'NOR, '65. PRES. '64.

Districts.	Rep. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Rep. Dem.
I.	Paine Brown.	Fairch. Hob't.	Line. McCl.
Kenosha	1528 776..	1035 552..	1818 879
Milwaukee	4268 5204..	2271 5038..	5175 6875
Racine	2460 1628..	1499 1152..	2084 1044
Walworth	3873 995..	2890 862..	3455 1192
Waukesha	2558 2205..	1989 2025..	2010 2196
Total	14679 10298..	9684 9619..	11992 12786
II.	Hopkins Pease.		
Columbia	2840 1141..	2021 1087..	2689 1488
Dane	4331 3908..	3534 2660..	4018 3811
Jefferson	2797 2798..	2008 2695..	2127 2742
Rock	3961 991..	3190 1122..	4586 1532
Total	14129 8833..	10748 7204..	13195 9568
III.	Cobb Virgin.		
Crawford	968 919..	617 861..	711 786
Grant	3197 1820..	2577 1181..	3247 1561
Green	1994 680..	1553 728..	2017 1107
Iowa	1766 1494..	1102 1051..	1282 1424

	Cobb	Virgin.	Fairch.	Heb't.	Linc.	McCl.
La Fayette..	1790	1864..	1213	1370..	1471	1712
Richland.....	1258	748..	967	686..	1020	652
Sauk.....	2083	781..	1661	750..	2076	966
Total.....	13006	7655..	9609	6947..	11834	8228
IV.	Hatch	Eldridge.				
Dodge	2954	3879..	2702	3580..	3226	4698
Fond du Lac ..	3887	3013..	2871	2759..	3484	3305
Ozaukee.....	183	1559..	263	1643..	243	2050
Sheboygan....	2264	2061..	1605	1669..	1958	2183
Washington..	740	2124..	599	1909..	664	2923
Total.....	10028	12636..	8040	11620..	9575	15161
V.	Sawyer	Martin.				
Brown.....	982	1318..	447	846..	730	1286
Calumet.....	862	690..	485	578..	414	718
Door.....	465	93..	309	69..	256	75
Green Lake...	1488	443..	1027	422..	1441	508
Kewaunee....	403	330..	122	383..	157	753
Manitowoc...	1737	1891..	1013	1792..	1179	2248
Marquette....	552	716..	446	580..	437	647
Oconto.....	449	256..	352	241..	291	178
Outagamie...	1053	1179..	759	1007..	651	989
Shawanaw...	212	140..	136	116..	134	97
Waupacca....	1448	549..	1109	492..	1139	541
Waushara	1270	251..	1050	261..	1053	289
Winnebago...	3420	1491..	2180	1299..	2936	1772
Total.....	14341	9347..	9416	8085..	10838	10094
VI.	Washburn	Park.				
Adams.....	640	180..	594	126..	581	223
Ashland.....	13	— ..	29	23..	14	29
Buffalo.....	708	261..	523	211..	597	284
Burnett.....	34	— ..	37	— ..	—	—
Chippewa....	841	343..	200	223..	205	293
Clark.....	198	61..	109	89..	171	48
Dallas.....	7	— ..	—	— ..	—	—
Douglass.....	71	58..	45	54..	37	67
Dunn.....	723	279..	417	257..	506	251
Eau Claire...	625	241..	432	213..	515	262
Jackson.....	633	155..	506	194..	660	207
Juneau.....	959	855..	627	556..	776	667
La Crosse....	1525	706..	1127	735..	1331	904
La Pointe	10	— ..	29	16..	15	22
Marathon....	140	513..	112	499..	136	527
Monroe.....	1403	807..	1006	581..	1160	650
Pepin.....	369	44..	231	76..	278	119
Pierce.....	782	193..	540	238..	656	326
Polk.....	166	58..	197	112..	176	107
Portage.....	885	543..	697	369..	704	311
St. Croix	846	675..	543	241..	694	511
Trempeleau...	628	80..	415	47..	578	130
Vernon.....	233	233..	1164	120..	1337	451
Wood.....	212	299..	228	259..	247	248
Soldiers' vote..	—	— ..	1200	277	14530	2291
Total.....	13133	6340..	9332	5278..	11481	6755
Whole State.	79723	55416..	53331	43330..	83453	65884
Per cent.....	58.87	41.13	54.67	45.33	55 89	44 11

In 1860, whole vote cast for the regular Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress, 134,739; whole Republican vote, 79,323 Democratic vote, 55,416; Republican majority 23,907. In 1855, total vote for Governor (includ. 12 scattering), 106,674; Fairchild's majority 10,002. In 1854, total vote for President, 149,317; Lincoln's majority, 17,574. In 1853, whole vote for Governor, 135,297; Lewis' (Union) majority, 17,574. In 1850, whole vote for President, 152,013; Lincoln's majority, 20,222. Total vote in 1865, on extension of suffrage, 122,139 majority against extension of suffrage, 9,003.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1856.—The vote on calling a Constitutional Convention was, for Convention, 22,431, against Convention, 30,302; majority against Convention, 8,431.

LEGISLATURE, 1867. *Senate. House. Joint Bal.*

Republicans	22	78	95
Democrats	11	26	37
Independent	—	1	1
Republican majority	11	46	57

MISSOURI.

Counties.	SUPT., '66. *Rep.* Park.	*Dem.* Will.	NEW CONS., '65. For.	Against.	PRES., '64. *Un.* Linc.	*Dem.* McClel.
Adair.....	704	129..	569	95..	797	183
Andrew.....	1079	180..	781	128..	1141	69
Atchison.....	587	18..	246	172..	669	7
Audrain.....	289	284..	160	474..	126	892
Barry.....	191	95..	99	83..	197	17
Barton.....	67	60..	—	— ..	23	—
Bates.....	216	96..	—	— ..	27	13
Benton.....	600	275..	309	88..	574	21
Bollinger.....	253	133..	—	— ..	243	12
Boone.....	135	631..	132	1763..	962	813
Buchanan.....	1447	1292..	866	789..	1914	813
Butler.....	27	49..	—	— ..	—	—
Caldwell.....	496	307..	405	58..	496	98
Callaway.....	—	— ..	146	1630..	274	965
Camden.....	353	82..	290	42..	468	1
C. Girardeau.	804	870..	696	448..	1213	551
Carroll.....	689	460..	291	304..	285	113
Carter..	10	— ..	—	— ..	—	—
Cass.....	891	836..	167	72..	76	105
Cedar.....	252	15..	202	12..	197	—
Charlton.....	530	564..	236	68..	803	2
Christian....	432	58..	336	40..	557	5
Clark.....	1082	132..	645	56..	997	128
Clay.....	121	114..	90	860..	216	777
Clinton.....	445	322..	269	196..	397	492
Cole.....	909	635..	416	575..	1256	502
Cooper.....	896	497..	704	492..	939	381
Crawford.....	322	359..	176	295..	277	307
Dade.....	57	1..	417	15..	407	4
Dallas.....	498	84..	363	40..	343	12
Daviess.....	795	345..	564	43..	775	286
DeKalb.....	352	195..	221	90..	400	197
Dent.....	145	96..	52	87..	107	1
Douglass.....	261	8..	31	1..	189	2
Dunklin.....	—	120..	—	— ..	—	—
Franklin.....	1387	907..	847	888..	1717	491
Gasconade....	905	227..	608	246..	982	135
Gentry.....	597	345..	326	79..	536	261
Greene.....	1072	872..	1069	908..	2228	346
Grundy.....	839	102..	646	48..	933	17
Harrison.....	1077	279..	820	185..	1252	213
Henry.....	472	252..	586	84..	465	253
Hickory.....	398	10..	282	49..	385	1
Holt.....	784	31..	517	50..	673	81
Howard.....	200	960..	265	750..	584	6
Howell.....	61	16..	—	— ..	—	—
Iron.....	200	105..	182	172..	535	2
Jackson.....	868	1004..	428	694..	669	557
Jasper.....	278	1..	—	— ..	46	2
Jefferson.....	771	771..	452	489..	915	283
Johnson.....	—	— ..	592	67..	832	291
Knox.....	647	341..	541	197..	689	248
Laclede.....	271	272..	253	119..	659	50
Lafayette.....	502	651..	295	816..	846	395
Lawrence.....	434	182..	317	156..	833	—
Lewis.....	739	555..	560	530..	774	533
Lincoln.....	490	483..	409	367..	543	357
Linn.....	754	444..	594	213..	907	135
Livingston....	692	487..	421	155..	442	497
Macon.....	956	664..	749	328..	1757	23
Madison.....	169	157..	71	303..	240	14
Maries.....	—	— ..	81	332..	215	244
Marion.....	823	640..	646	547..	833	375
McDonald.....	101	— ..	29	1..	26	—
Mercer.....	941	123..	770	85 :	1153	3
Miller	451	84..	460	5..	563	111
Mississippi....	—	438..	23	334..	108	257
Moniteau.....	708	470..	534	247..	966	434
Monroe.....	153	240..	74	926..	153	597
Montgomery..	575	296..	573	159..	530	225
Morgan.....	437	378..	283	77..	348	364
New Madrid..	—	872..	43	477..	99	9
Newton.....	857	20..	11	18..	212	1
Nodaway.....	784	99..	380	285..	829	9
Oregon.....	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	—
Osage.....	563	634..	398	721..	764	679
Ozark	—	— ..	—	— ..	88	—
Pemiscot.....	—	194..	—	122..	—	—
Perry.....	551	542..	495	597..	809	116

	Park.	Will.	For	Against.	Line.	McClel.
Pettis	694	490..	263	334..	879	396
Phelps	351	180..	422	269..	985	263
Pike	983	1245..	638	1113..	1143	980
Platte	658	781..	410	821..	496	882
Polk	695	190..	644	106..	870	5
Pulaski	121	168..	50	15..	105	28
Putnam	1101	89..	968	15..	1292	47
Ralls	216	277..	191	205..	292	194
Randolph	182	1168..	96	817..	484	327
Ray	585	522..	350	408..	581	798
Reynolds	—	137..	1	20..	7	20
Ripley	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	—
St. Charles	1269	891..	512	1188..	1488	394
St. Clair	518	1..	125	— ..	228	1
St. Francois	270	225..	146	408..	246	184
St. Genevieve	178	294..	172	218..	423	217
St. Louis	12076	9231..	6342	11248..	14027	8882
Saline	442	357..	317	137..	170	98
Schuyler	388	152..	260	25..	546	191
Scotland	655	549..	404	162..	612	588
Scott	259	236..	131	142..	155	188
Shannon	—	— ..	—	— ..	—	—
Shelby	475	200..	292	164..	366	216
Stoddard	117	147..	150	105..	111	6
Stone	103	89..	35	103..	100	—
Sullivan	764	254..	540	140..	1074	53
Taney	108	8..	—	— ..	39	—
Texas	88	126..	—	— ..	87	10
Vernon	48	189..	11	106..	—	—
Warren	655	378..	451	290..	943	271
Washington	396	675..	157	699..	788	239
Wayne	105	97..	15	247..	243	189
Webster	407	299..	292	168..	533	193
Worth	277	194..	167	106..	346	121
Wright	193	41..	—	— ..	65	2
Soldiers' vote	—	— ..	3995	1168..	—	—
Total	68187	40966..	43670	41808..	71676	31696

In 1866, total vote for Superintendent of Public Schools, 104,775; Parker over Williams, 29,169. In 1865, total vote on the new Constitution, so far as returned, 85,478; maj. for new Constitution, 1,862. In 1864, whole vote for President, 108,303; Lincoln over McClellan, 40,050. In 1860, whole vote for President, 165,518; anti-Lincoln maj., 131,463.

CONGRESS, 1866.

The vote by Congressional Districts stands as follows:

Dist.	Rad.	Con.	Maj.				
I	6738	6510	228	VI	5391	4857	534
II	9564	6254	3310	VIII	7601	6069	1532
III	8571	4637	1066	IX	4876	4698	178
IV	6088	1929	4154				
V	7617	4084	3533	Total	62373	43018	

LEGISLATURE, 1867.—The Radicals have a large majority in each branch of the State Legislature.

NEVADA.

For Governor—Blasdel (Rep.), 5126; Winters (Cons.), 4,096. Blasdel's maj., 1,030. For Congress—Ashley (Rep.), 5,047; Mitchell (Cons.), 4,295; Ashley's maj., 852. The Republicans have a large maj. in each branch of the State Legislature.

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	AUDITOR, 1866. Un. Rep.	Dem. Con.	PRESIDENT, 1860. Dem. Maj.	Un. Dem.	Dem. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.
Arkansas	5	159	326..	417	426	55	
Ashley	76	234	156..	422	604	13	
Benton	87	597	111..	328	702	258	
Bradley	54	213	329..	440	633	36	
Calhoun	4	203	76..	204	398	28	
Carroll	81	514	—..	368	791	26	
Chicot	2	166	77..	253	231	28	
Clark	249	805	320..	500	804	32	
Columbia	288	292	109..	715	839	158	
Conway	165	149	218..	326	549	62	
Craighead	91	289	49..	198	319	39	
Crawford	177	4	390..	374	214	357	
Crittenden	3	106	211..	257	86	178	
Cross	17	227	147..	—	—	—	
Dallas	43	399	198..	371	513	55	
Desha	13	220	46..	312	287	115	
Drew	17	627	140..	509	772	84	
Franklin	194	151	228..	388	666	44	
Fulton	2	78	192..	38	232	56	
Greene	—	319	199..	60	328	48	
Hempstead	247	391	558..	675	762	208	
Hot Spring	86	340	149..	287	451	45	
Independence	424	512	548..	898	722	281	
Izard	2	450	227..	271	324	128	
Jackson	21	270	462..	722	762	58	
Jefferson	262	314	818..	600	664	442	
Johnson	141	95	356..	210	780	14	
Lafayette	13	233	77..	290	486	11	
Lawrence	84	557	448..	474	906	92	
Madison	169	45	225..	176	620	73	
Marion	72	176	84..	329	527	64	
Mississippi	—	—	133..	176	83	90	
Monroe	42	286	156..	286	501	50	
Montgomery	220	114	24..	60	360	4	
Newton	113	76	4..	67	515	19	
Ouachita	119	465	103..	770	929	82	
Perry	80	44	98..	82	149	50	
Phillips	121	134	745..	606	619	62	
Pike	219	54	155..	51	394	77	
Poinsett	9	93	92..	108	253	53	
Polk	157	153	60..	11	354	28	
Pope	277	319	276..	396	668	12	
Prairie	93	476	498..	651	673	115	
Pulaski	457	676	577..	899	810	172	
Randolph	8	216	249..	—	—	—	
Saline	84	307	282..	357	556	48	
Scott	98	94	—	159	268	73	
Searcy	93	91	85..	197	270	117	
Sebastian	290	117	217..	544	575	519	
Sevier	88	264	287..	351	754	106	
St. Francis	5	201	325..	414	416	281	
Union	72	532	109..	668	757	73	
Van Buren	92	190	140..	248	504	51	
Washington	387	840	295..	861	1026	244	
White	86	511	560..	583	602	140	
Woodruff	14	352	411..	—	—	—	
Yell	361	226	152..	309	563	65	
Total	6476	15341	12690..	20094	23733	5227	

In 1866, total vote for Auditor, 34,407; Miller over Fagan, 2,561. Combined Democratic vote (Miller and Fagan) over Berry (Conservative) Union, 21,455. In 1860, total vote for President, 54,053; Breckinridge over Bell, 8,638.

CONGRESS, 1866.

District I.—William Byers (Dem.), 10,703; P. Van Patton (Ind. Dem.), 2,822; T. M. Jacks (Union), 462; scattering, 50. Total vote, 13 837; Byers over Van Patton, 8,381; over all 7,869.

District II.—A. W. Hobson (Dem.), 5,861; J. H. Askew, 4,221; total vote (incl. 289 for J. R. Fellows, 438 for D. H. O. Moore, and 98 scatt'ng), 10,848; Hobson over Askew, 1,640.

District III.—A. B. Greenwood (Dem.), 7,188; J. M. Johnson (Rep.), 8,616; total vote (incl. 786 for J. E. Bennett, 241 for H. B. Stuart, and 65 scattering), 11,891. Greenwood, over Johnson, 3,567.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—The Senate consisted of 25 members, all anti-Republicans, except one, whose seat was contested. The House contained 5 Radicals (2 for Sebastian, 1 for Scott, 1 for Pike, 1 for Montgomery), 2 Conservative Unionists, all others were anti-Republicans.

TEXAS.

Counties.	GOV'NOR, '66. Rep.	Cons.	AMEND. '66. Pens.	Throck.	PEP'S. '65. For.	Fusion. Dem. Ag'st.	Bell.	Breck.
Anderson	23	910..	141	739..	118	911		
Angelina	124	273..	33	311..	—	—		
Atascosa	71	140..	30	39..	—	—		

	Pease.	Throck.	For.	Ag'st.	Bell.	Breck.
Austin	894	690..	545	454..	157	395
Sanders	66	42..	42	1..	—	—
Bastrop	876	971..	—	—..	184	433
Bee	11	78..	16	54..	2	53
Bell	113	495..	—	—..	192	495
Bexar	1080	965..	1102	599..	208	996
Blanco	59	96..	51	67..	—	23
Bosque	49	236..	199	148..	49	226
Bowie	6	322..	175	116..	—	—
Brazoria	54	936..	960	33..	—	—
Brazos	11	415..	—	—..	65	390
Brown	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Burleson	113	494..	218	329..	—	—
Burnett	136	107..	71	137..	—	—
Caldwell	101	413..	395	97..	—m.	334
Calhoun	106	192..	66	66..	86	315
Cameron	260	157..	446	7..	—	—
Cass	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Chambers	—	59..	14	24..	—	—
Cherokee	98	1045..	508	558..	198	1063
Clay	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Collin	121	1044..	787	304..	420	696
Colorado	239	688..	298	465..	207	515
Comal	263	190..	214	277..	—	—
Comanche	24	121..	6	94..	11	104
Cooke	23	512..	239	249..	—	—
Coryell	18	274..	—	—..	37	127
Dallas	267	921..	577	536..	180	591
Davis	—	—..	215	222..	—	—
Denton	142	654..	444	339..	115	468
De Witt	95	405..	131	316..	88	491
Ellis	89	526..	271	343..	—	—
El Paso	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Erath	131	224..	—	—..	—	—
Falls	98	378..	180	218..	87	153
Fannin	334	921..	451	718..	—m.	475
Fayette	606	696..	476	689..	442	745
Fort Bend	15	373..	297	93..	24	283
Freestone	7	495..	129	352..	69	528
Galveston	177	596..	414	107..	205	866
Gillespie	261	58..	50	211..	—	—
Goliad	181	195..	198	185..	—	120
Gonzales	—	—..	505	96..	215	647
Grayson	168	875..	461	488..	—	—
Grimes	17	764..	529	135..	—	—
Guadaloupe	286	458..	516	126..	—	—
Hamilton	2	129..	65	69..	—	—
Hardeman	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Hardin	34	78..	22	108..	—	—
Harris	182	1898..	1143	247..	—m.	600
Harrison	6	796..	660	139..	345	684
Hays	11	184..	121	53..	111	122
Henderson	84	463..	368	207..	—	—
Hidalgo	324	64..	371	1..	—	—
Hill	29	875..	288	142..	—	—
Hopkins	134	1066..	784	372..	—	—
Houston	181	582..	278	439..	—	—
Hunt	54	712..	174	542..	196	630
Jack	20	31..	33	18..	—	—
Jackson	36	184..	115	33..	—	—
Jasper	14	512..	—	—..	88	366
Jefferson	3	143..	94	35..	—	—
Johnson	25	555..	—	—..	131	581
Jones	1	—..	—	—..	—	—
Karnes	3	192..	79	97..	—	—
Kaufman	44	696..	514	208..	169	663
Kendall	135	17..	17	118..	—	—
Kerr	41	65..	43	54..	—	—
Kimble	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Lamar	165	1181..	965	281..	—	—
Lampasas	80	89..	17	184..	—	—
Lavaca	57	729..	332	355..	110	596
Leon	73	362..	186	264..	—	—
Liberty	8	333..	61	196..	—	—
Limestone	61	393..	89	451..	44	550
Live Oak	7	91..	36	33..	11	186
Llano	21	96..	—	—..	—	—
McCulloch	8	36..	20	27..	—	—
McLennan	85	639..	610	110..	200	450
McMullen	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Madison	4	226..	199	35..	26	232
Marion	4	494..	—	—..	—	—

	Pease.	Throck.	For.	Ag'st.	Bell.	Breck.
Mason	61	8..	16	40..	—	—
Matagorda	89	192..	181	16..	—	—
Medina	217	19..	175	43..	61	169
Milam	14	820..	408	158..	—	m. 65
Montague	80	110..	—	—..	—	—
Montgomery	41	836..	394	138..	115	353
Nacogdoches	29	668..	169	529..	—	—
Navarro	19	554..	348	269..	128	562
Newton	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Nueces	184	146..	127	80..	—	—
Orange	1	104..	6	91..	—	—
Palo Pinto	1	72..	55	7..	—	—
Panola	26	567..	54	450..	—	—
Parker	145	529..	485	174..	185	425
Polk	49	461..	103	317..	62	362
Presidio	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Red River	48	1097..	532	511..	282	468
Refugio	33	121..	108	41..	—	—
Robertson	8	408..	—	—..	10	151
Rusk	126	971..	179	1039..	198	1049
Sabine	27	196..	7	226..	—	—
San Augustine	8	236..	28	204..	—	—
San Patricio	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
San Saba	11	120..	51	72..	—	—
Shelby	150	435..	29	539..	—	—
Smith	110	1198..	764	426..	—	—
Starr	29	237..	141	—..	—	—
Stephens	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Tarrant	121	628..	424	253..	190	615
Titus	67	378..	429	426..	—	—
Travis	966	601..	371	438..	422	598
Trinity	27	347..	—	—..	—	—
Tyler	44	338..	14	336..	9	329
Upshur	7	898..	378	53..	—	—
Uvalde	27	46..	33	12..	10	52
Van Zandt	178	401..	177	366..	—	—
Victoria	125	275..	285	78..	74	268
Walker	8	691..	461	49..	160	474
Washington	252	962..	1001	119..	171	908
Webb	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Wharton	21	186..	135	8..	20	206
Wilson	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Williamson	268	433..	213	374..	226	498
Wise	119	218..	119	181..	—	—
Wood	265	264..	94	451..	—	m. 300
Young	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Zapata	120	—..	120	—..	—	—
Zavala	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Total	...12051	48631..	26119	20480..	15110	47547

In 1866, total vote for Governor, 60,682, J W. Throckmorton over E. M. Pease, 36,580; total vote on Amendment to State Constitution, 48,519; majority for Amendment, 7,719. In 1860, total vote for President, 62,657; Breckinridge over all others, 53,497.

CONGRESS, 1866.

The Republican (Radical) party took no part in the election for members of the 39th and 40th Congress, held on Oct. 15th. The vote cast for each of the candidates running in the four Districts, was as follows:

Districts.	39th Con.	40th Con.		Scattering.	23	49
I.			III.			
Burroughs.	706	1123	Branch		1204	1203
Rainey	227	314	Mills		797	663
Wood	239	782	Gurley		308	456
Ochiltree	199	420	Barret		566	512
Chilton	1614	449	Scattering.		47	55
Camp	458	1193	IV.			
Norton	481	860	Herbert		1448	1475
Scattering.	105	5	Henderson		747	626
II.			Finley		639	611
Epperson	2782	2737	Darden		267	263
Bradshaw	1318	1315	Scattering		67	69
Hill	126	134				

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—The Senate has 33, the House 90 members. There were in the former body two friends of the Constitutional Amendment, and in the latter five.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At the election for Governor in October, the Union party stood on the platform of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the majority of Congress. Their candidate, Dockery, declined, however, to be a candidate, and a very large proportion of the Unionists did not vote at all.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '66. Un.	Dem.	Gov. '65. Un.	Dem.	Pres'd't, '60. Un.	Dem.
	Dockery.	Worth.	Hol'n.	Worth.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Alamance	120	568	451	619	661	886	86
Alexander	81	388	229	280	471	405	2
Alleghany	51	220	261	[no return.]			
Anson	9	513	70	690	371	445	7
Ashe	199	512	472	284	719	329	1
Beaufort	178	413	437	514	1083	949	42
Bertie	155	260	364	76	597	849	17
Bladen	—	427	90	416	[thrown out.]		
Brunswick	—	235	31	276	295	295	1
Buncombe	334	952	559	634	709	992	49
Burke	56	576	424	218	447	420	4
Cabarrus	25	949	295	297	310	445	19
Caldwell	44	399	251	298	449	329	9
Camden	—	294	23	340	503	88	8
Carteret	99	257	259	272	441	809	42
Caswell	20	849	465	185	257	994	18
Catawba	173	449	396	745	393	975	3
Chatham	311	997	911	767	979	994	194
Cherokee	147	299	295	241	977	459	15
Chowan	69	191	59	237	389	194	18
Clay	95	129	[with Cherokee.]				
Cleveland	33	619	302	989	198	1091	—
Columbus	9	259	235	203	322	725	6
Craven	8	988	206	987	599	459	123
Cumberland	17	980	291	942	670	979	85
Currituck	5	316	72	299	66	595	—
Davidson	598	998	494	695	1186	723	15
Davie	50	476	105	399	641	529	31
Duplin	4	486	161	468	149	1389	8
Edgecombe	17	949	56	495	196	1769	17
Forsyth	396	644	69	110	965	895	70
Franklin	3	300	104	583	318	759	14
Gaston	298	998	416	163	131	988	56
Gates	4	119	351	298	394	338	12
Granville	137	984	504	611	968	870	83
Greene	128	179	269	217	226	381	—
Guilford	488	992	518	1216	1888	904	118
Halifax	9	991	135	506	546	757	23
Harnett	36	900	358	240	138	542	78
Haywood	207	978	908	283	348	967	18
Henderson	493	439	658	240	496	425	4
Hertford	2	198	66	198	418	946	20
Hyde	21	289	71	169	459	595	3
Iredell	199	870	349	721	1625	998	31
Jackson	28	404	276	167	142	409	—
Johnson	298	189	944	138	630	974	40
Jones	6	165	29	126	165	197	10
Lenoir	120	290	284	316	317	533	21
Lincoln	3	998	295	309	243	473	5
Macon	49	884	99	198	469	221	8
Madison	2	971	186	29	[thrown out.]		
Martin	49	180	61	328	333	751	23
McDowell	108	440	270	257	949	276	1
Mecklenb'g.	19	894	363	594	956	1101	125
Mitchel	153	116	[with Yancey.]				
Montgom'y.	396	295	224	409	735	102	3
Moore	364	433	512	499	568	990	179
Nash	10	80	262	220	64	1338	4
N. Hanover.	2	498	114	764	604	1617	5
Northamp'n	—	498	285	192	506	654	43
Onslow	5	199	96	261	153	761	24
Orange	37	916	361	988	956	787	72
Pasquotank	19	347	146	289	477	989	55
Perquimans	84	221	98	242	841	294	4
Person	3	479	353	227	698	620	9
Pitt	47	297	145	473	710	781	8
Polk	178	72	[w. Rut'ford]	118	270	1	
Randolph	798	569	653	640	1224	321	44
Richmond	115	999	138	464	844	989	4
Robeson	69	999	243	620	648	720	124
Rockingham	4	616	278	871	695	1017	162
Rowan	3	998	341	579	1088	1096	15
Rutherford	648	832	556	186	496	665	3
Sampson	88	469	208	449	549	979	6
Stanley	120	407	266	339	984	63	9
Stokes	216	505	452	265	482	745	—
Surry	158	474	616	339	593	811	28
Transylv'ia		[with Henderson.]					
Tyrrell	2	169	16	295	300	77	29
Union	51	423	296	395	879	893	5
Wake	341	718	1702	453	1130	1216	278
Warren	7	389	46	525	198	893	5
Washington	174	205	99	199	415	199	44
Watauga	68	298	211	297	392	147	—
Wayne	59	498	96	632	899	1399	11
Wilkes	462	530	958	298	1828	965	—
Wilson	70	291	211	297	—	—	—
Yadkin	459	348	389	406	842	495	23
Yancey	68	336	538	119	275	509	4
Total	10749	34345	25809	32539	44900	49539	2701

In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 45,094; Worth over Dockery, 23,596. Total vote for Governor, in 1865, 58,564; Jonathan Worth over W. W. Holden, 6,730; over all 6,524. In 1860, total vote for President, 96,290; Breckinridge over Bell, 3,549.

New State Constitution, 1866.

A vote on the adoption of the new State Constitution framed by the State Convention was taken on August 2, 3, and 4, with the following result:

	Ratification.	Reject'n.
Alamance	139	429
Alleghany	259	1
Alexander	280	129
Anson	11	564
Ashe	334	4
Beaufort	148	230
Bertie	240	139
Bladen	50	252
Brunswick	6	216
Buncombe	350	256
Burke	276	201
Cabarrus	253	125
Caldwell	354	37
Camden	2	223
Carteret	227	40
Caswell	137	145
Catawba	545	54
Chatham	432	782
Cherokee	218	3
Chowan	10	124
Clay	253	2
Cleveland	359	3
Columbus	60	17
Craven	55	628
Cumberland	132	304
Currituck	19	281
Davidson	251	436
Davie	158	169
Duplin	47	582
Edgecombe	26	445
Forsyth	630	263
Franklin	18	525
Gaston	227	88
Gates	5	102
Granville	227	335
Greene	50	126
Guilford	500	438
Halifax	20	569
Harnett	120	260
Haywood	—	—
Henderson	417	38
Hertford	6	241
Hyde	56	158
Iredell	706	125
Jackson	330	32
Johnson	441	156
Jones	32	114
Lenoir	98	109
Lincoln	297	16
Macon	259	4
Madison	218	19
Martin	71	111
McDowell	285	35
Mecklenburg	277	114
Mitchell	338	14
Montgomery	457	91
Moore	623	382
Nash	79	349
New Hanover	70	585
Northampton	6	307
Onslow	19	275
Orange	892	404
Pasquotank	43	269
Perquimans	126	107
Person	105	307
Pitt	51	547
Polk	300	80
Randolph	523	534
Richmond	74	105
Rockingham	83	496
Rowan	582	127
Rutherford	815	46
Robeson	19	601
Sampson	84	907
Stanly	109	240
Stokes	201	214
Surry	547	314
Transylvania	128	26
Tyrrell	0	199
Union	227	90
Wake	707	343
Warren	6	402
Washington	15	345
Wautauga	100	7
Wayne	51	602
Wilkes	912	109
Wilson	77	331
Yadkin	620	226
Yancey	213	80
Total	19570	21582

Majority for rejection, 1,982.

Slavery and Secession, 1865.

On Nov. 9, 1865, a vote was taken on two ordinances passed by the State Convention of 1865, and entitled "An Ordinance declaring null and void the Secession Ordinance of May 20, 1861," and "An Ordinance prohibiting Slavery in North Carolina," with the following result

	Anti-Slavery Ord.	Anti-Secession Ord.
Ratification	19,039	20,506
Rejection	3,970	2,002
Maj. for ratification	15,069	18,504

Legislature, 1866.—The House of Commons contains about 25 members who are favorable to the Constitutional Amendment, and 95 who are opposed to it. The Senate has 50 members. At the election of a U. S. Senator, in November, 1866, 9 members voted for the candidate of the Union Party, John Pool.

NEBRASKA.

Abstract f votes on the adoption of the Constitution for the State of Nebraska, cast at an election held June 2d, 1866.

State Constitution, 1866.

Counties.	For.	Against.	Counties.	For.	Against.
Burt	222	42	Nemaha	846	489
Buffalo	1	41	Otoe	429	870
Cass	263	490	Pawnee	238	31
Cedar	12	39	Platte	128	55
Cumming	31	41	Richardson	506	878
Dakota	106	32	Saline	5	54
Dixon	34	36	Sarpy	109	231
Dodge	96	45	Seward	23	24
Douglas	491	572	Washington	404	89
Gage	96	61	1st Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav.	134	34
Hall	2	30			
Johnson	108	69			
Jones	32	13	Total	3938	3838
Kearney	21	7			
Lancaster	95	53			
Lincoln	39	20			
Merrick	16	8			

Total vote on adoption of State Constitution, 7,776; majority for the Constitution, 100.

State and Territorial Officers.

Simultaneously with the vote taken on the adoption of the State Constitution (June 2) an election for Governor of the State of Nebraska, and for member of the XXXIXth Congress, was held, with the following result

Counties.	Gov'nor.'66. Rep. Butler.	Gov'nor.'66. Dem. Morton.	Cong.'66. Un. Taffe.	Cong.'66. Dem. Pad'k.	Treas'r.'65. Rep. K'tze.	Treas'r.'65. Dem. G'd'h.
Burt	125	112	142	91	65	41
Buffalo	10	33	11	16	—	—
Cass	375	343	573	398	438	402
Cedar	29	31	24	31	15	15
Clay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumming	28	51	41	48	28	—
Dakota	87	106	83	109	47	83
Dixon	30	49	32	41	10	38
Dodge	110	33	147	49	85	29
Douglas	426	645	699	695	413	559
Gage	116	49	124	54	86	12
Hall	10	27	46	—	67	—
Johnson	131	76	131	45	88	13
Jones	50	2	45	11	[with Gage]	
Kearney	22	23	14	30	8	3
Lancaster	113	53	128	69	100	8
L'eau-qui-Court	19	1	—	6	—	—
Lincoln	16	36	18	134	—	—
Merrick	16	8	26	8	25	—
Nemaha	583	806	665	806	500	83
Otoe	403	842	446	782	422	714
Pawnee	238	32	239	44	225	—
Platte	90	89	85	96	50	89
Richardson	487	419	364	473	489	237
Saline	11	50	44	68	—	—
Sarpy	106	285	147	216	146	200
Saunders	—	—	49	39	23	10
Seward	23	14	23	16	16	—
Washington	268	205	275	156	222	21
1st Neb. Vet. Vol. Cavalry	153	41	—	—	—	—
Total	4093	3948	4820	4072	3422	2549
Per cent	50.90	49.10	54.02	45.64	57.16	42.84

For Governor, David Butler (Rep.), 4,093; J. S. Morton (Dem.), 3,948; total vote, 8,041; Butler over Morton, 145. For member of XXXIXth Congress, T. M. Marquette (Rep.), 4,820, J. R. Brooke (Dem.), 4,072; Marquette over Brooke, 136.

On Oct. 9th, an election was held for member of the XLth Congress, Delegate to the XLth Congress, Territorial Auditor, Territorial Treasurer, and Territorial Librarian, with the following result:—For member of Congress, John Taffe (Rep.), 4,820; A. S. Paddock (Conserv. Rep.), 4,072; George Francis Train, 30; total vote, 8,920; Taffe over Paddock, 748; over all, 718. Total vote for Delegate to Congress, 8,958; T. M. Marquette (Rep.), 4,821; J. S. Morton (Dem.), 4,105; G. F. Train, 32; Marquette over Morton, 716; over all, 684.

In 1865, total vote for Territorial Treasurer 5,950; Kountze over Goodrich, 852. In 1864, Hitchcock's (Union) majority for Delegate to Congress, 793. In 1862, Daily's (Union) majority, 158.

State Legislature,'66.	Senate.	House.	J. Bal.
Republicans	8	30	38
Democrats	5	9	14
Republican majority	3	21	24

COLORADO.

The following is the official canvass of the vote for Delegate to Congress, as returned by the Territorial Board of Canvassers:

George M. Chilcott	3539
A. C. Hunt	3431
J. B. Wolf	9
H. C. Hunt	1
H. Butler	32
A. A. Bradford	1
P. Cooper	1
Scattering	2

Majority of George M. Chilcott, the Republican candidate over Hunt, the Administration candidate, 108. Governor Cummings gave a certificate of election to Hunt, and a majority of the Board of Canvassers gave a certificate to Chilcott.

Legislature.—The Republicans have a majority both in the State and Territorial Legislatures.

DAKOTA.

Counties.	*Repub.* Brookings.	*Conserv.* Burleigh.
Charles Mix	2	59
Clay	66	79
Bon Homme	14	17
Kittson	—	103
Todd	—	25
Union	85	213
Yankton	87	96
Total	254	593

Burleigh's majority, 339.

Legislature, 1867.	*Council.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	0	6	6
Conserv. and Dem.	13	18	31
Conserv. and Dem. maj.	13	12	25

IDAHO.

Counties.	Del. Congress, 1866. Rep. Kirkpatrick.	Dem. Holbrook.
Ada	324	369
Alturas	160	160
Boise	1298	1967
Idaho	190	210
Nez Perce	230	155
Oneida	161	38
Owyhee	551	675
Shoshone	30	27
Total	2898	3641

Holbrook's majority, 718.

These figures show a great decrease in the Democratic majority since 1864.

Legislature, 1866.	Council.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	3	3	6
Democrats	7	17	24
Democratic majority	4	14	18

MONTANA.

Legislature, 1866.	Council.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	2	4	6
Democrats	11	23	33
Democratic majority	9	18	27

ARIZONA.

At the election for Delegate to Congress in 1866, all the candidates claimed to be Union men, and the issue was for or against the Territorial administration, Bashford, the successful candidate, being for it.

Counties.	Congress, '66. Bashford.	Poston.	Congress, '6 Adams.	Good'n.	Allyn.	Poste
Mohave	27	65	29	29	29	
Pima	526	69	0	163	208	
Pah-Ute	141	1	0	[new county.]		
Yavapai	236	217	48	409	118	
Yuma	89	146	81	56	26	1
Total	1009	518	188	707	376	2

In 1866, total vote for Delegate to Congress 1,695; Bashford over Poston, 491; over all 33 In 1865, total vote for Delegate to Congress 1,243, Goodwin over Allyn 331; over Poston 447; over both, 71.

Legislature, 1866.—No party lines were drawn at the election for members of the Territorial Legislature, except in one county in which the Democrats were successful. According to the new apportionment, the Council consists of 9 members, (1 for Mohave, 3 for Pima, 1 for Pah-Ute, 3 for Yavapai, 1 for Yuma and the House of 18 members (1 for Mohave, for Pima, 1 for Pah-Ute, 5 for Yavapai, and for Yuma). The apportionment is made on the basis of 614 persons to 1 member of the Council and 307 persons for 1 member of the House.

Popular Vote for President.

STATES.	1864. Union. Lincoln.	Dem. McClel.	Union Major.	1860. Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breck'ge.	Union. Bell.	1856. Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchan'n	Am. Fil'more
Alabama	—	—	—	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,55
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	5,227	28,732	20,094	—	21,910	10,78
California	62,134	43,841	18,293	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,16
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406	43,792	15,522	14,641	3,291	42,715	34,995	2,61
Delaware	8,155	8,767	*612	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,17
Florida	—	—	—	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,83
Georgia	—	—	—	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,22
Illinois	189,496	158,730	30,766	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,45
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,38
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,18
Kansas	16,441	3,691	12,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	*36,515	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,41
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,70
Maine	69,114	46,992	21,122	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	39,080	3,22
Maryland	40,153	32,739	7,414	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,46
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	77,997	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,67
Michigan	91,521	74,604	16,917	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,66
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,19
Missouri	72,750	31,678	41,072	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,52
Nevada	9,826	6,594	3,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire	36,400	32,871	3,529	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,739	42
New Jersey	60,723	63,024	*7,301	58,324	62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,11
New York	368,735	361,986	6,749	362,646	312,510	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,60
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,88
Ohio	265,154	205,568	59,586	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,12
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1,431	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	296,891	276,316	20,075	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,20
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	12,244	7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,67
South Carolina	—	—	—	Electrs	chosen	by the	Legis	lature.	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,17
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	47,548	15,438	—	31,169	15,63
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	54
Virginia	—	—	—	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,31
West Virginia	28,152	10,438	12,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	17,574	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	57
Total	2,223,035	1,811,754	411,281	1,866,452	1,375,157	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,838,229	874,62
Per cent.	55.10	44.90	10.20	39.87	29.37	18.11	12.65	33.36	44.85	21.79

(* Democratic majority.)—In 1864, whole vote, 4,034,789; Lincoln's majority, 411,281. In 1860, whole vote, 4,680,193; Lincoln over Douglas, 491,275 over Breckinridge, 1,018,500, over Bell, 1,275,821; all others over Lincoln, 947,289. In 1856, whole vote 4,019,912, Buchanan over Fremont, 496,065; over Fillmore, 963,604. Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 378,560.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

December, 1866.

STATE.	Square Miles.	Population.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Y'r of Accession.	Form of Government.
AMERICA.						
Argentine Repub.	820,000	1,171,800	B. Mitre	President	1862	Republic
Bolivia	374,000	1,987,352	M. Melgarejo	President	1865	Republic
Brazil	3,004,400	9,105,000	Don Pedro II.	Emperor	1840	Hered'y monarchy.
Chili	170,000	2,084,945	Jose Joaq'n Perez	President	1866	Republic.
Colombia	480,800	2,794,473	T. C. Mosquera	President	1866	Republic
Costa Rica	16,250	126,750	J. M. Castro	President	1866	Republic
Ecuador	240,000	1,040,371	Geron. Carrion	President	1865	Republic
Guatemala	41,500	1,000,000	Vincente Cerna	President	1865	Republic.
Hayti	10,031	700,000	Gen. Geffrard	President	1859	Republic.
Honduras	33,000	350,000	Jose Medina	President	1864	Republic.
Mexico	833,000	8,213,080	{ Benito Juarez { Maximilian I.	President Emperor	1861 1864	Republic. Absol. monarchy.
Nicaragua	39,000	400,000	Tomas Martinez	President	1863	Republic.
Paraguay	84,000	1,337,431	Franc. Sol. Lopez	President	1862	Republic.
Peru	370,000	2,500,000	Gen. Prado	President	1865	Republic.
San Domingo	22,000	200,000	Pedro A. Pimentel	President	1866	Republic.
San Salvador	7,500	600,000	Franc. Duenas	President	1863	Republic.
Uruguay	75,000	240,965	Venancio Flores	President	1865	Republic.
Venezuela	426,712	1,565,000	Gen. Falcon	President	1855	Republic.
EUROPE.						
Anhalt†	1,017	193,046	Leopold	Duke	1795	Lim. monarchy.
Austria	239,048	33,572,932	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor	1848	Const'l monarchy.
Baden	5,712	1,434,754	Frederic	Grand Duke	1852	Lim.sov.,2 chamb's.
Bavaria	28,435	4,774,464	Ludwig II	King	1864	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Belgium	11,313	4,893,021	Leopold II	King	1865	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Bremen†	112	104,091	—— ——	Burgomaster	1863	Free city.
Brunswick†	1,525	282,708	William	Duke	1831	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Denmark	21,836	1,603,095	Christian IX	King	1863	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
France	213,241	37,472,732	Napoleon III	Emperor	1852	Con. mon.,2 chamb.
Great Britain	122,190	29,591,009	Victoria	Queen	1837	Lim. mon.,2 houses.
Greece	19,250	1,096,810	George I.	King	1863	Limited monarchy.
Hamburg†	4,430	229,941	—— ——	Burgomaster	1865	Free city.
Hesse-Darmstadt†	3,761	730,171	Louis III.	Grand Duke	1849	Lim. sov.,2 chamb.
Holland	13,890	3,699,744	William III.	King	1849	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Italy	118,336	24,550,845	Victor Eman'l II.	King	1861	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Lippe-Detmold†	445	111,336	Leopold	Prince	1851	Lim. mon.,1 chamb.
Lippe-Schaumb'g†	170	31,332	Adolphus	Prince	1860	Lim. mon.,1 chamb.
Lichtenstein	53	7,150	John II.	Prince	1858	Const'l monarchy.
Lubeck†	142	50,614	—— ——	Burgomaster	1863	Free city.
Meck.-Schwerin†	4,701	552,612	Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	1842	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Meck.-Strelitz†	997	99,060	Fred. William	Grand Duke	1860	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Oldenburg†	2,470	301,812	Peter	Grand Duke	1853	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Portugal	34,500	4,349,966	Luis I.	King	1861	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Prussia†	135,682	23,590,543	William I.	King	1861	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Reuss—Elder line†	588	43,924	Henry XXII.	Prince	1859	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Reuss—Young." †		86,472	Henry LXVII	Prince	1854	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Russia	9,000,000	80,255,430	Alexander II.	Czar	1855	Absol. monarchy.
San Marino	22	7,600	—— ——	Two Regents.	——	{ Republic, senate, } and exec. council.
Saxony†	5,705	2,343,994	John	King	1854	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Saxe-Altenburg†	491	141,839	Ernest	Duke	1853	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Saxe-Co. Gotha†	790	161,537	Ernest II.	Duke	1844	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Saxe-Meiningen†	988	178,955	George	Duke	1826	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Saxe-W'r-Eisen.†	1,103	230,204	Chas. Alexander	Grand Duke	1853	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Rud.†	405	73,751	Fred. Gunther	Prince	1814	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Sond.†	333	66,139	Gunther	Prince	1835	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.
Spain	176,480	16,302,625	Isabella II.	Queen	1833	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
States of Church	4,502	690,000	Pius IX.	Pope	1846	Absol. sovereignty.
Sweden & Norw'y	294,470	5,814,336	Charles XV.	King	1859	Lim. mon. w. legis'e
Switzerland	15,161	2,510,494	Const. Fornerod	Pres. Fed. Co.	1867	Republic.
Turkey	1,895,191	37,430,000	Abdul Azis	Sultan	1861	Absol. monarchy.
Wurtemberg	7,588	1,748,328	Charles I.	King	1864	Lim. mon.,2 chamb.
Waldeck†	455	59,148	George Victor	Prince	1852	Lim. sov.,1 chamb.

In 1866, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Nassau, the Free City of Frankfort, and portions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, together with a population of 4,285,700, were annexed to Prussia.

† The States marked † belong to the North German Confederation, which embraces an aggregate population of 29,220,982. Of Hesse-Darmstadt only one province belongs to the Confederation.

THE

TRIBUNE

ALMANAC

FOR

1868.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. VI.—*The Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia.*—Regulates the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. SEC. 1. Confers the elective franchise on male citizens of the United States, 21 years and upward, without distinction on account of race or color, who shall have resided in the District one year next preceding any election therein, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, those convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and those who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the Rebels in the late Rebellion. SEC. 2. Provides that any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall reject the vote of any person entitled to vote under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and on indictment and conviction, to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year in the jail of the District, or both. SEC. 3. Provides that any one willfully disturbing an elector in the exercise of such franchise shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days in the jail of the District, or both. SEC. 4. Makes it the duty of criminal courts in the District to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the common circuit of each term of the court. SEC. 5 and 6. The voting lists are to be prepared by the mayors and aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown on and before the first day of March in each year, and are to be posted in public places ten days before the annual election. The remaining four sections give other prescriptions as to the manner in which the election shall be held. [The President of the United States having returned the bill to the Senate with his objections thereto, the bill was passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Jan. 7 and 8, 1867.]

CHAP. VII.—*Services of Colored Volunteers.*—Suspends the payment of moneys from the Treasury as compensation to persons claiming the service or labor of colored volunteers or drafted men, and for other purposes. [Jan. 14, 1867.]

CHAP. VIII.—*Amnesty and Pardon.*—Repeals the authority of the President to proclaim amnesty and pardon conferred upon him by section 13 of "An act to suppress insurrection, etc., approved July 17, 1862. [This act was presented to the President on Jan. 9, and not being returned by him within ten days, became a law on Jan. 19, 1867.]

CHAP. IX.—*Penitentiaries in the Territories.*—Sets aside net proceeds from Internal Revenue of the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota, for three years (ending June 30, 1868), for the erection of penitentiary buildings. [Jan. 22, 1867.]

CHAP. X.—*Times of Meeting of Congress.*—Provides that in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the XLth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day. No person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to, or returning from, the additional session provided for by this act. [Jan. 22, 1867.]

CHAP. XV.—*Elective Franchise in the Territories.*—Provides that from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States, now, or hereafter to be organized, to any citizen thereof, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or the Legislative Assemblies of said Territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are declared null and void. [This act was received by the President on Jan. 14, and not being returned within ten days, became a law on Jan. 24, 1867.]

CHAP. XXVI.—*Public Securities and Currency.*—Provides penalties for certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, and for other purposes. SEC. 1 provides that if any person shall buy, sell, etc., any false, forged, counterfeited or altered obligation or security of the United States, or circulating note of any banking association organized or acting under the laws of the United States, with the intent that the same shall be passed, altered, published or used as true and genuine, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or fined not exceeding $5,000, or both, at the discretion of the court. SEC. 2 provides that it shall not be lawful to make, or to use, any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, hand-bill, or advertisement, in the likeness or similitude of any obligation or security of the United States, or of any banking association organized or acting under the laws thereof; and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of $100, to be recovered by an action of debt, one-half to the use of the informer. SEC. 3 imposes a penalty of $100, one-half to the use of the informer, upon the printing of any business card or notice on any United States security. SEC. 4, 5, 6, 7, punish with imprisonment not more than ten years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, any person making impressions upon any material by any tool used in printing, or in making other tools to

in possession, without authority and with intent to defraud, any impression of any tool used or intended for printing any security to be issued by or for the United States; for any person secreting, carrying away, &c., without authority, from any place of deposit, any tool used or intended for printing, or for making tools to be used for printing, any security, currency, &c., to be issued by or for the United States; for any person taking, &c., without authority, any material prepared and intended to be used in making such stamps or currency, or printed, in whole or in part, and intended for circulation and use as such currency; for any person taking, without authority, from any place of deposit, any paper prepared or intended for use to procure the payment of money from, or allowance of claims against, the United States, whether such has or has not been used, or such claim has or has not been allowed; for any person using or attempting to use any such paper. [Feb. 5, 1867.]

CHAP. XXVII.—*Habeas Corpus and Certain Judicial Proceedings.*—Amends "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases,'" approved May 11, 1866. When in any suit begun in a State court and removed to the circuit court of the United States, the defendant is in actual custody under the State process, the clerk of the circuit court shall issue a habeas corpus cum causa. The marshal shall take the body and file duplicate copy with the clerk of the State court. Attachments, bail, &c., shall continue in full force. [Feb. 5, 1867.]

CHAP. XXVIII.—*Judicial Proceedings, Habeas Corpus, Writs of Error.*—Amends "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved Sept. 24, 1789, Sec. 1. Provides that the Courts of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States, and directs in what manner the writ shall be applied for and return made thereof. If any person to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction before any Court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case. From the final decision of any Judge, Justice, or Court inferior to the Circuit Court, an appeal may be taken to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which said cause is heard, and from the judgment of said Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, and on such terms and under such regulations and orders, as well for the custody and appearance of the person alleged to be restrained of his liberty, as for sending up to the appellate tribunal a transcript of the petition, writ of habeas corpus, return thereto, and other proceedings, as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court, or in default of such, as the Judge hearing such cause may prescribe; and pending such proceedings or appeal, and until final judgment be rendered therein, and after final judgment of discharge in the same, any proceeding against such person in any State Court, or by or under the authority of any State, for any matter or thing so heard and determined by virtue of such writ of habeas corpus, shall be deemed null and void. Sec. 2. Determines for what causes Writs of Error from the Supreme Court of the United States may be issued, how the citation shall be signed, and what effect the writ shall have. [Feb. 5, 1867.]

CHAP. XXXII.—*Pensions.*—Provides for payment of pensions. The President of the United States shall be authorized to establish agencies for the payment of pensions granted by the United States, and to appoint all pension agents, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and who shall give bond for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve. The number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall, in no case, be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing, in any State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid, during the fiscal year next preceding, shall not have exceeded the sum of $500,000. The term of office of all pension agents appointed since July 1, 1866, shall expire at the end of 30 days from the passage of this act; and the commissions of all other pension agents now in office shall continue for four years from the passage of this act, unless such agents are sooner removed. [Feb. 5, 1867.]

CHAP. XXXIV.—*Smithsonian Institution.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive into the Treasury, on the same terms as the original bequest, the residuary legacy of James Smithson, now in United States bonds, namely: twenty-six thousand two hundred and ten dollars and sixty-three cents, together with such other sums as the regents may from time to time see fit to deposit, not exceeding, with the original bequest, the sum of one million dollars, and provides that the increase which has accrued, or which may hereafter accrue, from said residuary legacy, shall be applied by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in the same manner as the interest on the original bequest, in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 10, 1846, establishing said Institution. [Feb. 8, 1867.]

CHAP. XXXVI.—*Admission of the State of Nebraska.*—Admits the State of Nebraska into the Union. Sec. 1. Ratifies the Constitution and State Government which the people of Nebraska have formed for themselves, and admits the State into the Union. Sec. 2. Declares the State of Nebraska entitled to all the rights, privileges, grants, and immunities, and subject to all the conditions and restrictions of the enabling act, approved April 19, 1864. Sec. 3. Provides that this act shall not take effect except on the condition that there be within the State of Nebraska no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further condition that the Legislature of said State shall by a solemn public act, declare the assent of the State to the said condition; upon receipt of an authentic copy whereof the President shall issue a proclamation announcing the fact, whereupon

the said condition shall be held as part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon without further proceedings of Congress the admission of said State shall be considered complete. [Passed over the President's veto, Feb. 9, 1867.]

CHAP. XLII.—*Smuggling.*—Supplements an act to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1864. Declares that said act shall be so construed as not to affect any right of prosecution which may have accrued under acts of Congress prior to said act, nd all suits or prosecutions as have been or shall be commenced under such prior acts for acts committed previous to July, 1866, shall be tried and disposed of, and judgment or decree executed, as if said act had not been passed. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make such regulations as shall enable vessels engaged in the coasting trade between ports and places upon Lake Michigan exclusively, and laden with American productions and free merchandise only, to unload their cargoes without previously obtaining a permit to unload. Amends section 25 of said act by inserting the word "March" in the place of "July." [Feb. 18, 1867.]

CHAP. XLIII.—*Copyrights.*—Amends the several acts respecting copyrights. Provides that every proprietor of a book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, for which a copyright shall have been secured, who shall fail to deliver a printed copy of every such book, &c., within one month after publication thereof shall, for every such default, be subject to a penalty of $25, to be collected by the librarian of Congress in the United States in any District or Circuit Court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the delinquent may reside. Such matter may be transmitted free of postage if the words "copyright matter" be plainly written on the outside, and postmasters shall give receipt for the same if requested. [Feb. 18, 1867.]

CHAP. XLV.—*Allegheny Arsenal.*—Authorizes the purchase of certain lots of ground adjoining the Allegheny Arsenal, at Pittsburgh, Pa. [Feb. 18, 1867.]

CHAP. XLVI.—*League Island.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing yard at Philadelphia. [Feb. 18, 1867.]

CHAP. LVI.—*Clerk of House of Representatives.*—Regulates the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House, and for other purposes. Provides that before the first meeting of the next Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons claiming seats as Representatives elect from States which were represented in the next preceding Congress, and of such persons only, and whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, or of absence or inability to discharge his duties relative to the preparation of the roll or organization of geant-at-arms of the next preceding House of Representatives; and in case of vacancies in both of the aforementioned offices, or the absence or inability of both the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms to act, then the said duties shall be performed by the Doorkeeper of the next preceding House of Representatives. [This act was presented to the President on Feb. 9, and not being returned within ten days, became a law on Feb. 19, 1867.]

CHAP. LVII.—*Court of Claims.*—Declares the sense of an act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act to restrict the jurisdiction of the court of claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores, and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States." Provides that chapter 240 of the acts of the XXXVIIIth Congress shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies taken or damage done by the military authorities or troops of the United States, where such claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion in a State, or part of a State, declared in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July 1, 1862, or in a State which by an ordinance of secession attempted to withdraw from the United States Government. Nothing herein contained shall repeal or modify the effect of any act or joint resolution, extending the provisions of the said act of July 4, 1864, to the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee, or of the State of West Virginia, or any county therein. [This act was presented to the President on Feb. 9, was not returned within ten days, and therefore became a law on Feb. 19, 1867.]

CHAP. LIX.—*Congressional Printer.*—Provides for the election of a Congressional printer. The Senate shall elect a practical printer to manage the Government Printing Office. He shall be deemed an officer of the Senate and designated Congressional Printer, and shall in all respects be governed by the laws in force in relation to the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the execution of the printing and binding. SEC. 3. Abolishes the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing and establishes the salary of the Congressional Printer at $4,000 a year. [Feb. 22, 1867.]

CHAP. LXI.—*National Cemeteries.*—An act to establish and to protect National Cemeteries. Provides that the National Cemeteries for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors shall be inclosed with a good stone or iron fence, and each grave marked with a headstone. At the principal entrance of each a porter's lodge shall be erected, and a Superintendent appointed by the Secretary of War from enlisted men of the army disabled in service, who shall have the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant, and shall reside therein to guard the cemetery. The Secretary of War shall detail an officer annually to inspect all of said cemeteries, and report their condition. SEC. 3. Provides for the punishment of any person who shall do injury to any monument, &c., or trees, shrubs, &c. SECS. 4, 5, and 6. Provide for the purchase of lands needed for the purposes of this act. SEC. 7. Appropriates $750,000 for carrying into effect the provisions of this act. [Feb. 22, 1867.]

CHAP. LXII.—*Soldiers' and Sailors' Or-*

to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home," approved July 25, 1866. Parents and guardians may withdraw children, and minors over sixteen shall be discharged on their written request. [Feb. 22, 1867.]

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*Smuggling.*—Amends the 21st section of an act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866, by providing that said section shall not apply to any case where the said towing in whole or in part is within or upon foreign waters, and that any foreign railroad company or corporation, whose road enters the United States by means of a ferry or tug boat, may own such boat, and it shall be subject to no other or different restrictions or regulations in such employment, than if owned by a citizen of the United States." [Feb. 25, 1867.]

CHAP. LXXIX.—*Judge Advocates in the Army.*—Amends the 12th section of chapter 299 of the laws of the first session of the XXXIXth Congress, so as to place the judge advocates thereby authorized to be retained in service upon the same footing in respect to tenure of office and otherwise as other officers of the army of the United States. [Feb. 25, 1867.]

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*Passengers in Steam Vessels.*—Amends an act entitled "An act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866, enacts that all vessels navigating the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors, and other waters of the United States, except vessels subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign power, and engaged in foreign trade, and not owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States; and all vessels propelled by steam, and navigating as aforesaid, shall also be subject to all rules and regulations consistent therewith, established for the government of steam vessels in passing, as provided in the 29th section of an act relating to steam vessels, approved the 30th August, 1852. Every sea-going steam vessel subject to the navigation laws of the United States, shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots licensed by the inspectors of steam vessels; vessels of other countries and public vessels of the United States only excepted. [Feb. 25, 1867.]

CHAP. C.—*Military Academy.*—Makes appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes. SEC. 4. Declares that no part of the moneys appropriated by this or any other act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, appointed after the first day of January, 1867, until such State shall have been restored to its original relations to the Union. [Feb. 28, 1867.]

CHAP. CII.—*Drafted Men.*—Makes provision for the relief of certain drafted men. The Secretary of War is authorized to refund to each person drafted who paid commutation, and was also required to enter the service or furnish a substitute, the sum of $300. SEC. 2. Authorizes the Secretary of War to refund from the commutation money the amount (not exceeding $300 in any one case) paid by any person drafted during the late war who furnished a substitute or paid commutation money wherever it shall appear that under the decisions and rules of the War Department governing at the time, the said person was entitled to discharge from the obligation to render personal service under the draft, for which he paid money or furnished a substitute, and to refund in like manner, in all cases wherein it shall appear that a person so having paid commutation money or furnished a substitute, was not legally liable to draft: *Provided*, That this section shall apply only to claims received at the War Department prior to its passage. [Feb. 28, 1867.]

CHAP. CIII.—*Port of Camden.*—Annexes the port of Camden to the collection district of Philadelphia. An assistant collector shall reside at Camden, and receive instructions from the collector at Philadelphia. His salary shall be $1,500. The assistant collector may enroll and license certain vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries. [Feb. 28, 1867.]

CHAP. CXLIV.—*Public Works Appropriation.*—Makes appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CXLV.—*Pay of Army Officers.*—Enacts that the pay of army officers below the rank of major-general be increased one-third for two years, and that the increased pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers be continued for three years from the close of the rebellion, as declared by the President's proclamation of Aug. 20, 1866. The provision as to commutation of rations shall apply to enlisted men who died as prisoners of war, or after their release. The act of 1861, ch. 42, sec. 1, authorizing an assistant secretary of war is repealed. The word "white" shall be stricken out of the acts relating to the militia. The general officers may receive an additional ration for every five years' service. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CXLVI.—*Deductions from Sentences of Convicts.*—Convicts under any law of the United States, confined in prison, conducting themselves well, shall have a deduction of one month in each year made from the term of their sentence. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CXLIX.—*Lighthouses.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the building, at not over a certain cost, of lighthouses at Trowbridge Point, in Thunder Bay, Mich.; Mendota, on Lake Superior, Mich.; Santa Cruz, Cal.; Pigeon River, Minn.; Braddock's Point, Ga.; Tybee Island Knoll, Ga.; Morris Island, S. C.; Deepwater Shoals, Va.; Saint Simon's, Ga. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CL.—*Montana Territory.*—The legislative assemblies of Territories shall not grant special charters, but may pass general incorporation acts for mining, manufacturing, and other industrial purposes. The legislative functions of the Territory of Montana are revived. All acts passed at the two sessions of the so-called legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana, held in 1866, are disapproved and declared null and void, except such acts as the legislative assembly authorized in the present act to be elected shall by special act in each case re-enact. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLIII. — *Government of the Rebel States.*—An Act to provide efficient government for the insurrectionary States.

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; *and whereas*, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That said Rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. *Provided*, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. When the people of any one of said Rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. Until the people of the said Rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment. [This bill was passed over the President's veto, on March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLIV.—*Tenure of Civil Offices.*—Regulates the tenure of certain civil offices. Sec. 1. Persons holding or appointed to any civil office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified. The Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Sec. 2. When civil officers, excepting judges of the United States courts, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown, by evidence satisfactory to the President, to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties, in such case, the President may suspend such officer and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate. Such persons shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law. In such case it shall be the duty of the President, within 20 days after the meeting of the

with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office. If the Senate concurs, the President may remove the officer and appoint a successor. If the Senate does not concur, the suspended officer resumes his office, and receives again the official salary and emoluments. The President, in case he shall become satisfied that the suspension by him of a civil officer was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized, at any time before reporting the suspension to the Senate, to revoke the suspension and reinstate the officer in the performance of the duties of his office. Sec. 8. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. And if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled during the next session of the Senate, the office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto, until it shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to the office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office. Sec. 4. No term of office, the duration of which is limited by law, shall be extended by this act. Sec. 5. Persons accepting or exercising office contrary to this act, are declared to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or both. Sec. 6. Every removal, appointment, or employment, made, had, or exercised, contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, are declared to be high misdemeanors, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, persons guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or both: *Provided*, That the President shall have power to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointment shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate. Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, at the close of each session, to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of his assistants, and to each of the auditors, and to each of the comptrollers in the treasury, and to the treasurer, and to the register of the treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all the persons who shall have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations shall have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session. Sec. 8. The President shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury when he has made an appointment to office without the consent of the Senate; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury thereupon to communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his department. Sec. 9. No money shall be paid or received from the treasury, or paid or received from or retained out of any public moneys or funds of the United States, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising the duties or functions of any office contrary to the provisions of this act; nor shall any claim, account, or other instrument providing for or relating to such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified, or paid by any officer of the United States, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof; and persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both. [The bill was passed over the President's veto on March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLV.—*Proclamations of the President Declared Valid.*—Declares valid and conclusive all acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States, or acts done by his authority or approval after the 4th March, 1861, and before the 1st July, 1866, respecting martial law, military trials by courts-martial or military commissions, or the arrest, imprisonment and trial of persons charged with participation in the late rebellion against the United States, or as aiders or abettors thereof, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of any violation of the laws or usages of war, or of affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, and all proceedings and acts done or had by courts-martial or military commissions, or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the President. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLVI.—*Allotment of Judges of the Supreme Court.*—The chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allotted among the circuits by order of the court. New allotments, if necessary, shall be made by the court; or, if they become necessary at any other time than during the term, by the chief justice. A marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States may be appointed by the court with a salary of $3,000 per annum. The marshal, with the approval of the chief justice, may appoint assistant marshals and messengers. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLVIII.—*Department of Education.*—Establishes at the city of Washington a department of education, for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country. At the head of the department shall be a commissioner of education, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. He shall receive a salary of $4,000, and shall have authority to appoint a

chief clerk with a salary of $2,000, one clerk with a salary of $1,800, and one clerk with a salary of $1,600. The commissioner shall make an annual report to Congress, and his first report shall present a statement of the land grants by Congress to promote education, their management, the amount of funds arising therefrom, and the annual proceeds of the same. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLIX.—*Rights of Volunteers.*—In computing the service of any army officer, the time of all actual service shall be taken into account. This provision shall apply to all appointments under the act 1866, ch. 299. All rules as to pay, rank, duties, &c., shall apply alike to officers and soldiers of the regular army and of the volunteer service. State militia shall not be affected by this act. Emoluments of commissioned officers of army shall not be increased by act 1864, ch. 145. The first section of act 1865, ch. 79, shall not be retroactive. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXII.—*Howard University.*—Incorporates the Howard University in the District of Columbia. Its net annual income shall not exceed $50,000 over and above and exclusive of the receipts for the education and support of the students of the University. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXIV.—*National Theological Institute.*—Amends an act of May 10th, 1866. Changes the name of the "National Theological Institute" to that of the "National Theological Institute and University. The corporation may hold real estate to the amount of $250,000, and shall have the right to confer degrees, and all other rights of universities. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXIX.—*Internal Revenue.*—An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes. All acts relative to the internal revenue laws now required to be done in May and June, shall be done hereafter in March and April. The tax on cotton shall, after Sept. 1, 1867, be 2½ cents per pound. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXX.—*Army Appropriations—Irremovability of the General of the Army.*—Sec. 1. Makes appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868. Sec. 2. The head-quarters of the General of the army shall be at Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and, in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said head-quarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void; and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office; and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than 2 nor more than 20 years, [illegible] the officers of the army and navy, and of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prohibit and prevent whipping or maiming of the person, as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor or offence, by any pretended civil or military authority in any State lately in rebellion until the civil government of such State shall have been restored, and shall have been recognized by the Congress of the United States. Sec. 6. All militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, shall be forthwith disbanded, and the further organization, arming, or calling into service of the said militia forces, or any part thereof, is prohibited under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress. [The President, in a message of March 2, protested against Sec. 2 of this act, which, he says, "in certain cases virtually deprives the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army," and against Sec. 6, "which denies to ten States of the Union their constitutional right to protect themselves, in any emergency, by their own militia." But notwithstanding his protest against these two sections he signed the act, lest, "by withholding his signature, the necessary appropriation be defeated." [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXIV.—*Navy.*—The Admiral shall be the ranking officer of Navy. Section 6 provides that disabled persons, who have served as enlisted persons in the navy or marine corps for twenty years, shall receive from the naval pension fund half of their rating when discharged. Disabled persons so serving for not less than ten years, may apply for aid from the surplus income of the naval pension fund. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXV.—*Brevets in the Army.*—Brevet rank may be conferred on officers in the army for gallant conduct in the volunteer service, prior to their appointment in the army. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXVI.—*Bankruptcy Act.*—An Act to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.—The district courts of the United States are constituted courts of bankruptcy under this act, in all matters under, or growing out of which, they have original jurisdiction. They are always open for business under this act, and the powers of the judge in vacation, and when sitting in chambers, are the same as when sitting in court and in term time. They may be held in any part of the district. The circuit courts have also a general supervision of all cases under this act, and may be appealed to from the district courts, with which they have also concurrent jurisdiction in all cases wherein the assignee in bankruptcy is a party; but no claim can be maintained by or against an assignee touching the bankrupt's property after the lapse of two years. One or more registers shall be appointed in each congressional district, whose duty it is to act in the place of the judge in all merely administrative and uncontested cases. Bankruptcy may be either voluntary or involuntary. The debtor may assume voluntary bankruptcy if his debts exceed three hundred dollars, by filing a petition, setting forth his [illegible]

to his creditors. A warrant then issues from the court appointing a time and place for a meeting of the creditors. At this meeting an assignee or assignees are chosen, subject to the approval of the court, to whom is delivered all the property of the bankrupt, except that specifically exempted. The assignee possesses all the powers for recovering debts due the debtor, which the latter would otherwise have possessed. The court may examine the bankrupt, or the wife of the bankrupt, on oath, or any person who may be able to give evidence on any matter pertaining to the bankrupt's affairs, and may compel their attendance. All claims against the bankrupt must be duly verified in writing and on oath. Those which are approved are registered by the assignee, and all creditors, whose claims are allowed, are entitled to share in the bankrupt's estate, *pro ratâ*, no priority of claim being allowed except for the wages of certain servants. At the expiration of each three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, the approved creditors may receive dividends on their claims; and after all claims have been decided upon, and the assignee's accounts have been approved by the court, all expenses of the proceedings are paid from the portion of the estate remaining in the hands of the assignee, and the residue divided finally among the creditors. After six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may receive a discharge from all previous debts *honestly* contracted by and due from him, provided there has been no fraud on his part in the proceedings. Any conveyance or transfer of property made by the debtor to a preferred creditor, in view of insolvency, within four months before the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, is void; and the creditor who, knowing the facts, receives such conveyance, forfeits all share in the bankrupt's estate, and also double the value of the money or property so obtained, which is recoverable by the assignee for the benefit of the estate. A partnership or firm may be made bankrupt by the filing of a petition by any member, when not only the joint property but the separate estates of each member of the firm is taken by the assignee. Separate accounts are kept by the assignee, who pays the private debts of each member from his own estate, and the balance is added to the joint stock for the benefit of the creditors of the firm, if the property of the firm shall not have been sufficient to liquidate the claims against it. A certificate of discharge is given or refused to each partner according to the merits of his individual case. Where partners reside in different districts, jurisdiction is in that district where the petition is first filed. Involuntary bankruptcy may be forced upon any debtor who has committed certain acts of actual or constructive fraud, by which he is deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, on the petition of any one of his creditors whose debt amounts to $250. If the debtor so demand, the question of fact as to the alleged act of bankruptcy may be tried by a jury; and if the allegations in the question be maintained, or if the debtor allow the matter to go by default, a warrant of bankruptcy issues, and the estate of the bankrupt is settled in a manner similar to that in a case of voluntary bankruptcy. Fines and imprisonment are decreed against either bankrupts or officers who are guilty of fraud or offences under this act. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXVII.—*Public Lands.*—Town authorities may enter public lands occupied as town sites, at minimum price, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXVIII.—*Port of Albany.*—Makes Albany a port of delivery. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXX.—*Imprisonment for Debt.*—State laws for discharge from imprisonment for debt shall apply to process from courts of the United States. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXXII.—*Mail Steamship Service with the Hawaiian Islands.*—Authorizes the postmaster-general to establish ocean mail steam service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands by contract with the lowest bidder who is a citizen of the United States. The contract shall go into effect on or before Jan. 1, 1868. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXXV.—*Appeals and Writs of Error.*—Appeals or writs of error brought from districts in which the sessions of the courts have been interrupted, shall be valid, though the time for bringing the same may have previously expired; and new appeals or writs of error may be brought within one year from the passage of this act. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXXVI.—*Public Fund in Custody of Freedmen's Bureau.*—The commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, is constituted the custodian of retained bounty fund, and appointed trustee for the benefit of colored soldiers and their lawful representatives. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*Peonage Abolished.*—The holding of any person to service or labor under the system of service or labor known as peonage, is declared unlawful and abolished in New Mexico, or in any other Territory or State of the Union. All acts, etc., establishing it are declared void, and the civil and military officers shall have the duty to enforce this act. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CXCIII.—*Crimes.*—Robbery and larceny of personal property belonging to the United States shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not less than 1 nor more than 10 years, or by both. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CXCIV.—*Compound Interest Notes.*—Temporary loan certificates may be issued to redeem compound interest notes. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CXCVI.—*Removal of Cases from State Courts.*—Suits in State courts may be removed to circuit court of the United States, when, from local influence, there is reason to believe that justice cannot be had in State court. [March 2, 1867.]

CHAP. CXCVII.—*Wool.*—Provides increased revenue from imported wool. [March 2, 1867.]

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 3.—*Paris Exposition.*—Instructs the commissioner of agriculture to collect and prepare specimens of the cereal productions of the United States for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. [January 11, 1867.]

No. 4.—*Medals to Soldiers.*—The adjutant-general of West Virginia may distribute through

the mails, free of postage, to the honorably discharged soldiers of West Virginia, and to the relatives and friends of those who were killed or died of wounds or disease while in service, certain medals furnished by the legislature of that State. [January 14, 1867.]

No. 5.—*Post Office and U. S. Court in New York*—Appoints a commission to purchase for the sum of $500,000 the lower part of City Hall Park, as site for a building for the post-office and United States courts in New York. [Jan. 22, 1867.]

No. 7.—*National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers.*—The Secretary of War may transfer to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers any of the property of the United States still remaining at Point Lookout, Md. [Jan. 29, 1867.]

No. 11.—*Internal Revenue.*—Alcohol and burning fluid made from certain materials on which taxes have been paid shall be exempt from tax. The annual tax of $50 on distillers of burning fluid, &c., is repealed. [Feb. 5, 1867.]

No. 12.—*Kentucky Militia.*—Directs the Secretary of War to cause the claims of the Kentucky forces under the command of James S. Fish to be investigated and paid. [Feb. 8, 1867.]

No. 14.—*Alcohol in Bond.*—Alcohol may be withdrawn from bond by curators of scientific institutions without payment of internal tax. [Feb. 18, 1867.]

No. 15.—*Ocean Mail Service.*—The Postmaster-General is authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, three times per month, the cost not to exceed $25,000 per annum. [Feb. 18, 1867.]

No. 16.—*Pensions.*—The pensions of widows of revolutionary soldiers shall, from Sept. 30, 1865, be paid at the same rate as the deceased soldiers would be entitled if living. [Feb. 18, 1867.]

No. 17.—*David's Island.*—Authorizes the Secretary of War to purchase David's Island, in Long Island Sound, at the sum of $88,500. [Feb. 18, 1867.]

No. 23.—*Supplies for the People of the Southern States.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to assign a public vessel to transport supplies to the suffering people of the Southern States. [Feb. 22, 1867.]

No. 26.—*Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Darien.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to furnish aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. [Feb. 25, 1867.]

No. 30.—*Additional Compensation to Civil Officers.*—Twenty per cent. additional pay shall be allowed to certain persons in the civil service at Washington, D. C. This resolution shall not apply to those whose salary exceeds $3,500 a year. [Feb. 28, 1867.]

No. 31.—*Agricultural Colleges.*—Extends the provisions of the acts in regard to agricultural colleges (1862, ch. 130, and 1865, ch. 209) to the State of Tennessee. [Feb. 28, 1867.]

No. 45.—*Equestrian Statue to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.*—Authorizes the Secretary of War to contract, at a price not exceeding $30,000, for an equestrian statue, in bronze, of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. [March 2, 1867.]

No. 46.—*Payment Prohibited to Certain Persons.*—Prohibits payment by any government officer to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion. [March 2, 1867.]

No. 49.—*National Banking Associations.*—Excess of duty paid by any national bank shall be refunded. [March 2, 1867.]

No. 51.—*Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Darien.*—Directs the Secretary of State to obtain from the United States of Colombia authority for the United States to make survey of the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal. [March 2, 1867.]

No. 52.—*Thanking the Chambers of Brazil.*—Acknowledges resolutions of sorrow for death of President Lincoln adopted by the Chambers of Brazil. [March 2, 1867.]

No. 53.—*Post-Office and Sub-Treasury of Boston.*—Appoints a commission to select site for Post-Office and Sub-Treasury in Boston. [March 2, 1867.]

No. 55.—*Exchange of Public Documents.*—50 copies of all documents printed by order of Congress, and 50 copies additional of all documents printed in excess of the usual number, together with 50 copies of each publication issued by any department or bureau of the government, shall be exchanged, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution, for works published in foreign countries, said works to be deposited in the library of Congress. [March 2, 1867.]

No. 57.—*Thanks to Cyrus W. Field.*—Presents the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W Field, for his foresight, courage, and determination in establishing telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic cable, traversing mid-ocean and connecting the Old World with the New; and requests the President to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscription, to be presented to Mr. Field. [March 2, 1867.]

PROCLAMATIONS.

Dec. 28, 1866—*Tonnage Duties on French Vessels.*—Proclaims that on and after Jan. 1, 1867, so long as vessels of the United States shall be admitted to French ports on the same terms as vessels belonging to citizens of France, French vessels entering ports of the United States will be subject to no higher rates of duty on tonnage than are levied upon vessels of the United States.

Jan. 12, 1867.—*Enforcing Neutrality in the Civil War of Japan.*—Calls a public attention to and sanctions and confirms a notification by the minister resident of the United States in Japan forbidding American merchant vessels from stopping or anchoring at any port or roadstead in that country except the three opened ports, viz: Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, and Hakodate, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather, as provided by treaty, and giving notice that masters of vessels committing a breach of the regulation would thereby render themselves liable to prosecution and punishment, and also to forfeiture of the protection of the United States, if the visit to such non-opened port or roadstead should either involve a breach of treaty or be construed as an act in aid of the insurrection or rebellion in Japan.

Jan. 29, 1867.—*Tonnage Duties on Hawaiian Vessels.*—Proclaims that acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States shall be suspended as respects vessels of the Hawaiian Islands, and their cargoes, from December 10, 1866, so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported in them into the dominions of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be continued on the part of the government of the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

March 1, 1867.—*Admission of Nebraska.*—Proclaims that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the State into the Union is now complete.

March 30, 1867.—*Extraordinary Session of the Senate.*—Convenes an extraordinary session of the Senate for April 1, 1867.

September 8, 1867.—*The supremacy of Civil Courts to be enforced.*—After referring to the duty of the President as chief executive officer of the Government of the United States, to the supremacy of the Constitution by which the judges in every State are bound, to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the inferior courts which Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, to the duty of all civil and military officers to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, to the duty of all officers of the army and navy to obey the orders of the President, the General, or other superior officers set over them, to the right of the Executive to secure the faithful execution of the laws of the United States by the employment of the land and naval forces, in case it shall become impracticable to enforce them by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the proclamation continues as follows:

Whereas, Impediments and obstructions serious in their character have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and

Whereas, Reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere:

Now therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatsoever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the law; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the Courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of said laws, decrees, judgments, and process, and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the Courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the Courts of the United States. And I call upon all good and well disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and process of the Courts made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property, and happiness of the people. And I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions, by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the national Union.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Sept. 8, 1867.—*Amnesty Proclaimed.*—The proclamation at first refers to the declaration by both Houses of Congress, in July, 1861, that "the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease;" to the proclamations by the President, on Dec. 8, 1863, and March 26, 1864, "offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved;" to the proclamation of May 29, 1865, granting "to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all the rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition, that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation, but excepting and excluding from the benefits of this proclamation fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described;" to the proclamation of April 2, 1866, declaring that "the insurrection was at an end and was thenceforth to be so regarded." The President then goes on to state, that "there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens, or others, to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and *the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted to do so will conform, to the condition of affairs* growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the

United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;" that "there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or *any unlawful resistance* by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States;" that "large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;" that "*a retaliatory or vindictive policy* attended by *unnecessary disqualifications*, pains, penalties, confiscations, and *disfranchisements, now, as always*, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise." For these reasons the President deems it to be "essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order," that the proclamation of May 29, 1865, should be modified, and that "the *full and beneficent pardon* conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency." Accordingly, the President declares that the full pardon described in the proclamation of May 29, 1865, "shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late Rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of proclamation of May 29, 1865, namely:

"*First.* The chief or pretended chief Executive officers, including the President, Vice-President, and all heads of Departments of the pretended Confederate or Rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held, or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting, or submitting to and acquiescing in the Rebellion.

Second. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third. All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military, or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner herewith connected."

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN 1867.

I.—THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Up to November 1, 1867, the vote on the Constitutional Amendment, proposed by Congress in June, 1866, stood as follows:

LOYAL STATES.

Ratified—Twenty-two States.

Connecticut	June 25	June 29,	1866.
New Hampshire	July 6	June 28,	"
Tennessee	July 11	July 12,	"
New Jersey	Sept. 11	Sept. 11,	"
Oregon	Sept. —	Sept. 19,	"
Vermont	Oct. 28	Oct. 30,	"
Ohio	Jan 3	Jan. 4,	1867.
Missouri	Jan. 5	Jan. 8,	"
New York	Jan. 8	Jan. 10,	"
Kansas	Jan. 11	Jan. 10,	"
Illinois	Jan. 10	Jan. 15,	"
Maine	Jan. 16	Jan. 11,	"
West Virginia	Jan. 15	Jan. 16,	"
Indiana	Jan. 16	Jan. 23,	1867.
Michigan	——	——,	"
Nevada	Jan. 22	Jan. 11,	"
Pennsylvania	Jan. 17	Feb. 6,	"
Wisconsin	Jan. 23	Feb. 7,	"
Rhode Island	Feb. 5	Feb. 7,	"
Massachusetts	Mar. 20	Mar. 14,	"
Nebraska	——	——,	"

Rejected—Three States.

Kentucky	Jan. 8	Jan. 8,	1867.
Delaware	——	Feb. 6,	"
Maryland	Mar. 23	Mar. 23,	"

Not Acted—Two States.

Iowa.
California.

INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Rejected—Ten States.

Texas	——	Oct. 18,	1866.
Georgia	Nov. 9	Nov. 9,	"
Florida	Dec. 3	Dec. 1,	"

North Carolina	Dec. 18	Dec. 18,	1866.
Arkansas	Dec. 15	Dec. 17,	"
South Carolina	—— ——	Dec. 20,	"
Virginia	Jan. 9	Jan. 9,	1867.
Mississippi	Jan. 30	Jan. 25,	"
Louisiana	Feb. 5	Feb. 6,	"

2. *Further Action of Congress on the Amendment.*—By Sec. 5 of the Reconstruction Act of Congress of March 2, 1867 (see p. 23) the admission of senators and representatives from the reconstructed rebel States is made dependent upon the previous ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by Legislatures of the rebel States elected in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction Act.

II.—THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS OF CONGRESS.

1.—*Reconstruction Act of the XXXIXth Congress, of March* 2, 1867.—We have given this act on p. 23. The bill passed the House, on Feb. 20, 1867, by the following vote—yeas 128 (all Republicans), nays 46 (all Democrats, except Hawkins of Tenn., James R. Hubbell of Ohio, and Kuykendall of Ill.). The Senate passed the bill on the same day—yeas 35 (all Republicans except Johnson of Maryland), nays 7 (all Democrats). The bill was vetoed on March 2. Both Houses of Congress re-passed it on the same day, the House by a vote of 138 (all Republicans), nays 51 (all Democrats, except Hale of N. Y., Hawkins of Tenn., Kuykendall of Ill., Stillwell of Ind., and Latham of W. Va.), the Senate by a vote of yeas 38 (all Rep. except Johnson of Md.), nays 10 (all Democrats).

2.—*Supplemental Reconstruction Act of XLth Congress, of March* 23, 1867.—A reconstruction bill, supplementary to the above act of March 2, passed both Houses of Congress on March 19. It was vetoed on March 23. On the same day the House repassed it by a vote of yeas 114 (all Republicans), nays 25 (all Democrats), and the Senate by a vote of yeas 40 (all Republicans except Johnson of Md.), and nays 7 (all Democrats).

The following are the main provisions of this act:

Before Sept. 1, 1867, the commanding general in each district, defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do, so help me God;" which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer. Sec. 2. After the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least 30 days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid, as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid. Sec. 3. At said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. The person appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, that such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention. Sec. 4. The commanding general of each district shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of 3 loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within 60 days from the date

of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of 30 days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district. Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election (at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification), the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall, moreover, appear to Congress, that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided. Sec. 6. All elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

3.—*Supplementary Reconstruction Act of XLth Congress, of July* 19, 1867.—A reconstruction bill, supplementary to the two preceding acts, passed both Houses of Congress, on July 18. It was vetoed by the President on July 19, but on the same day re-passed by both Houses over the veto. The vote in the Senate stood—yeas 30 (all Repub.), nays 6 (all Democ.); in the House—yeas 100 (all Rep.), nays 22 (all Dem.). The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto passed the 23d of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the general of the army of the United States, and to have effect until disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the general as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the general of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detaching granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army, already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any persons heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or by the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration." passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be

conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list; provided that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to each registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section four of said last-named act shall be construed to authorise the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

III.—PROGRESS OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

At the beginning of the year 1866, the legislation in the several States of the Federal Union concerning the right of suffrage, was as follows: Only five States—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island—made no legal distinction among their citizens on the ground of color. In New York, colored citizens to be voters must be owners of a freehold worth $250. In Ohio, which limits the elective franchise to "every white male citizen" of the United States, the courts have held that every person of one-half white blood is a "white male citizen" within the Constitution, and that the burden of proof is with the challenging party, to show that the person is more than half black. All the other States denied the right of suffrage to the negro. Indians had a right of voting in the New England States, in Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and Minnesota. Chinamen were expressly excluded in California, Oregon, and Nevada. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, and Illinois, admitted as voters those not yet citizens. A vote to extend the right of suffrage to negroes, was taken in 1865, in Connecticut (Oct. 2), Colorado (Sept.), Wisconsin (Nov. 7), and Minnesota (Nov. 7). All these four States declared against negro suffrage.*

On Dec. 18, 1865, a resolution offered by Mr. Thornton (Dem., Ill.), "that any extension of the elective franchise to persons in the States, either by act of the President or of Congress, would be an assumption of power which nothing in the Constitution of the United States would warrant, and that to avoid every danger of conflict, the settlement of this question should be referred to the several States," was laid on the table by a vote of—yeas 111, nays 46.

On May 21, 1866, a resolution offered (Feb. 26, 1866) by Mr. Defrees (Rep., Ind.), "that it is the opinion of this House that Congress has no constitutional right to fix the qualification of electors in the several States" was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary—yeas 86, nays 60.

On Dec. 13, 1866, a bill conferring the elective franchise in the District of Columbia upon every male person without any distinction on account of color or race, passed the Senate by a vote of yeas 32, nays 13; on the following day the bill passed the House—yeas 123, nays 46. On Jan. 7, 1867, the bill was vetoed. The Senate, on the same day, passed the bill over the veto—yeas 29, nays 10; the House passed it on Jan. 8—yeas 113, nays 38.

On Jan. 15, 1867, the House passed a bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, upon

* A full account of the laws in the several States on the right of suffrage is given in the TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1866, p. 45–47.

the fundamental condition that there shall be, within the State of Nebraska, no denial of the elective franchise or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of Nebraska shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing condition, and shall transmit a copy of the act to the President. The bill was vetoed by the President on Jan. 30. The Senate passed it over the veto on Feb. 8—yeas 30, nays 9; the House on Feb. 9—yeas 120, nays 44.

On Jan. 29, a bill similar to the preceding for the admission of Colorado was vetoed, and no vote was subsequently taken upon it.

On Jan. 10, a bill regulating the elective franchise on the same basis in all Territories was adopted.

On Feb. 6, 1867, the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature passed a bill striking the word "white" from the franchise law of the State—yeas 28, nays 26. On Feb 18, the Senate concurred—yeas 14, nays 7. On March 21, the supreme court of the State unanimously sustained the constitutionality of the franchise law. In August, the negroes, for the first time, exercised the franchise, at the election for Governor, at which the Republican candidate received a majority of more than 50,000 votes.

On April 6, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature of Ohio to propose an amendment to the State constitution, striking the word "white" from the franchise law of the State. A popular vote on this amendment was taken at the October election, when it was rejected by a majority of 50,629.

In November, 1867, a special vote was taken in Minnesota and Kansas on proposed amendments to the State constitutions, extending the elective franchise to persons irrespective of color. In both States the amendments were rejected, by 1,248 majority in Minnesota, and 9,071 majority in Kansas. In Kansas a special vote was taken at the same time on an amendment extending the elective franchise to women. It was also rejected by 10,658 majority.

In Wisconsin, in 1848, an amendment to the State constitution giving colored persons the right of suffrage was submitted to the people, and received a majority. The Supreme Court, in 1866, decided that that vote was sufficient. Negroes are entitled to vote in that State.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

On the 7th of January, 1867, Mr. James M. Ashley (Rep.) Member of Congress from Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, submitted the following, which was agreed to:

"I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice-President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with a usurpation of power and violation of law, in that he has corruptly used the appointing power; in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power; in that he has corruptly used the veto power; in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; in that he has corruptly interfered in elections, and committed acts, and conspired with others to commit acts which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. Ashley appended a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to make a thorough investigation in the matter, and the House, on the same day, adopted the resolution by 107 yeas to 39 nays. The Committee began to take testimony on the 6th of February, and continued at intervals for several months. On the 25th of November, they sent in an enormous mass of testimony, (printed in 1163 pages,) and submitted therewith their report, or rather three reports. Messrs. Boutwell, Williams, Thomas, Lawrence and Churchill agreed in favor of impeachment, and submitted this resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge were not in favor of impeachment, and reported thus:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

were of course opposed to the whole proceeding.

The reports were received and laid over for a few days. On the 6th of December the House took up the report. There was no real debate, the opponents of impeachment using up the session in motions to adjourn, for call of the House, &c. The next day the report came up, and after a little more fillibustering, the House reached the main business, and the resolution "that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors," was lost—yeas, 57; nays, 109; absent or not voting, 23. Thus closed the impeachment movement.

We give the following analysis of the vote. The figures before the names indicate the District from which the Member comes. (Democrats in Italic.)

THOSE WHO VOTED FOR IMPEACHMENT.

MAINE—1.

1—John Lynch.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—2.

1—Jacob H. Ela, 2—Aaron F. Stevens.

MASSACHUSETTS—3.

7—George S. Boutwell, 5—Benjamin F. Butler.

NEW YORK—8.

22—John C. Churchill, 27—Hamilton Ward.
25—William H. Kelsey.

PENNSYLVANIA—9.

7—John M. Broomall, 2—Charles O'Neill,
21—John Covode, 9—Thaddeus Stevens,
4—William D. Kelley, 26—Thomas Williams,
13—Ulysses Mercer, 18—Stephen F. Wilson,
8—Leonard Myers.

MARYLAND—1.

4—Francis Thomas.

OHIO—5.

10—James M. Ashley, 4—William Lawrence,
6—Reader W. Clarke, 8—Robert C. Schenck,

INDIANA—6.
6—John Coburn, 8—Godlove S. Orth,
3—Morton C. Hunter, 11—John P. C. Shanks,
5—George W. Julian, 10—William Williams.
MICHIGAN—1.
5—Rowla E. Trowbridge.
ILLINOIS—6.
7—H'y P. H. Bromwell, 4—Abner C. Harding,
8—Shelby M. Cullom, 1—Norman B. Judd,
2—Jno. F Farnsworth, At large—Jno. A. Logan.
WISCONSIN—3.
3—Amasa Cobb, 2—Benj. F. Hopkins,
1—Halbert E. Paine.
MINNESOTA—1.
2—Ignatius Donnelly.
IOWA—2.
2—Hiram Price, 4—WilliamLoughridge.
MISSOURI—7.
9—Geo. W. Anderson, 2—Car'n A. Newcomb,
4—Joseph J. Gravely, 1—William A. Pile,
7—Benjamin F. Loan, 6—Robert T. Van Horn
5—Joseph W McClurg.
TENNESSEE—6.
6—Samuel M. Arnell, 8—David A. Nunn,
2—Horace Maynard, 3—William B. Stokes,
4—James Mullins, 5—John Trimble.
CALIFORNIA—1.
2—William Higby.
KANSAS—1.
1—Sidney Clarke.
Total voting in the affirmative, 57—all Republicans.

THOSE VOTING AGAINST IMPEACHMENT.

MAINE—4.
2—Sidney Perham, 4—John A. Peters,
3—James G. Blaine, 5—Frederick A. Pike.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—1.
3—Jacob Benton.
VERMONT—3.
2—Luke P. Poland, 1—Fred. E. Woodbridge,
3—Worthington C. Smith.
MASSACHUSETTS—7.
2—Oakes Ames, 1—Thomas D. Eliot,
8—John D. Baldwin, 4—Samuel Hooper,
6—Nathaniel P. Banks, 9—Wm. B. Washburn,
10—Henry L. Dawes.
RHODE ISLAND—1.
2—Nathan F. Dixon.
CONNECTICUT—4.
4—*Wm. H. Barnum*, 1—*Rich. D. Hubbard*,
2—*Julius Hotchkiss*, 3—H'y H. Starkweather.
NEW YORK—20.
21—Alex'r H. Bailey, 26—Wm. S. Lincoln,
8—*James Brooks*, 18—James M. Marvin.
7—*John W. Chanler*, 23—Dennis McCarthy,
16—Orange Ferris, 14—*John V. L. Pruyn*,
19—William C. Fields, 10—Wm. H. Robertson,
15—John A. Griswold, 3—*Wm. E. Robinson*,
17—Calvin T. Hulburd, 6—*Thomas E. Stewart*,
30—*J. M. Humphrey*, 1—*Stephen Tuber*,
12—John H. Ketcham, 31—Henry Van Aernam,
20—Addison H. Laflin, 11—Chas. H. Van Wyck.
NEW JERSEY—4.
2—*Charles Haight*, 4—John Hill,
5—George A. Halsey, 3—*Charles Sitgreaves*.
PENNSYLVANIA—11.
6—*Benj'n M. Boyer*, 22—James K. Moorhead,
8—*J. Lawrence Getz*, 1—*Sam'l J. Randall*,
15—*A. J. Glossbrenner*, 5—Caleb N. Taylor,
16—William H. Koontz, 11—*D. M. Van Auken*,
24—Geo. V. Lawrence, 12—*G. W. Woodward*,
14—George F. Miller.
DELAWARE—1.
1—*John A. Nicholson*.
MARYLAND—4.
2—*Stevenson Archer*, 3—*Charles E. Phelps*,
1—*Hiram McCullough*, 5—*Frederick Stone*.
WEST VIRGINIA—2.
1—Chester D. Hubbard, 3—Daniel Polsley,
OHIO—13.
16—John A. Bingham, 5—*William Mungen*,
9—Ralph P. Buckland, 15—Tobias H. Plants,
2—Samuel F. Cary, 18—Rufus P. Spalding,
1—Benj'n Eggleston, 12—*Phil. Van Trump*,
19—James A. Garfield, 14—Martin Welker,
8—Corn. W Hamilton, 11—John T. Wilson,
13—*George W. Morgan*.
INDIANA—4.
4—*Wm. S. Holman*, 1—*Wm. E. Niblack*,
2—*Michael C. Kerr*, 7—H'y D. Washburn.
MICHIGAN—4.
1—Fernan. C. Beaman, 4—Thomas W. Ferry,
6—John F. Driggs, 2—Charles Upson.
KENTUCKY—6.
8—*George M. Adams*, 5—*Asa P. Grover*,
7—*James R. Beck*, 6—*Thomas L. Jones*,
3—*Jacob S. Golladay*, 4—*J. Proctor Knott*.
ILLINOIS—7.
12—Jehu Baker, 11—*Sam'l S. Marshall*,
10—*Albert G. Burr*, 9—*Lewis W. Ross*,
6—Burton C. Cook, 3—Elihu B. Washburne,
5—Ebon C. Ingersoll.
WISCONSIN—3.
4—*Chas. A. Eldridge*, 6—Cad. C. Washburne,
5—Philetus Sawyer.
IOWA—4.
3—William B. Allison, 6—Asahel W. Hubbard,
5—Grenville M. Dodge, 1—James F. Wilson.
MISSOURI—1.
8—John F. Benjamin.
TENNESSEE—1.
7—Isaac R. Hawkins.
CALIFORNIA—2.
1—*Samuel B. Axtell*, 3—*James A. Johnson*.
NEVADA—1.
1—Delos R. Ashley.
Total voting in the negative, 108, of whom 67 were Republicans, and 41 were Democrats.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

ILLINOIS—13—Green B. Raum.
INDIANA—9—Schuyler Colfax.
KENTUCKY—2—*John Y. Brown*; 1—*Lawrence S. Trimble*; 9—*John D. Young*. (These three are not yet in the House.)
MASSACHUSETTS—3—Ginery Twitchell.
MICHIGAN—3—Austin Blair.
MINNESOTA—1—William Windom.
MISSOURI—8—*James R. McCormick*.
NEBRASKA—1—John Taffe.
NEW JERSEY—1—William Moore.
NEW YORK—2—*Demas Barnes*; 13—Thomas Cornell; 4—*John Fox*; 5—*John Morrissey*; 24—Theodore M. Pomeroy; 28—Lewis Selye; 29—Burt Van Horn; 9—*Fernando Wood*.
OHIO—7—Samuel Shellabarger.
OREGON—1—Rufus Mallory.
PENNSYLVANIA—10—Henry L. Cake; 20—Darwin A. Finney; 17—Daniel J. Morrill; 19—Glenni W. Scofield.
RHODE ISLAND—1—Thomas A. Jenckes.
TENNESSEE—1—Robert B. Butler.
WEST VIRGINIA—2—Bethuel M. Kitchen.
Total absent or not voting, 92; of whom 18 are Republicans and 4 are Democrats.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

December 15th, 1867.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, *President pro tempore of the Senate*..... " 8,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, *Secretary of War* (ad interim)..... " 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
HENRY STANBERY, of Ohio, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Chief Justice*.....Salary $6,500

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Associate Justice*. | DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice*.
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y., " " | NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " " | SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, " "
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., " " | STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal, " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd.
Austria	Vienna	———	$12,000	1867
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	1861
Chili	Santiago	Judson Kilpatrick, N. J.	10,000	1865
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	12,000	1861
France	Paris	John A. Dix, N. Y.	17,500	1866
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Italy	Florence	George P. Marsh, Vt.	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Edward Lee Plumb (Charge d'Affaires)	12,000	1867
Peru	Lima	A. P. Hovey, Ind.	10,000	1865
Prussia	Berlin	George Bancroft, Mass.	12,000	1867
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	12,000	1863
Spain	Madrid	John P. Hale, N. H.	12,000	1865

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	Alexander Asboth, Mo.	7,500	1866
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn.	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	———	7,500	1863
Costa Rica	San Jose	Albert G. Lawrence, R. I.	7,500	1866
Denmark	Copenhagen	George H. Yeaman, Ky.	7,500	1865
Ecuador	Quito	———	7,500	1866
Guatemala	Guatemala	Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa	7,500	1865
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	Edward M. McCook, Ohio	7,500	1866
Honduras	Comayagua	R. H Rousseau, Ky.	7,500	1866
Japan	Yedo	Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, N. Y.	7,500	1866
Netherlands	Hague	Hugh Ewing, Kansas	7,500	1866
U. S. of Colombia	Bogota	Peter J. Sullivan, Ohio	7,500	1867
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	1863
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	1861
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Joseph J. Bartlett, N. Y.	7,500	1867
Switzerland	Berne	George Harrington, D. C.	7,500	1865
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caracas	Thomas A. Stilwell, Ind.	7,500	1867

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS GENERAL.

Hayti	Port-au-Prince	——— ———	7,500	1865

XLth CONGRESS.

First Session began March 4, 1867, immediately on the expiration of the XXXIXth Congress. The Second Session began on the first Monday of December, 1867.

SENATE.

BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, *President.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary.*

Of those in the Senate on the 1st of December, 1867, there were Republicans (in Roman), 42; Democrats (in *Italics*) (Thomas not sworn in), 11. Whole number of Senators, Dec. 1, 1867, 53. Whole number, in a full Senate, including Southern States, 76. The figures before the name indicate the year in which (on the 3d March) the term of the Senator expires.

Term Ex.	Senator.	Home Post Office.
CALIFORNIA.		
1869	John Conness	Sacramento.
1873	Cornelius Cole	Santa Cruz.
CONNECTICUT.		
1869	*James Dixon*	Hartford.
1873	Orris S. Ferry	Norwalk.
DELAWARE.		
1871	*Willard Saulsbury*	Georgetown.
1873	*James A. Bayard*	Wilmington.
ILLINOIS.		
1871	Richard Yates	Jacksonville.
1873	Lyman Trumbull	Chicago.
INDIANA.		
1869	*Thomas A. Hendricks*	Indianapolis.
1873	Oliver P. Morton	Indianapolis.
IOWA.		
1871	James W. Grimes	Burlington.
1873	James Harlan	Mount Pleasant.
KANSAS.		
1871	Edmund G. Ross	Lawrence.
1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy	Atchison.
KENTUCKY.		
1871	*James Guthrie*	Louisville.
1873	*Garret Davis*	Paris.
MAINE.		
1869	Lot M. Morrill	Augusta.
1871	Wm. Pitt Fessenden	Portland.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
1869	Charles Sumner	Boston.
1871	Henry Wilson	Natick.
MARYLAND.		
1869	*Reverdy Johnson*	Baltimore.
1873	Philip Francis Thomas	Baltimore.
MICHIGAN.		
1869	Zachariah Chandler	Detroit.
1871	Jacob M. Howard	Detroit.
MINNESOTA.		
1869	Alexander Ramsey	St. Paul.
1871	*Daniel S. Norton*	Winona.
MISSOURI.		
1869	John B. Henderson	Louisiana.
1873	Charles D. Drake	St. Louis.
NEBRASKA.		
——	John M. Thayer	Omaha.
——	Thomas W. Tipton	Brownsville.
NEVADA.		
1869	Wm. M. Stewart	Nevada City.
1873	James W. Nye	Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
1871	Aaron H. Cragin	Lebanon.
1873	James W. Patterson	Hanover.
NEW JERSEY.		
1869	Frederick T. Frelinghuysen	Newark.
1871	Alexander G. Cattell	Camden.
NEW YORK.		
1869	Edwin D. Morgan	New York City.
1873	Roscoe Conkling	Utica.
OHIO.		
1869	Benjamin F. Wade	Jefferson.
1873	John Sherman	Mansfield.
OREGON.		
1871	George H. Williams	Portland.
1873	Henry W. Corbett	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
1869	*Charles R. Buckalew*	Bloomsburgh.
1873	Simon Cameron	Harrisburgh.
RHODE ISLAND.		
1869	William Sprague	Providence.
1871	Henry B. Anthony	Providence.
TENNESSEE.		
1869	*David T. Patterson*	Greenville.
1871	Joseph S. Fowler	Nashville.
VERMONT.		
1869	George F. Edmunds	Burlington
1873	Justin S. Morrill	Strafford.
WEST VIRGINIA.		
1869	Peter G. Van Winkle	Parkersburgh.
1871	Waitman T. Willey	Morgantown.
WISCONSIN.		
1869	Timothy O. Howe	Green Bay.
1869	*James R. Doolittle*	Racine.

NOT YET ADMITTED.

ALABAMA.		
1867	*George S. Houston*	Huntsville.
1871	*Lewis E. Parsons*	Talladega.
ARKANSAS.		
1867	E. Baxter	Batesville.
1871	William D. Snow	Pine Bluff.
COLORADO.		
——	Jerome B. Chaffee	Central City
——	John Evans	Denver.
FLORIDA.		
1867	*William Marvin*	Key West.
1871	*Wilkerson Call*	Tallahassee.
GEORGIA.		
1867	*Herschel V. Johnson*	Louisville.
1871	*Alexander H. Stephens*	Crawfordsville.
LOUISIANA.		
1867	R. King Cutler	New Orleans.
1871	Michael Hahn	New Orleans.
MISSISSIPPI.		
1867	*Wm. L. Sharkey*	Jackson.
1871	*J. L. Alcorn*	——
NORTH CAROLINA.		
1867	John Pool	Goldsboro.
1871	*William A. Graham*	Hillsboro.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1867	*John L. Manning*	Columbia.
1871	*Benjamin F. Perry*	Greenville.
TEXAS.		
——	*O. M. Roberts*	Tyler.
——	*David G. Burnet*	Galveston.
VIRGINIA.		
1867	John C. Underwood	Alexandria.
1871	Joseph Segar	Fortress Monroe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, *Speaker*.
EDWARD McPHERSON of Gettysburg, Penn., *Clerk*.

[Republicans in Roman, 143; Democrats in *Italics*, 49; whole number admitted, Dec. 15, 1867, 192. Whole number of members when all the States are fully represented, 243. Those marked with a star (*) were members of the last preceding (XXXIXth) Congress. † Seats contested. One vacancy—8th Ohio.

CALIFORNIA.

1 *Samuel B. Axtell*.....San Francisco.
2 *William Higby*.....Calaveras.
3 *James A. Johnson*.....Downieville.

CONNECTICUT.

1 *Richard D. Hubbard*....Hartford.
2 *Julius Hotchkiss*.....Middletown.
3 Henry H. Starkweather..Norwich.
4 †*William H. Barnum*.....Lakeville.

DELAWARE.

1 *John A. Nicholson*.....Dover

ILLINOIS.

1 Norman B. Judd.....Chicago.
2 *John F. Farnsworth....St. Charles.
3 *Elihu B. Washburne....Galena.
4 *Abner C. Harding.....Monmouth.
5 *Ebon C. Ingersoll.....Peoria.
6 *Burton C. Cook.....Ottawa.
7 *Henry P. H. Bromwell..Charleston.
8 *Shelby M. Cullom.....Springfield.
9 *Lewis W. Ross.....Lewiston.
10 *Albert G. Burr*.....Winchester.
11 *Samuel S. Marshall*....McLeansboro'.
12 *John Baker*.....Belleville.
13 Green B. Raum.....Harrisburg.
At large—John A. Logan....Carbondale.

INDIANA.

1 *William E. Niblack*.....Vincennes.
2 *Michael C. Kerr*.....New Albany.
3 Morton C. Hunter.....Bloomington.
4 *William S. Holman*.....Aurora.
5 *George W. Julian*.....Centreville.
6 John Coburn.....Indianapolis.
7 *Henry D. Washburn*.....Clinton.
8 *Godlove S. Orth.....Lafayette.
9 *Schuyler Colfax.....South Bend.
10 William Williams.....Warsaw.
11 John P. C. Shanks.....Jay Court House.

IOWA.

1 *James F Wilson.....Fairfield.
2 *Hiram Price.....Davenport.
3 *William B. Allison.....Dubuque.
4 William Loughridge....Oskaloosa.
5 Granville M. Dodge.....Council Bluffs.
6 *Asahel W. Hubbard.....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1 *Sidney Clarke.....Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1 *Laurence S. Trimble....Paducah.
2 †*John Young Brown*.....Henderson.
3 *Jacob S. Golladay*.....Allensville.
4 *J. Proctor Knott*.....Lebanon.
5 *Asa P. Grover*.....Owenton.
6 *Thomas L. Jones*.....Newport.
7 *James B. Beck*.....Lexington.
8 *George M. Adams*.....Barbourville.
9 *John D. Young*.....Owingsville.

MAINE.

1 *John Lynch.....Portland.
2 *Sidney Perham.....Paris.
3 *James G. Blaine.....Augusta.
4 John A. Peters.....Bangor.
5 *Frederick A. Pike.....Calais.

MARYLAND.

1 *Hiram McCullough*.....Elkton.
2 *Benjamin Archer*.....Belair.
3 *Francis Thomas*.....Frankville.
4 *Frederick Stone*.....Port Tobacco.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 *Thomas D. Eliot*.....New Bedford.
2 *Oakes Ames*.....North Easton.
3 Ginery Twichell.....Brookline.
4 *Samuel Hooper*.....Boston.
5 Benjamin F. Butler.....Gloucester.
6 *Nathaniel P. Banks.....Waltham.
7 *George S. Boutwell.....Groton.
8 *John D. Baldwin.....Worcester.
9 *William B. Washburn...Greenfield.
10 *Henry L. Dawes.....Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.

1 *Fernando C. Beaman....Adrian.
2 *Charles Upson.....Coldwater.
3 Austin Blair.....Jackson.
4 *Thomas W. Ferry.....Grand Haven.
5 *Rowland E. Trowbridge.Birmingham.
6 *John F. Driggs.....East Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

1 *William Windom.....Winona.
2 *Ignatius Donnelly.....Hastings.

MISSOURI.

1 †William A. Pile.....St. Louis.
2 Carman A. Newcomb....Tunnel.
3 *James R. McCormick*.....
4 Joseph J. Gravelly.....Stockton.
5 *Joseph W. McClurg.....Linn Creek.
6 *Robert T. Van Horn....Kansas City.
7 *Benjamin F. Loan.....St. Joseph.
8 *John F. Benjamin.....Shelbyville.
9 *†George W. Anderson...Louisiana.

NEBRASKA.

1 John Taffe.....Omaha.

NEVADA.

1 *Delos R. Ashley.....Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Jacob H. Ela.....Rochester.
2 Aaron F. Stevens.....Nashua.
3 Jacob Benton.....Lancaster.

NEW JERSEY.

1 William Moore.....May's Landing.
2 *Charles Haight*.....Freehold.
3 *Charles Sitgreaves*.....Phillipsburg.
4 John Hill.....Boonton.
5 George A. Halsey.....Newark.

NEW YORK.

1 *Stephen Taber*.....Roslyn.
2 *Demas Barnes*.....Brooklyn.
3 *William E. Robinson*..... "
4 *John Fox*.....New York.
5 *John Morrissey*..... "
6 *Thomas E. Stewart*..... "
7 *John W. Chanler*..... "
8 *James Brooks*..... "
9 *Fernando Wood*..... "
10 William H. Robertson...Bedford.
11 Charles H. Van Wyck...Middletown.
12 *John H. Ketcham.....Dover.
13 Thomas Cornell.....Rondout.
14 *John V. L. Pruyn*.....Albany.
15 *John A. Griswold.....Troy.
16 Orange Ferris.....Glenn's Falls.
17 *Calvin T. Hulburd.....Brasher Falls.

19 William C. Fields .....Laurens.
20 *Addison H. Laflin ... ...Herkimer
21 Alexander H. Bailey....Rome.
22 John C. Churchill .....Oswego.
23 Dennis McCarthy.....Syracuse.
24 *Theodore M. Pomeroy ..Auburn.
25 William H. Kelsey .. ...Geneseo.
26 William S. Lincoln.....Owego.
27 *Hamilton Ward.....Belmont.
28 Lewis Selye .....Rochester.
29 *Burt Van Horn .....Lockport.
30 *James M. Humphrey....Buffalo.
31 *Henry Van Aernam.....Franklinville.

OHIO.

1 *Benjamin Eggleston.....Cincinnati.
2 Samuel F. Cary ..... "
3 *Robert C. Schenck.....Dayton.
4 *William Lawrence .....Bellefontaine.
5 [William Munger.....Findlay.
6 *Reader W. Clarke.....Batavia.
7 *Samuel Shellabarger...Springfield.
8 [Vacancy.]
9 *Ralph P. Buckland .....Fremont.
10 *James M. Ashley.....Toledo.
11 John T. Wilson.....Tranquillity.
12 *Philadelph Van Trump..Lancaster.
13 George W. Morgan.....Mount Vernon.
14 *Martin Welker.. .....Wooster.
15 *Tobias A. Plants.....Pomeroy.
16 *John A. Bingham.....Cadiz.
17 *Ephraim R. Eckley.....Carrollton.
18 *Rufus P. Spalding.....Cleveland.
19 *James A. Garfield.....Hiram.

OREGON.

1 Rufus Mallory .....Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Samuel J. Randall .....Philadelphia.
2 *Charles O'Neill ..... "
3 *Leonard Myers ..... "
4 *William D. Kelley..... "
5 Caleb N. Taylor .....Bristol.
6 *Benjamin M. Boyer .....Norristown.
7 *John M. Broomall.....Media.
8 J. Lawrence Getz.....Reading.
9 *Thaddeus Stevens.....Lancaster.
10 Henry L. Cake.....Tamaqua.
11 Daniel M. Van Auken...Milford.
12 George W. Woodward...Wilkesbarre.
13 *Ulysses Mercur.....Towanda.
14 *George F. Miller .....Lewisburg.
15 *Adam J. Glossbrenner..York.
16 *William H. Koontz.....Somerset.
17 Daniel J. Morrell.....Johnstown.
18 *Stephen F. Wilson.....Wellsboro'.
19 *Glenni W. Scofield.....Warren.
20 Darwin A. Finney.....Meadville.
21 John Covode.....Lockport.
22 *James K. Moorhead. ...Pittsburg.
23 *Thomas Williams..... "
24 *George V. Lawrence...Monongahela City.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 *Thomas A. Jenckes .....Providence.
2 *Nathan F Dixon .....Westerly.

TENNESSEE.

1 Robert R. Butler .....
2 *Horace Maynard .....Knoxville.
3 *William B. Stokes.....Liberty.
4 James Mullins .....Shelbyville.
5 John Trimble .....Nashville.
6 *Samuel M. Arnell .....Columbia.
7 *Isaac R. Hawkins .....Huntingdon.
8 David A. Nunn .....Brownsville.

VERMONT.

1 *Frederick E. Woodbridge.Vergennes.
2 Luke P. Poland.....St. Johnsbury.
3 Worthington C. Smith ..St. Albans.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 *Chester D. Hubbard.....Wheeling.
2 Bethuel M. Kitchen .....Martinsburg.
3 Daniel Polsley .....Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1 *Halbert E. Paine .....Milwaukee.
2 Benjamin F. Hopkins....Madison.
3 *Amasa Cobb .....Mineral Point.
4 *Charles A. Eldridge .....Fond du Lac.
5 *Philetus Sawyer .....Oshkosh.
6 Cadwalader C. Washburn La Crosse.

NOT YET ADMITTED.

ALABAMA.

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ARKANSAS.

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FLORIDA.

1

GEORGIA.

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LOUISIANA.

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MISSISSIPPI.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

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TEXAS.

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VIRGINIA.

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DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.—Coles Bashford, Tucson.
COLORADO.—George M. Chilcott, Excelsior.
DAKOTA.—Walter A. Burleigh, Yanoton.
IDAHO.—*E. D. Holcrook*, Boise City.
MONTANA.—*James M. Cavanaugh*, Helena.
NEW MEXICO.—†*Charles P. Clever*.
UTAH.—William H. Hooper, Salt Lake City.
WASHINGTON.—Alvan Flanders, Walla Walla.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[The names of Counties and Towns which in 1867 gave a Democratic majority, are in *Italics.*]

MAINE.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'67. *Rep.Dem.* Chamberlain.	Gov.'66. *Rep.Dem.* Pills'y.	Gov.'66. *Un.Dem.* Cham.	Pres.'64. Pills.	Lincoln.	McCl.
Androscoggin	3424	1829..	4352	1914..	3363	1936
Aroostook	...1607	1038..	1931	1508 ..	1059	679
Cumberland	.7009	5734..	8650	5774..	7738	6965
Franklin	2270	1647..	2626	1453..	2348	1790
Hancock	3649	1969..	3334	1895..	3143	2144
Kennebec	5820	4082..	7008	2723..	6903	3347
Knox	2464	2643..	2742	2139..	2349	2162
Lincoln	2100	2156..	2676	2010..	2367	2495
Oxford	3800	3032..	4524	3106..	4088	3109
Penobscot	6717	4514..	8655	4212..	7471	4387
Piscataquis	...1490	1004..	1812	949..	1588	916
Sagadahoc	...1877	1181..	2523	844..	2071	1120
Somerset	3815	3015..	4362	2674..	3633	3532
Waldo	3427	3018..	4069	2367..	3883	2724
Washington	...2940	2761..	3433	2451..	3099	2827
York	6240	6252..	6809	5680..	6305	5578
Total	57649	46035..	69626	41939..	61808	44211
Per cent		55.60	44.40 ..	62.32	37 77..	58.30	41.70

In 1867, whole (unofficial) vote for Governor (in all except 28 towns and plantations), 103,684, Joshua L. Chamberlain over Eden F. Pillsbury, 11,614. In 1866, whole vote for Governor (includ. 308 scat.), 111,873; Chamberlain over Pillsbury, 27,557. Total vote in 1865 (exclusive of the soldiers' votes, which by an inadvertence, were not counted), 86,089, Samuel Cony over Joseph Howard, 22,821. In 1864, total vote for Governor, 111,999; Cony over Howard, 19,180, scattering, 13. In 1860, whole vote for President, 100,718; Lincoln's majority, 24,504.

Special Vote on Maine Law in 1867.—For prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, 19,358; against, 5,536; majority for prohibition, 13,822.

Legislature, 1868.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	25	105	130
Democrats	8	46	49
Rep. maj.	22	59	81

* No choice in York County (3 Senators).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'67. *Rep.Dem.* Harriman.	Gov.'66. *Rep.Dem.* Sinclair.	Pres.'64. *Un.Dem.* Smyth.	Sinc.	Linc.	McCl.
Belknap	1966	2172..	1922	2066..	1855	2216
Carroll	1967	2397..	1883	2305..	1782	2509
Cheshire	3371	2242..	3431	2120..	3492	3444
Coos	1291	1462..	1220	1370..	1116	1459
Grafton	4471	4594..	4578	4229..	4337	4574
Hillsborough	6349	5566..	6335	5229..	6378	5525
Merrimac	4241	4707..	4544	4480..	4374	4768
Rockingham	.5967	5062..	5857	4477..	5822	4477
Strafford	3484	2551..	3218	2892..	3404	2550
Sullivan	2202	1910..	2194	1813..	2279	2022
Soldiers' vote	—	—..	—	—..	2066	690
Total	35809	32663..	35187	30481..	36595	33034
Per cent		52.19	47.61	53.53	46.45..	52.54	47.46

In 1867, whole vote for Governor (including 136 scattering), 68,608; Walter Harriman over John G. Sinclair, 3,146. In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 18 scattering), 65,626; Smyth over Sinclair, 4,656. In 1865, whole vote for Governor (incl. of 89 scattering), 62,720; Smith over Harrington, 6,127. In 1864, whole vote for President, 65,928. Lincoln's majority 9,115.

CONGRESS, 1867.

Districts.	*Rep. Dem.*	Aaron F. Stevens over Edward W. Harrington, 955 scattering, 12.
I.	Ela. Marcy.	
Belknap	1966 2152	
Carroll	1961 2397	
Rocking'm	3951 3108	
Strafford	3395 2565	
Total	12343 12947	
Jacob H. Ela over Daniel Marcy, 996; scattering, 12.		

		Benton.	Bing'm.
II.	Stevens.	Har'ton.	
Cheshire		3346	2241
Coos		1121	1496
Grafton		4566	4603
Sullivan		2229	1909
Total		11294	10246
Jacob Benton over Hillsboro'	6611	5611	Harry Bingham, 1,048; *Merrimac*	4649	4694	scattering, 116. Whole number of votes cast, 20,796.

Legislature, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	9	202	211
Democrats	3	128	131
Rep. maj.	6	74	80

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'67. *Rep.Dem.* Hawley.	Gov.'66. *Rep.Dem.* English.	*Un.Dem.* Haw'y.	Pres.'64. Eng'h.	Linc.	McClel.
Fairfield	7688	7805..	7094	7857..	7268	7193
Hartford	9072	9078..	8618	8937..	8092	8830
Litchfield	5019	5058..	4771	4658..	4997	4423
Middlesex	3340	3174..	3266	2939..	3113	3107
New Haven	9379	11696..	8630	10784..	8761	9638
New London	.5833	5437..	5610	4607..	5662	4919
Tolland	2455	2281..	2479	2032..	2430	2152
Windham	3782	2456..	3566	2144..	3668	2173
Total	46578	47565..	43974	43433..	44691	42285
Per cent		49.48	50.52..	50.30	49.69..	51.39	48.61

In 1867, whole vote for Governor (including 11 scattering), 94,154; James E. English over Joseph R. Hawley, 987; over all, 976. In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 10 scattering), 87,417; Hawley over English, 541; over all, 531. In 1865, whole vote for Governor (incl. 4 scat.), 73,717; Buckingham over O. S. Seymour, 11,035. In 1864, whole vote for President, 86,976; Lincoln's majority, 2,406.

CONGRESS, 1867.

Districts.	*Rep. Dem.*	III. Starkweather. Martin.
I.	Deming. Hubbard.	N. London..5841 5393
Hartford	9049 9699	Windham ..3882 2432
Tolland	2428 2295	
Total	11477 11994	Total....9723 7825

Richard D. Hubbard over Henry C. Deming, 517; scattering, 3.

II.	Northrop.	Hotchk.
New Haven	9599	11550
Middlesex	3888	3180
Total	12987	14730

Julius Hotchkiss over Cyrus Northrop, 1,793.

Henry N. Starkweather ov. Earl Martin, 1,896.

IV.	Barnum.	Baraum.
Fairfield	7360	7894
Litchfield	4743	5382
Total	12103	13276

William H. Barnum over Phineas T. Barnum, 980; scattering, 20.

Legislature, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	11	124	135
Democrats	10	114	124

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'67. Rep. Dem. Burnside.	Gov.'66. Rep. Dem. Burn.	Pierce.	Pres.'64. Rep. Dem. Lin.	McCl.
Bristol	408	210..	382	175..	780	449
Kent	751	538..	698	309..	1365	815
Newport	870	274..	1332	293..	1773	844
Providence	4084	1946..	4595	1878..	8152	5869
Washington	1264	415..	1260	522..	1622	998
Total	7372	3173..	8197	2816..	13692	8470
Per cent			73.34	25.18..	61.79..	38.21

In 1867, whole vote for Governor, 10,550; Ambrose E. Burnside over Lyman Pierce, 4,194. In 1866, total vote for Governor (including 165 scattering), 11,178; Burnside over Pierce, 5,281. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 10,814; James Y. Smith's majority, 9,208. In 1864, whole vote for President, 22,162; Lincoln's majority, 5,222. In 1860, whole vote for President, 19,951; Lincoln's majority, 4,537.

CONGRESS, 1867.

Eastern District.—Thomas A. Jenckes, Rep., 4,311; scattering, 101.

Western District.—Nathan F. Dixon, 2,609; Judge Carder, Dem., 1,480; scattering, 11; Dixon over Carder, Rep., 1,189.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	28	62	90
Democrats	6	8	14
Rep. maj	22	54	76

VERMONT.

Counties.	Gov'nor,'67. Rep. Dem. Page.	Gov.'66. Rep. Dem. Edwards.	Un. Dem. Dill.	Pres.'64. Dav'pt.	Lin.	McCl.
Addison	2553	269..	2037	246..	3567	944
Bennington	2773	1244..	1920	880..	2933	1021
Caledonia	2266	1135..	2289	1129..	2781	1115
Chittenden	2777	986..	3402	958..	3227	923
Essex	640	340..	698	309..	618	385
Franklin	2308	1058..	2601	1067..	2659	1156
Grand Isle	367	169..	396	178..	370	168
Lamoille	1134	635..	1597	441..	1760	581
Orange	2738	1406..	2659	1455..	3565	1701
Orleans	1917	659..	2490	695..	2708	926
Rutland	3865	998..	3427	1007..	4709	1247
Washington	2551	1341..	2901	1345..	3588	1552
Windham	2438	761..	2983	674..	4188	1232
Windsor	3997	883..	4107	868..	6446	1320
Total	31694	11510..	34117	11222..	42419	13831
Per cent	73.32	26.63	75.13	24.87..	76.11	23.89

In 1867, total vote for Governor (incl. 22 scattering), 43,226; John B. Page over John L. Edwards, 20,184; over all, 20,162. In 1866, whole vote for Governor (incl. 8 scattering), 45,412; Paul Dillingham over Charles N. Davenport, 22,825; over all, 22,822. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 36,456; Dillingham over Davenport, 18,729; scattering, 13. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 48,543; Smith over Redfield, 18,977. Whole vote for President, 55,740; Lincoln's majority, 29,098. In 1860, whole vote for President, 44,644; Lincoln over all, 22,972.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	29	213	242
Democrats	1	25	26
Rep. maj	28	188	216

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Judge S. Court,'67. Rep. Dem. Williams.	Shar'd.	Gov.'66. Rep. Dem. Geary.	Un. Dem. Clymer.	Pres.'64. Lin.	McClel.
Adams	2487	2639..	2910	3126..	3613	3016
Alleghany	16333	9994..	20511	13795..	21519	12414
Armstrong	3235	2984..	3758	3073..	3526	3011
Beaver	2618	2279..	3310	2995..	3227	2394
Bedford	2905	2644..	2591	2835..	2536	2752
Berks	6117	11912..	7121	13283..	6710	13205
Blair	3113	2590..	3520	2768..	3202	2695
Bradford	5846	2638..	7134	3091..	6995	3897
Bucks	6224	6910..	6805	7390..	6436	7283
Butler	2939	2662..	3544	3031..	3475	2947
Cambria	2068	3020..	2643	3295..	2244	3088
Cameron	358	300..	374	303..	325	262
Carbon	1687	2124..	1906	2339..	1721	2251
Centre	2790	3473..	3094	3565..	3617	3398
Chester	7751	5953..	8500	6221..	8446	5987
Clarion	1410	2603..	1776	2813..	1726	2633
Clearfield	1477	2740..	1650	2786..	1516	2801
Clinton	1602	2228..	1754	2337..	1605	2136
Columbia	1696	3453..	1963	3583..	1914	3401
Crawford	5400	4018..	6714	4060..	6441	4236
Cumberl'd	3451	4251..	4030	4507..	3604	4254
Dauphin	5247	3847..	5691	4301..	5444	4088
Delaware	3207	2148..	3647	2282..	3664	2345
Elk	298	751..	376	916..	348	893
Erie	5501	3428..	7237	3957..	6911	3733
Fayette	3184	3859..	3569	4359..	3221	4158
Forest	289	319..	100	76..	85	98
Franklin	3773	3962..	4299	4106..	3962	3881
Fulton	709	1019..	773	1055..	694	988
Greene	1843	2753..	1699	3230..	1583	2974
Huntingdon	3009	2258..	3348	2230..	3321	2477
Indiana	3608	1957..	4453	2109..	4320	2197
Jefferson	1806	1851..	2015	1913..	1820	1677
Juniata	1868	1668..	1816	1814..	1457	1758
Lancaster	12799	7475..	15592	8592..	14469	8449
Lawrence	2853	1981..	3560	1110..	3408	1389
Lebanon	3695	2501..	4194	2690..	3789	2779
Lehigh	3514	5141..	4189	5731..	3903	5389
Luzerne	7985	10404..	8783	12387..	7645	10048
Lycoming	3904	4357..	3571	4448..	3401	4197
McKean	705	845..	877	714..	767	698
Mercer	3985	5414..	4418	5737..	4220	5249
Mifflin	1565	1769..	1725	1838..	1643	1718
Monroe	843	2359..	705	2460..	685	2366
Montgom'y	6586	7933..	7286	8442..	6852	7949
Montour	1006	1238..	1130	1323..	1130	1405
Northam'n	3027	5979..	3859	6470..	3720	6264
Northum'd	3023	3469..	3361	3829..	2915	3908
Perry	2427	2262..	2551	2405..	2406	2448
Philadelph	49587	53075..	54205	48317..	55797	44038
Pike	235	901..	260	1084..	260	1159
Potter	1134	481..	1346	620..	1330	630
Schuylkill	7256	8380..	8703	10514..	7851	9549
Snyder	1630	1199..	1792	1326..	1673	1283
Somerset	2756	1541..	3083	1759..	2783	1719
Sullivan	421	668..	486	761..	369	699
Susquehan'a	3047	2680..	4429	2981..	4203	2939
Tioga	4090	1425..	4791	1628..	4673	1594
Union	1675	1200..	1991	1387..	1945	1252
Venango	3040	2610..	4409	3192..	3849	3241
Warren	2131	1459..	2687	1572..	2541	1385
Washing't'n	4518	4513..	4977	4712..	4961	4579
Wayne	2320	2586..	2357	2883..	2274	3369
Westmorel'd	4213	5645..	5048	6113..	4650	5977
Wyoming	1357	1471..	1408	1499..	1387	1403
York	4948	7671..	5896	8780..	5563	8300
Total	266624	267746	307274	290096	296391	276816
Per cent	49 91	50 09..	51 44	48 56..	51.75	48 25

In 1867, total vote for Judge of Supreme Court, 534,370; Geo. Sharswood over Henry W. Williams, 922. In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 597,370; John W. Geary over Hiester Clymer, 17,178. In 1865, whole vote for Auditor-General (including 123 which were thrown out), 454,263; J. F. Hartranft over W. W. H. Davis, 22,660. In 1864, whole vote for President, 572,707; Lincoln's majority, 20,175.

CONGRESS, 1867.

In the Twelfth District, lately represented by Charles Denison, Dem., the vote to fill the vacancy caused by his death was as follows:

Counties.	Rep. Ketcham.	Dem. Woodward.
Luzerne	6676	10185
Susquehanna	3304	3208
Total	19978	13393

Geo. W. Woodward ov. Wm. W. Ketcham, 514.

Legislature, 1868.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	19	54	73
Democrats	14	46	60
Rep. maj.	5	8	13

OHIO.

* *Counties.*	Gov'nor, '67. *Rep.* Hayes.	*Dem.* Thurman.	Sec. State, '66. *Rep.* Smith.	*Dem.* LeFev.	Pres. '64. *Un.* Linc.	*Dem.* McClel.
Adams	1962	2800	2064	2012	2088	1982
Allen	1737	2624	1853	2257	1865	2241
Ashland	2161	2464	2175	2208	2158	2281
Ashtabula	5061	1377	5004	936	6054	1039
Athens	2598	1701	2647	1210	3024	1318
Auglaize	925	2713	1039	2296	1164	2374
Belmont	3412	3971	3535	3560	3423	3498
Brown	2407	3266	2822	3102	2690	2933
Butler	2800	4886	3021	4726	3219	4310
Carroll	1634	1289	1751	1177	1794	1223
Champaign	2623	2159	2760	1836	2753	1755
Clarke	3290	2118	3569	1960	3709	1641
Clermont	3246	3737	3466	3613	3303	3318
Clinton	2634	1628	2844	1499	2758	1397
Columbiana	4287	2919	4298	2387	4547	2501
Coshocton	2102	2619	2093	2472	2125	2447
Crawford	1864	3497	1997	3179	1934	3112
Cuyahoga	9678	7436	6631	5697	9967	5856
Darke	2661	3246	2881	2915	2698	2704
Defiance	1000	1855	1072	1666	1163	1594
Delaware	2727	2311	2827	1951	2827	1892
Erie	2480	1987	2988	1797	3032	1829
Fairfield	2056	3940	2139	3445	2484	3510
Fayette	1783	1543	1817	1318	1860	1243
Franklin	4600	7255	4652	6490	4920	5756
Fulton	1902	1146	2066	1057	1965	970
Gallia	2001	1902	2477	1370	2826	1174
Geauga	2654	630	2512	408	2966	491
Greene	3615	1857	3963	1588	3886	1556
Guernsey	2549	2052	2711	1913	2684	1980
Hamilton	19961	18497	22118	18341	22760	16596
Hancock	2173	2599	2272	2380	2177	2300
Hardin	1770	1770	1749	1445	1613	1457
Harrison	2112	1660	2122	1521	2178	1563
Henry	955	1544	1006	1402	924	1271
Highland	2881	2885	3050	2655	3105	2582
Hocking	1179	2129	1115	1819	1384	1887
Holmes	957	2968	942	2755	1068	2683
Huron	3668	2273	4010	2052	4441	2090
Jackson	1857	1821	1929	1669	1955	1317
Jefferson	2969	2202	3210	1763	3375	1752
Knox	2814	2811	2924	2471	2856	2528
Lake	2392	880	2402	557	2781	582
Lawrence	2009	2359	2346	1394	2962	1118
Licking	3183	4441	3392	4040	3322	3860
Logan	2516	1897	2595	1649	2577	1617
Lorain	4095	1807	4373	1708	4586	1650
Lucas	3844	2655	4193	2624	3794	2095
Madison	1515	1583	1614	1440	1671	1165
Mahoning	2898	2602	2935	2276	3042	2422
Marion	1377	1953	1523	1679	1441	1690
Medina	2626	1686	2772	1689	2925	1629
Meigs	2773	2185	2931	1669	3483	1464
Mercer	698	2828	763	2011	826	1926
Miami	3352	2810	3716	2597	3791	2348
Monroe	1111	3477	1060	2868	1411	3200
Montgom'y	5602	6282	5628	5606	5526	5284
Morgan	2403	1953	2446	1825	2606	1727
Morrow	2240	1801	2249	1603	2405	1672
Muskingum	4315	4671	4562	4207	4421	3697
Noble	2009	1873	2153	1699	2122	1722
Ottawa	808	1260	892	1046	823	842
Paulding	761	696	753	490	805	868
Perry	1599	2090	1720	1912	1823	1864
Pickaway	1882	2870	2061	2539	2201	2527
Pike	973	1770	1037	1519	1649	1941
Portage	3342	2317	3365	1972	3478	1918
Preble	2422	1867	2717	1761	2719	1706
Putnam	973	2020	1164	1954	1117	1710
Richland	3068	3691	2957	3314	3187	3401
Ross	2869	3387	3272	3362	3381	3200
Seneca	2739	3584	2979	3348	3085	3311
Shelby	1860	2696	1483	2071	1603	2028
Stark	4669	4821	4869	4052	4797	4280
Summit	3942	2274	3719	1676	4192	1823
Trumbull	4525	2189	4683	1785	5069	1907
Tuscarawas	2746	3483	2867	3205	3020	3129
Union	2128	1537	2206	1270	2128	1235
Van Wert	1408	1408	1482	1296	1294	1201
Vinton	1802	1634	1876	1363	1119	1323
Warren	3638	1905	3943	1742	3851	1595
Washington	3722	3718	3786	3169	4028	3056
Wayne	3313	3704	3843	3402	3181	3413
Williams	2599	1801	2282	1630	2197	1425
Wood	2420	1800	2763	1838	2586	1492
Wyandotte	1609	2183	1781	1925	1740	1874
Total	243605	240622	256302	213606	265154	205568
Per cent	50.30	49.70	54.54	45.46	56.31	43.69

In 1867, whole vote for Governor, 484,227; Rutherford B. Hayes over Allen G. Thurman, 2,983. In 1866, total vote for Secretary of State, 469,908; Wm. H. Smith over Benj. LeFever, 42,696. In 1865, total vote for Governor, 417,720; Jacob Dolson Cox over J. W. Morgan, 29,986; Cox's majority over all, 29,546. In 1864, whole vote for President, 470,722. Lincoln's majority, 59,586; whole vote for Secretary, 419,649; Smith's (Union) majority, 54,751. In 1860, whole vote for President, 442,441; Lincoln's majority, 20,779.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, 1867.

The Ohio Legislature of 1867, resolved to submit to a popular vote a constitutional amendment to strike out the word "white" in the franchise law, and to disfranchise disloyalists. The vote was as follows:

Counties.	*Yes.*	*No.*	*Counties.*	*Yes.*	*No.*
Adams	1745	3427	Logan	2318	1943
Allen	1364	2717	Lorain	3857	1944
Ashland	1979	2577	Lucas	3220	3074
Ashtabula	4787	1295	*Madison*	1240	1710
Athens	2278	1904	Mahoning	2733	2642
Auglaize	760	2839	*Marion*	1160	2016
Belmont	3018	4212	Medina	2486	1745
Brown	2171	3386	* *Meigs*	2368	2425
Butler	2505	5060	*Mercer*	588	2355
Carroll	1485	1380	Miami	3004	2964
* *Champaign*	2238	2375	*Monroe*	986	3535
Clarke	2869	2392	*Montgomery*	4956	6648
Clermont	2789	4001	Morgan	2266	2083
Clinton	2417	1764	Morrow	2087	1898
Columbiana	3943	3029	*Muskingum*	3851	4949
Coshocton	1761	2734	* *Noble*	1865	1957
Crawford	1706	3578	*Ottawa*	731	1303
Cuyahoga	8989	7858	* *Paulding*	614	727
Darke	2389	3529	*Perry*	1457	2178
Defiance	944	1893	*Pickaway*	1572	3060
* *Delaware*	2444	2514	*Pike*	766	1890
Erie	2219	2169	Portage	3188	2386
Fairfield	1809	4058	Preble	2285	1938
* *Fayette*	1435	1717	*Putnam*	866	2077
Franklin	4032	7707	*Richland*	2859	3815
Fulton	1789	1329	*Ross*	2556	4056
* *Gallia*	1521	2207	*Sandusky*	2067	2948
Geauga	2512	708	*Scioto*	1831	2656
Greene	3403	1457	*Seneca*	2453	3709
Guernsey	2490	2126	*Shelby*	1162	2482
* *Hamilton*	16119	20796	*Stark*	4316	4976
Hancock	1994	2625	Summit	3675	2403
Hardin	1629	1838	Trumbull	4243	2282
Harrison	1870	1820	*Tuscarawas*	2407	3660
Henry	896	1587	Union	1905	1662
Highland	2607	3074	* *Van Wert*	1242	1451
Hocking	1057	2198	*Vinton*	1137	1706
Holmes	868	3011	Warren	3321	2079
Huron	3431	2228	* *Washington*	3116	3996
* *Jackson*	1615	1916	*Wayne*	3122	3769
Jefferson	2705	2371	Williams	2052	1685
* *Knox*	2530	2925	Wood	2200	1974
Lake	2216	910	*Wyandotte*	1487	2289
Lawrence	1098	2771			

Total vote on Amendment, 472,527; majority against Amendment on vote actually cast, 36,353; not voting on Amendment, 12,276; constitutional majority against it, 50,629.

* Twelve Counties marked * gave Republican majorities for Governor, but majorities against the Amendment.

CONGRESS, 1867.—At a special election for Congress in the Second District, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Governor Hayes, Richard Smith, Rep., received 9,481 votes; Samuel F. Cary, Ind. Rep., 10,390; Charles Reemelin, Dem., 120; Cary over Smith, 959, over all, 839.

LEGISLATURE, 1868.	Senate.	Houses.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	17	49	66
Democrats	18	55	74
Dem. maj.	1	7	

KENTUCKY.

GOV'NOR, '67. CLERK AP. '66. PRES. '64.

Counties.	Rep. Barnes.	Dem. Helm.	3d P'ty. Kink'd.	Un. Hob'n.	Dem. Duv.	Un. Linc.	Dem. Mc.
Adair	324	550	490..	675	535..	59	627
Allen	93	526	400..	472	735..	29	547
Anderson	109	736	96..	266	882..	84	272
Ballard	69	1120	8..	145	1208..	351	511
Barren	284	1354	78..	708	1585..	55	737
Bath	464	1026	77..	760	950..	182	451
Boone	147	1411	28..	329	1505..	200	1063
Bourbon	97	1081	69..	320	1317..	274	850
Boyd	406	575	18..	501	554..	202	493
Boyle	133	707	68..	316	845..	129	532
Bracken	220	901	55..	733	1202..	268	922
Breathitt	218	419	8..	—	—..	—	—
Breckin'g	429	1079	130..	811	1165..	42	995
Bullitt	4	524	118..	307	730..	14	624
Butler	631	439	47..	752	392..	99	414
Caldwell	249	776	36..	472	807..	294	351
Calloway	106	1094	27..	183	1169..	—	—
Campbell	1126	1631	—..	1619	1889..	1504	1236
Carroll	16	696	12..	168	755..	82	324
Carter	776	585	7..	861	475..	367	345
Casey	429	429	123..	576	831..	127	507
Christian	383	1060	154..	894	1287..	376	636
Clarke	179	850	145..	418	936..	120	690
Clay	418	298	223..	661	226..	312	186
* Clinton	175	104	108..	571	88..	3	215
Crittenden	663	587	83..	471	213..	424	252
Cumberl'd	173	443	120..	394	394..	33	302
Davies	147	1618	150..	495	1951..	37	1124
Edmonson	178	225	80..	365	249..	48	215
Estill	648	461	47..	811	506..	470	308
Fayette	541	1607	190..	694	1769..	862	496
Fleming	837	1181	80..	969	1153..	357	701
Floyd	209	781	—..	196	626..	—	—
Franklin	224	1370	216..	534	1273..	253	699
Fulton	6	650	—..	88	692..	86	61
Gallatin	46	512	14..	155	587..	109	391
Garrard	209	643	57..	632	755..	467	460
Grant	389	798	10..	682	970..	220	372
Graves	444	1434	47..	553	1586..	642	769
Grayson	312	767	252..	681	769..	114	726
Green	26	592	421..	510	622..	—	591
Greenup	703	642	12..	641	464..	596	431
Hancock	44	760	57..	229	674..	18	386
Hardin	205	1352	99..	980	1552..	83	1010
Harlan	428	75	1..	642	87..	287	51
Harrison	179	1331	26..	478	1586..	256	820
Hart	90	860	756..	780	850..	40	1051
Henderson	50	1098	10..	156	1309..	30	949
Henry	26	1044	388..	561	1167..	111	1168
Hickman	45	885	2..	78	872..	289	228
Hopkins	263	946	9..	517	1117..	47	492
Jackson	511	19	14..	528	30..	345	29
Jefferson	570	5422	857..	3730	6003..	2066	6404
Jessamine	127	626	59..	196	780..	195	612
Johnson	560	284	6..	617	264..	—	—
Josh Bell	432	59	15..	—	—..	—	—
Kenton	876	2011	9..	1508	2410..	1716	1574
Knox	759	124	188..	987	90..	629	197
Larue	64	461	404..	688	549..	17	700
Laurel	670	199	145..	708	159..	444	188
Lawrence	528	574	7..	668	664..	191	390
Letcher	274	227	—..	—	—..	—	—
Lewis	962	744	15..	912	736..	645	391
Lincoln	160	745	150..	579	831..	160	381
Livingston	66	619	8..	161	755..	246	217
Logan	148	1574	116..	566	1706..	230	985
Lyon	104	446	36..	158	509..	60	165
Madison	614	1258	112..	1067	1288..	800	760
Magoffin	325	323	8..	280	297..	28	79
Marion	73	1084	669..	410	1074..	28	1119
Marshall	117	904	6..	179	989..	149	147
Mason	411	1711	127..	1047	1784..	368	1197
McCrack'n	139	817	34..	307	1098..	515	288
McLean	23	529	329..	455	595..	62	594
Meade	18	922	48..	159	902..	3	699
Mercer	196	840	133..	725	1090..	271	627
Metcalfe	119	461	530..	568	420..	24	393
Monroe	619	859	13..	—	—..	84	326
Montgom'y	158	746	109..	513	758..	401	313
Morgan	228	745	6..	197	648..	—	23
Muhlenb'g	451	757	20..	606	889..	235	597
Nelson	12	1151	138..	171	1314..	17	338
Nicholas	845	895	26..	488	1116..	244	338
Ohio	554	853	100..	885	1007..	397	795
Oldham	6	620	197..	286	693..	31	560
Owen	72	1870	35..	211	2274..	—	—
Owsley	698	83	116..	690	84..	348	95
Pendleton	544	1088	—..	877	1225..	629	668
Perry	396	153	2..	—	—..	—	—
Pike	881	650	12..	475	497..	—	—
Powell	138	156	25..	188	212..	27	227
Pulaski	1740	490	839..	1377	508..	1059	615
Robertson	90	621	12..	—	—..	—	—
Rockcastle	598	846	105..	553	257..	426	220
Rowan	274	158	2..	—	—..	49	25
Russell	387	350	97..	530	207..	15	459
Scott	94	1291	85..	207	1535..	87	981
Shelby	32	1207	386..	427	1421..	18	899
Simpson	36	539	25..	181	749..	6	439
Spencer	3	475	96..	107	596..	1	352
* Taylor	3	398	442..	314	451..	30	260
Todd	160	697	84..	488	846..	105	503
Trigg	34	1021	123..	317	1097..	42	628
Trimble	3	710	20..	64	826..	12	395
Union	147	1841	5..	175	1287..	98	428
Warren	117	1211	310..	686	1602..	168	1444
Washing'n	228	686	598..	822	793..	73	530
Wayne	354	553	125..	613	583..	89	546
Webster	337	852	2..	825	918..	77	321
Whitley	945	60	59..	1207	10..	731	71
Woodford	87	787	73..	141	895..	38	584
Wolfe	291	457	1..	210	304..	—	—
Soldiers	—	—	—..	—	—..	1194	2065
Total	33989	90225	13167	58085	95979	27786	64391
Per cent	24.71	65.70	9.59	.37	62.22	20.18	39.32

In 1867, whole vote for Governor, 137,351 John M. Helm over Sidney M. Barnes, 56,236; over Sidney M. Barnes and Wm. B. Kinkead, 43,119. In 1866, whole vote for Clerk of Court of Appeals, 154,014; Duvall over Hobson, 37,944. In 1865, the whole vote for Treasurer, 84,289; Garrard over Neale, 105. In 1864, whole vote for President, 92,087; McClellan's majority, 36,515.

* Majority or plurality for Third Party.

CONGRESS, 1867.

Districts.	Rep. Dem. I.	Symmes.	Trimble.
Ballard	98	944	Union	70	713
Caldwell	208	621	Webster	311	497
Calloway	81	873	Total	1780	9782
Crittenden	381	436	L. S. Trimble over G.
Fulton	2	448	G. Symmes, 8,007.
Graves	841	1343	Rep. D. 3d P.
Hickman	10	698	II. Smith. Brow. Ritter.
Livingston	66	509	Breckin'ge 264	843	199
Lyon	88	389	Butler	442	283	99
Marshall	109	695	Christian	439	890	139
McCracken	304	698	Daviess	184	1652	99
Trigg	96	886	Edmondson	20	205	35

Smith.	Brow.	Ritter
Grayson	153	569 257
Hancock	53	543 37
Henderson	61	1083 16
Hopkins	216	959 17
McLean	44	512 79
Muhlenb'g	548	653 50
Ohio	392	709 135
Total	2816	8922 1155

John Young Brown over Burwell C. Ritter, 7,767; over Ritter and Sam. E. Smith, 4,951.

III.	Blakey.	*Rep. Dem.* Hise.
Allen	82	511
Barren	56	1041
Clinton	46	128
Cumberland	27	272
Hart	117	679
Logan	118	1634
Metcalfe	77	316
Monroe	378	559
Russell	95	249
Simpson	23	566
Todd	113	683
Warren	69	1302
Total	1201	7730

Elijah Hise over Geo. D. Blakey, 6,529.

IV. Taylor.	Knott.	*Rep. D.3d P.* H'dy.
Adair	338	435 25
Anderson	140	598 18
Bullitt	56	442 89
Casey	294	230 18
Green	140	450 13
Hardin	263	1162 53
Larue	176	329 13
Marion	93	925 20
Meade	17	580 23
Nelson	45	767 72
Shelby	99	976 86
Spencer	33	307 36
Taylor	46	319 4
Washing'n	538	619 38
Total	2277	8199 508

J. Proctor Knott over Marion C. Taylor, 5,922; over Taylor and Wm. J. Heady, 5,414.

V. Bullitt.	Grover.	*Rep. Dem. 3d P.* Jacob.
Henry	10	876 534
Jefferson	720	3754 1520
Oldham	8	586 240
Owen	9	1052 123
Total	743	7118 2417

Asa P. Grover over R. T. Jacob. 4,701; over Jacob and W. A. Bullitt, 3,059.

VI. Rankin.	Jones.	*Rep. Dem.* Scat.
Boone	183	1118 —
Bracken	390	964 9
Campbell	799	1100 —
Carroll	84	560 —
Gallatin	303	202 —
Grant	358	735 4
Harrison	362	1361 —

Total vote in 1867, 113,083; Democrat over Repub., 48,619; Democrat over Third Party, 71,377; Democrat over both, 41,323.

At a special election in the Third District, held in August, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise, the following vote was cast: J. S. Golladay, Dem., 6,619; W. T. Goodall, Rep., 5,444; over both, 1,175.

Rankin.	Jones.	*Rep. D.3d P.* Scat.
Kenton	974	1700 23
Pendleton	478	920 —
Trimble	10	648 —
Total	3839	9488 36

Thos. L. Jones over Wm. S. Rankin, 5,567, over all, 5,621.

VII. Brown.	Beck.	*Rep. D.3d P.* Han'n.
Bourbon	91	1046 78
Boyle	104	667 75
Clarke	162	763 152
Fayette	302	1257 120
Franklin	180	848 191
Jessamine	142	614 79
Lincoln	133	694 163
Mercer	210	934 245
Nicholas	298	1024 113
Scott	68	1218 110
Woodford	24	651 62
Total	1664	9715 1888

James B. Beck over W. Brown, 8,051; over Brown and Charles Hanson, 6,964.

VIII.	Rice.	*Rep. Dem.* Adams.
Breathitt	127	347
Clay	348	482
Estill	507	367
Garrard	309	710
Harlan	537	173
Jackson	426	78
Knox	650	549
Laurel	496	399
Letcher	—	—
Madison	707	1319
Owsley	461	195
Perry	181	262
Pulaski	1040	1000
Rockcastle	275	419
Whitley	608	399
Wayne	275	598
Wolfe	195	403
Total	7175	7690

Geo. M. Adams over Milton J. Rice, 265.

IX.	McKee.	*Rep. D.3d P.* Green
Bath	563	981 98
Boyd	425	421 23
Carter	831	890 57
Fleming	818	1033 114
Floyd	248	557 12
Greenup	551	456 33
Johnson	465	251 17
Lawrence	472	548 114
Lewis	981	563 29
Magoffin	308	221 3
Mason	627	1509 205
Montgom'y	167	731 116
Morgan	265	698 9
Pike	455	458 10
Powell	152	157 13
Rowan	278	135 4
Total	7363	9042 862

John D. Young over Samuel McKee, 1,479; over McKee and T. M. Green, 617.

Legislature, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	7	10	17
Democrats	26	85	118
Third Party	3	5	8
Dem. maj.	18	60	78

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '67. *Rep.* Gor.	Jus. S.C.t '65. *Rep.* Fay.	Pres. '64. *Dem.* Haight.	*Un. Dem.* Sand'n	*Un. Dem.* Hart'y.	*Dem.* Linc	McCl
Alpine	149	22	106..	350	453..	1467	811
Amador	1076	29	1858..	288	121..	334	238
Alameda	1266	25	1092..	919	945	1392	1190
Butte	882	118	1148..	1207	773..	1289	1117
Calaveras	1250	31	1380..	1428	1085	2071	1564
Colusa	197	31	544..	163	344..	274	425
Con. Costa	719	21	599..	699	518..	958	522
Del Norte	150	2	178..	122	100..	167	139
El Dorado	1579	123	1835..	1753	1299..	2949	2122
Fresno	47	..	335..	44	199..	92	359
Humboldt	657	11	898..	892	192..	428	263
Inyo	93	2	105..	—	—..	—	—
Kern	164	..	386..	—	—..	—	—
Klamath	136	5	215..	86	108..	189	122
Lake	221	6	508..	97	288..	213	405
Lassen	162	13	108..	207	101..	818	236
Los Angeles	727	6	989..	359	542..	555	744
Marin	515	6	844	[no ret'rn].		695	410
Mariposa	599	12	835..	499	512..	767	842
Mendocino	519	6	898..	276	517..	576	778
Merced	52	1	255..	41	147..	76	218
Mono	111	9	101..	52	22..	107	138
Monterey	414	4	544..	191	196..	415	364
Napa	685	25	750..	575	276..	735	592
Nevada	2178	124	2283..	2098	1105..	2784	1798
Placer	1672	132	1590..	1449	899..	2314	1474
Plumas	781	24	708..	616	553..	828	699
Sacramento	1677	470	2141..	2099	1400..	4192	1763
S. Bernard'o	234	—	426..	155	244..	243	493
San Diego	82	—	179..	15	54..	97	197
S. Francisco	6373	360	10571..	5673	5307.	12665	8352
S. Joaquin	1668	15	1592..	1076	721..	1849	1427
S. L. Obispo	242	8	177..	110	67..	259	149
San Mateo	427	3	355..	309	39..	600	377
S. Barbara	309	—	301..	182	171..	343	80
Santa Clara	1839	8	2031..	1303	581..	1980	1202
Santa Cruz	868	—	708..	551	194..	974	452
Shasta	541	48	512..	566	280..	909	562
Sierra	955	97	698..	1147	690..	2151	1037
Siskiyou	744	34	985..	718	634..	925	957
Solano	1155	30	1228..	858	698..	1255	908
Sonoma	1625	11	2565	[no ret'rn].		2026	2836
Stanislaus	219	3	451..	156	282..	277	346
Sutter	555	23	660..	389	371..	677	586
Tehama	826	3	873..	227	141..	482	363
Trinity	509	11	444..	506	318..	658	461
Tulare	255	3	618..	410	528..	528	689
Tuolumne	1068	16	1350..	868	973..	1589	1566
Yolo	573	101	796..	506	498..	658	475
Yuba	1155	56	1178..	1206	984..	1870	1383
Sold'rs' vot.	—	—	—..	—	—..	2600	287
Total	40359	2088	49905.	33221	26945.	62134	43841
Per cent	43 73	2.25	54.02..	35.87	44.13..	58 63	41.37

In Sept., 1867, total vote for Governor, 92,352; Henry H. Haight over George C. Gorham, 9,546; over C. T. Fay and G. C. Gorham, 7,458. For Lieutenant-Governor, L. P. Jones, Rep., 44,584; Wm. Holden, Dem., 47,989; Holden's majority, 3,385. In 1865, whole vote for Justice of Supreme Court, 59,466; S. W. Sanderson, Rep., over H. H. Hartley, Dem. 6,976. In 1864, whole vote, 105,975; Lincoln's majority, 18,283. In 1863, whole vote, 109,162 Frederick F. Low, Rep., over Jas. G. Downey, Dem. 19,752.

At an election held in October, 1867, for Justice of Supreme Court, Royal T. Sprague, Dem., was elected over John Currey, Rep., by 1,175 Golladay over Curd, 5,444; over both, 4,594.

CONGRESS, 1867.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	Phelps	Axtel.
Fresno	54	321
Inyo	102	104
Kern	172	381
Los Angeles	742	984
Mariposa	651	799
Merced	56	253
Monterey	433	539
S. Bernardino	248	418
San Diego	89	173
S. Francisco	7150	10249
S. Luis Obispo	252	180
San Mateo	435	360
San Barbara	311	305
Santa Clara	1896	2000
Santa Cruz	921	672
Stanislaus	225	447
Tulare	252	618
Total	13989	18793
S. B. Axtel over T.		
G. Phelps, 4,805.		
II.	Higby.	Coffroth.
Alpine	179	103
Amados	1151	1347
Alameda	1346	1038
Calaveras	1322	1324
Contra Costa	765	595
El Dorado	1735	1818
Mono	141	91
Nevada	2436	2198
Placer	1907	1424
Sacramento	2283	2025

Districts.	Higby.	Coffroth.
San Joaquin	1731	1750
Tuolumne	1116	1108
Total	16053	14786
Wm. Higby over Jas. W. Coffroth, 1,267.		
III.	Hartson.	Johnson.
Butte	1080	1102
Colusa	238	227
Del Norte	155	175
Humboldt	393	371
Klamath	145	213
Lake	234	208
Lassen	181	102
Marin	544	515
Mendocino	555	574
Napa	736	707
Plumas	834	498
Shasta	612	498
Sierra	1115	967
Siskiyou	829	959
Solano	1256	1178
Sonoma	1699	2519
Sutter	609	644
Tehama	345	367
Trinity	559	418
Yolo	771	782
Yuba	1244	1158
Total	14894	14767
James A. Johnson over C. Hartson, 873.		

Legislature, 1868.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	23	29	52
Democrats	17	51	68
Majority	Rep. 6	Dem. 22	Dem. 16

MARYLAND.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '67. Rep. Dem.	Compt. '66. Rep. Cons.	Pres. '64. Un. Dem.
	Bond.	Bowie.	Bruce. Leon. Linc. McClel.
Alleghany	2175 2884.	2410	2292. 2455 1990
Anne Arundel	150 1695.	160	1440. 416 1574
Baltim're City	4546 19912.	7474	8450. 14978 2953
Baltimore Co.	1324 4131.	2019	3602. 2402 3201
Calvert	9 881.	—	498. 62 669
Caroline	231 1004.	559	956. 728 870
Carroll	2291 2815.	2259	1494. 2056 1985
Cecil	1588 2518.	1730	2015. 1757 1520
Charles	7 1296.	4	639. 27 961
Dorchester	341 1572.	419	1403. 626 1361
Frederick	3705 4183.	3744	3041. 3553 2802
Harford	806 2297.	1156	2034. 1259 1850
Howard	335 1210.	437	769. 579 778
Kent	136 1420.	252	1070. 413 1369
Montgomery	310 1674.	306	1360. 496 1542
Prin. George's	78 2055.	157	853. 197 1550
Queen Anne's	95 1757.	152	1171. 384 1452
St. Mary's	80 1516.	18	1003. 99 966
Somerset	137 1315.	467	1837. 644 2119
Talbot	138 1273.	336	1165. 578 267
Washington	2760 3226.	3041	2331. 2960 1402
Worcester	135 1401.	251	841. 604 1506
Wicomico	263 1570.	—	—. — —
Soldiers' vote	— —.	—	—. 2800 831
Total	21890 63603.	27351	40264. 40183 32739
Per cent	25.92 74.38	40 46	59.55 55.09 44 91

Total vote for Governor in 1867, 85,492; Oden Bowie over Hugh L. Bond, 41,712. In 1866, whole vote for Comptroller, (including 1,068 for Townsend, Ind. Dem.,) 69,183; Leonard over Bruce, 12,912. In 1864, whole vote for President, 72,939; Lincoln's majority, 7,414. In 1860, whole vote for President, 92,149, Democratic majority, 87,534.

The following table shows the official vote on the new Constitution in Oct., 1867, with the vote for and against a Convention in April, 1867, and the vote on the Constitution of 1864:

Counties.	Const. '67. For.	Agst.	Conv. '67. For.	Agst.	Const. '64. For.	A
Alleghany	3059	1779.	1870	1461.	1836	
Anne Arundel	1262	199.	1032	295.	281	1
Baltim're City	16120	5627.	11130	9051.	9779	2
Baltimore Co.	3285	1532.	1691	1284.	2001	1
Calvert	348	168.	256	279.	57	
Caroline	766	262.	704	382.	471	
Carroll	2187	1920.	1721	1755.	1587	1
Cecil	1753	1214.	1235	1138.	1611	1
Charles	791	17.	416	48.	13	
Dorchester	1384	362.	984	320.	449	1
Frederick	3307	2929.	2464	2818.	2908	1
Harford	1879	749.	893	966.	1083	1
Howard	728	368.	451	416.	462	
Kent	1010	146.	902	84.	289	1
Montgomery	913	654.	897	328.	422	1
Prin. George's	995	149.	753	133.	149	1
Queen Anne's	1214	176.	973	241.	220	1
St. Mary's	746	119.	774	75.	90	1
Somerset	1257	1042.	1330	653.	464	2
Talbot	1080	255.	959	255.	430	1
Washington	2638	2527.	2144	2066.	2441	1
Worcester	1235	680.	935	28.	486	1
Soldiers' vote	—	—.	—	—.	2633	
Total	27152	23036.	24524	24126.	30174	29
Per cent	32 82	67.18.	41.10	58.90.	50.15	49.

In Oct., 1867, total vote on new Constitution 71,088; majority for new Constitution, 24,[illegible]. In April, 1867, total vote on Constitution or Convention, 58,670; majority for Convention 10,398. In 1864, whole vote on new Constitution, 59,873; majority for Constitution, 475.

Legislature, 1868.—Both branches of the Legislature are unanimously Democratic. In fact, not a single Republican candidate was elected to any executive or legislative office, so far as we can ascertain.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	County Officers, '67. Gov. Rep. Dem.	'65. Pres. M. Rep. Dem. Un. De
		Ward. Runyon. Linc. McC
Atlantic	1078 982.	1262 1024. 1117
Bergen	786 2206.	1811 2281. 1554
Burlington	4463 5080.	5387 3919. 5280
Camden	2741 3256.	3365 2767. 3332
Cape May	632 652.	735 440. 761
Cumberland	2589 2540.	2743 1856. 2669
Essex	9709 9898.	11617 9114. 9402
Gloucester	1758 1727.	2083 1393. 1998
Hudson	3545 6439.	5157 5279. 4616
Hunterdon	2072 3979.	3094 4389. 2631
Mercer	3627 4032.	4118 3767. 3726
Middlesex	2855 935.	3379 3470. 3037
Monmouth	no op. 2558.	3145 4197. 3001
Morris	3104 3566.	3702 3506. 3222
Ocean	1048 860.	1421 811. 1292
Passaic	2933 3157.	3365 2666. 2984
Salem	2275 1884.	2279 2017. 2221
Somerset	1598 2243.	2022 2225. 1923
Sussex	1075 2847.	1815 3245. 1621
Union	2393 3148.	2776 2808. 2381
Warren	833 2479.	2249 3582. 2006
Total	51114 67468.	67525 64736. 60723
Per cent	43 02 56 98.	51.05 48.95. 47.17

In 1867, whole vote (one county having no Republican ticket), 118,582; Democratic maj. 16,354. In 1866, whole vote for Congress, 129,[illegible]; Republican maj. 1,491. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 132,261; Republican maj. 2,789. In 1864, whole vote for President 128,747; McClellan's maj. 7,301.

Legislature, 1868.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	10	14	
Democrats	11	46	
Dem. maj	1	32	

NEW YORK.

SEC. STATE, '67. CONV'N, '67. GOVERNOR, '66. SEC. STATE, '65. PRES'T, '64. PRES'T, '60.

Counties.	For Members. Rep. McKean.	For Members. Dem. Nelson.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Hoffman.	Dem. Barlow.	Un. Dem. Slocum.	Un. Dem. Linc.	Un. Dem. McClel.	Rep. Linc.	Dem. Others.
Albany	10486	12282	7171	8705	11564	13530	9768	9919	10206	12084	9635	11145
Allegany	3540	2736	2420	987	3330	2621	4626	1911	6240	2561	6443	2530
Broome	4781	3589	1513	16	5178	3975	3955	2307	5008	3139	4554	3676
Cattaraugus	4826	3565	1818	767	5728	3418	3975	2496	5506	3675	5955	3409
Cayuga	6776	4296	2030	126	7728	4075	6130	3496	7534	4405	7923	3954
Chautauqua	7614	4055	3390	1568	8750	3814	6015	2797	8700	3962	8451	3673
Chemung	3168	3511	965	148	3467	3362	2787	2928	3242	3709	2949	2478
Chenango	5126	4057	2929	1757	5571	3980	4561	3162	5552	4063	5665	3696
Clinton	3445	3188	1246	849	3699	3389	2741	2551	3471	3546	3961	3270
Columbia	4546	5016	2200	2356	5155	4983	4427	4563	4976	5240	5108	4738
Cortland	3477	2095	1597	994	3572	2080	3115	1593	3993	2065	3993	1712
Delaware	4857	4226	3107	1827	5548	3969	4358	2979	6297	4349	5001	3319
Dutchess	6627	6700	3859	2234	7281	6061	6068	5340	7201	6643	6763	6071
Erie	11774	13330	4274	6855	12338	13122	11547	19951	13061	13970	12430	10895
Essex	3892	1971	1108	735	3069	1903	2466	1537	3224	2164	3454	1795
Franklin	2755	2060	964	51	2956	1953	2154	1219	2939	1857	3103	2402
Fulton & Hamilton	3018	3008	1526	1425	3283	2969	2755	2519	2972	2937	3111	2937
Genesee	3531	2543	1196	66	3918	2495	3291	2210	4030	2779	4464	2459
Greene	2930	3706	1300	2280	3240	3532	2508	3086	3087	3307	3157	3234
Herkimer	4698	3949	2623	1898	5182	3981	4241	3188	5057	4307	5302	3992
Jefferson	7296	5506	3510	2285	8147	5314	6915	4428	8592	5949	8706	5594
Kings	17787	32391	9932	13881	19634	29166	19993	20842	20628	29726	15683	20258
Lewis	2832	2781	1182	874	3182	2670	2399	1870	3079	2911	3257	2274
Livingston	4076	3149	1927	1014	4555	3118	3706	2813	4590	3535	5178	3021
Madison	5302	3743	2265	422	5923	3519	4586	2972	6183	3749	6289	3216
Monroe	9023	8296	3713	2190	10006	8227	8154	6738	10203	9107	10808	7291
Montgomery	3306	3813	1731	1808	3619	3615	3219	3270	3519	3908	3528	3283
New York	26066	83764	17507	84121	33493	80677	28740	58128	36681	73710	33290	62298
Niagara	4147	4339	1942	32	4716	3969	3986	3732	4889	4257	4992	3741
Oneida	11158	10555	7131	5154	12431	11121	9657	8036	12048	10916	12808	9011
Onondaga	10268	8456	4576	2842	11566	8028	9815	7310	10966	8718	11243	7222
Ontario	4730	3845	2280	905	5371	3672	4291	3057	5409	3959	5764	3634
Orange	6592	6891	2912	578	7167	6497	5808	5120	6784	6635	5896	6011
Orleans	3219	2216	966	—	3585	2106	2961	1961	3755	2418	3859	2846
Oswego	7726	5442	3351	1305	8998	5460	6745	4895	8798	6235	9076	5414
Otsego	5740	5768	3104	2657	6835	5797	5099	4802	6151	6547	6543	5061
Putnam	1182	1599	646	920	1329	1490	1046	1114	1448	1618	1243	1595
Queens	2841	5098	1362	1617	3611	4574	2928	3731	4284	5400	3749	4859
Rensselaer	5892	9975	4560	3750	9580	7504	7823	7366	9159	9377	8464	8431
Richmond	1212	2415	699	945	1508	2479	1371	1739	1564	2674	1406	2370
Rockland	1212	2081	589	825	1559	1978	1099	1609	1445	2287	1410	2369
St. Lawrence	9657	8598	2844	45	10648	8146	7369	2229	10864	4048	11324	4007
Saratoga	5475	4956	3228	1969	6078	4191	5135	3842	5909	4715	5900	4552
Schenectady	2328	2182	1442	1476	2469	1998	2424	1951	2363	2809	2154	1994
Schoharie	2084	4511	1731	2641	2092	4642	2846	3765	2870	4901	3279	4218
Schuyler	2282	1883	864	343	2576	1884	2161	1547	2676	1898	2551	1708
Seneca	2419	3128	1105	49	2767	3114	2434	2744	2698	3867	3025	2980
Steuben	6630	5989	2299	195	8021	5507	6030	4362	8099	5813	8260	5023
Suffolk	3316	3813	1596	1428	4088	3573	3273	2489	4305	4027	3756	3519
Sullivan	2761	3355	925	231	2967	3521	2459	2759	2980	3548	2944	3170
Tioga	3082	2979	1761	1056	3359	2779	3131	2086	3780	3018	3760	2743
Tompkins	3933	3096	1941	922	4456	2952	3621	2437	4518	2996	4518	3026
Ulster	6131	7396	1886	2766	6709	7150	5346	5336	6900	7766	6775	6253
Warren	2473	2961	1102	852	2532	1944	2023	1821	2369	2169	2719	1970
Washington	5498	3607	2358	1077	5973	3085	4957	2553	6221	3649	6173	3482
Wayne	5152	3912	2042	133	6021	4026	4878	3436	6122	4288	6868	3988
Westchester	6828	9288	2922	3695	7519	8998	5515	6976	7607	9895	6771	8081
Wyoming	3546	2814	1461	539	4105	2796	3403	1724	4128	2688	4496	2290
Yates	2651	1663	1280	368	2978	1476	2522	1512	3086	1603	3014	1466
Soldiers' vote							801	495				
Total	326099	378029	154721	133296	366315	352636	301055	273198	366795	361986	362546	312510
Per cent	46.57	53.43	53.79	47.21	50.96	49.04	52.43	47.57	50.47	49.53	53.72	46.28

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1867.

Offices.	Rep.		Dem.		Dem. Maj.
Controller	Thomas Hillhouse	325,638	William F. Allen	372,517	46,879
Treasurer	Theodore B. Gates	325,201	Wheeler H. Bristol	372,769	47,568
Attorney-General	Joshua M. Van Cott	325,238	Marshall B. Champlain	372,643	47,320
State Engineer	Archibald C. Powell	324,775	Van Rens. Richmond	364,702	39,953
Canal Commissioner	John D. Hammond	323,509	John D. Fay	372,786	50,277
Prison Inspector	Gilbert De La Matyr	325,018	Solomon Schen	372,328	47,310
Judge of Appeals	Charles Mason	324,477	Martin Grover	364,849	40,372

Vote for Delegates at Large to State Convention, April 23, 1867; highest Republican, 154,721; highest Democrat, 133,226; Rep. maj. 21,495. In 1866, vote for Governor, 718,341; Reuben E. Fenton (Rep.) over John T. Hoffman (Dem.), 13,789. In 1865, vote for Secretary of State, 574,283; Francis C. Barlow (Rep.) over Henry W. Slocum (Dem.), 27,857. Vote on State Debt, 440,708;

STATE SENATORS—1867.

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.
I.	Simonson.	Edwards.
Queens	2813	5039
Richmond	1278	2357
Suffolk	3269	3830
Total	7390	11226

Lewis A. Edwards over Jeremiah Simonson, 3,836.

II.	Goodrich.	Pierce.
Brooklyn—Wards, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 19, 20	9712	13690

James K. Pierce over Wm. A Goodrich, 3,978.

III.	Willey.	Murphy.
Brooklyn—Wards, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18; *Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lotts, New Utrecht*	7967	17914

Henry C. Murphy over Geo. P. Willey, 9,947.

IV.	Rep. Leggat.	Tam. Tweed.	I. Dem. Kerrigan.
N. Y. City. I..	103	1740	302
II..	71	198	56
III..	131	371	213
IV..	23	1637	964
V..	554	1459	403
VI..	47	1983	1209
VII..	282	4421	644
XIII..	691	2534	520
XIV..	273	1816	1655
Total	2175	16144	5966

Wm. M. Tweed over Andrew Leggat, 13,969; over James E. Kerrigan, 10,178. Thos. Montgomery (Dem.-Union) had 1,466.

V.	Rep. White.	I. Rep. Keyser.	Dem. Norton.
N. Y. C. VIII..	884	215	3414
IX..	2359	866	2854
XV..	1066	517	1844
XVI..	1897	471	3106
Total	6206	2119	11218

Michael Norton over Wm. B. White, 5,012; over John Keyser, 9,099. Charles Blauvelt (Dem.-Union had 2,160.

VI.	Rep. Tam. Ashman.	D. Mos. Creamer.	D. McKin.
N. Y. City X..	720	2068	540
XI..	1002	7548	658
XVII..	1856	7548	1111
Total	3578	16122	2309

Thomas J. Creamer over William J. Ashman, 12,544; over John H. McKinley, 13,813.

VII.	Pullman.	Brad'y.	Hardy.
N. Y. C. XVIII	1893	4023	1288
XX..	1823	3389	3494
XXI..	2284	3927	666
Total	5959	11339	5448

James J. Bradley over Christopher Pullman, 5,380; over John Hardy, 5,891.

VII.	Berryman.	Genet.	Tuomey.
N. Y. C'y XII..	1478	2552	963
XIX..	1684	2903	2019
XVII..	2237	2695	2291
Total	5394	8180	4973

Henry W. Genet over Wm. Berryman, 2,786; over Michael Tuomey, 3,207.

IX.	Rep. Husted.	Dem. Cauldwell.
Putnam	1218	1561
Rockland	1258	2055
Westchester	6172	8736
Total	9048	12352

William Cauldwell over Jas. W. Husted, 3,094.

X.	Low.	Graham.
Orange	6516	6939
Sullivan	2938	3148
Total	9454	10087

William M. Graham over Henry R. Low, 633.

XI.	Palmer.	Jewett.
Columbia	4897	4989
Dutchess	7175	6387
Total	12062	11376

Abiah W. Palmer over Jacob B. Jewett, 686.

XII.	Thayer.	Griswold.
Rensselaer	8926	9318
Washington	5460	3467
Total	14386	12785

Francis S. Thayer over Alfred H. Griswold, 1,601.

XIII.	Adams.	Banks.
Albany	10808	11974

A. Bleecker Banks over Chas. H. Adams, 1166.

XIV.	Fiero.	Beach.
Greene	2786	3619
Ulster	6153	7386
Total	8939	10955

George Beach over Joshua Fiero, Jr., 2,016.

XV.	Kline.	Stanford.
Fulton, Hamilton.	2794	3190
Montgomery	3216	3829
Saratoga	5456	4880
Schenectady	1759	2568
Total	13225	14467

Charles Stanford (Ind. Rep.) over Adam W. Kline (Reg. Rep.) 1,241.

XVI.	Hale.	Sheldon.
Clinton	3448	3183
Essex	2907	1935
Warren	2474	2257
Total	8829	7393

Matthew Hale over Melville A. Sheldon, 1,436.

XVII.	Parker.	Wallace.
Franklin	2756	2058
St. Lawrence	9577	3601
Total	12333	5659

Abraham X. Parker over Wm. H. Wallace, 6,674.

XVIII.	O'Donnell.	Brown.
Jefferson	7241	5534
Lewis	2776	2836
Total	10017	8370

John O'Donnell over Levi H. Brown, 1,647.

XIX.	Campbell.	Sanford.
Oneida	10975	10716

Samuel Campbell over Geo. H. Sanford, 259.

XX.	Van Petten.	Bates.
Herkimer	4622	3983
Otsego	5081	5790
Total	10803	9773

John B. Van Petten over De Witt C. Bates, 930.

XXI.	Mattoon.	Kenyon.
Madison	5542	3763
Oswego	7513	5750
Total	12855	9513

Abner C. Mattoon over Robt. C. Kenyon, 3,562.

XXII.	Kennedy.	Randell.
Cortland	3068	2499
Onondaga	10308	8384
Total	13346	10883

George N. Kennedy over Henry S. Randall, 2,463.

XXIII.	Waterbury.	Hubbard.
Chenango	5042	4137
Delaware	4819	4268
Schoharie	2632	4310
Total	12493	12740

John F. Hubbard, Jr., over Daniel Waterbury, 247.

XXIV.	Chapman.	Crocker.
Broome	4780	3368
Tioga	3639	2768
Tompkins	3830	2723
Total	12299	9489

Orlow W. Chapman over Oliver C. Crocker, 2,810.

XXV.	Williams.	Mardis.
Cayuga	6484	4498
Wayne	5021	3802
Total	11505	8450

Stephen K. Williams over Enos T. Throop Martin, 3,075.

XXVI.	Folger.	Ogden.
Ontario	4791	3814
Seneca	2411	3123
Yates	2613	1854
Total	9815	8871

Chas. J. Folger over Darius A. Ogden, 1,247.

XXVII.	Nicks.	McDowell.
Chemung	3121	3494
Schuyler	2382	1878
Steuben	6830	5591
Total	12223	10963

John I. Nicks over Jacob L. Mc Dowell, 1,260.

XXVIII.	Morgan.	Bowman.
Monroe	8627	8351

Lewis H. Morgan over Wm. H. Bowman, 76.

XXIX.	Crowley.	Piper.
Genesee	3525	2540
Niagara	4135	4309
Orleans	3218	2217
Total	10878	9066

Richard Crowley over Shurburne B. Piper, 1,812.

XXX.	Humphrey.	Faulkner.
Allegany	5625	2731
Livingston	4007	3194
Wyoming	3416	2225
Total	13048	8250

Wolcott J. Humphrey over Samuel D. Faulkner, 4,798.

XXXI.	Sheldon.	Nichols.
Erie	11857	13378

Asher P. Nichols over James Sheldon, 1,521.

XXXII.	Rep. Sessions.	Dem. I. Rep. Morris.	Allan.
Cattaragus	1853	3143	3379
Chautauqua	4257	3879	3440
Total	6110	7022	6819

Lorenzo Morris over Walter L. Sessions, 912; over Augustus F. Allen, 203.

N. Y. by TOWNS.

ALBANY CO.

1867.	Rep.	Dem.
Wards.	McKean.	Nelson.
Albany City, 1.	431	1352
" 2.	403	704
" 3.	474	545
" 4.	439	354
" 5.	185	198
" 6.	373	320
" 7.	311	841
" 8.	733	964
" 9.	908	854
" 10.	1261	985
Tot. City.	5548	7117
Berne.	345	335
Bethlehem	556	527
Coeymans	238	466
Guilderland	486	274
Knox	276	122
New Scotland	435	333
Rensselr'ville	259	443
Watervliet	2029	2387
Westerlo	314	298
Total	4988	3175

ALLEGANY CO.

Alma	43	81
Angelica	261	104
Alfred	272	92
Allen	165	10
Amity	278	157
Almond	306	191
Andover	233	131
Belfast	204	125
Birdsall	63	85
Bolivar	142	75
Burns	148	94
Clarksville	135	25
Caneadea	200	174
Centreville	165	34
Cuba	291	214
Friendship	257	157
Granger	182	20
Genesee	183	28
Grove	88	94
Hume	322	94
Independen'e	215	71
New Hudson	184	55
Rushford	280	75
Scio	208	174
Ward	81	47
West Almond	108	54
Wellsville	314	217
Willing	163	65
Wirt	249	71
Total	5640	2736

BROOME CO.

Barker	189	166
Binghamton City	992	914
" Town.	171	136
Chenango	222	103
Colesville	455	306
Conklin	124	122
Fenton	170	116
Kirkwood	135	154
Lisle	388	143
Maine	315	129
Nanticoke	130	74
Sanford	279	333
Triangle	280	169
Union	316	258
Vestal	305	236
Windsor	360	232
Total	4731	3339

CATTARAUGUS CO.

Allegany	184	230
Ashford	183	140
Coldspring	96	101
Conewango	178	108
Dayton	142	77
East Otto	153	79
Ellicottville	144	175
Farmersville	152	57
Franklinville	154	182
Freedom	196	61
Great Valley	162	138
Hinsdale	127	198
Humphrey	92	94
Ischua	82	98
Leon	189	72
Little Valley	138	64
Lyndon	123	53
Machias	155	78
Mansfield	154	41
Napoli	166	64
New Albion	187	130
Olean	252	261
Otto	159	74
Perrysburgh	195	16
Persia	119	171
Portville	215	118
Randolph	241	150
Salamanca	180	197
South Valley	49	41
Yorkshire	192	123
Total	4826	3363

CAYUGA CO.

Auburn 1	471	123
" 2	304	162
" 3	321	196
4	318	186
Tot. City.	1414	1007
Aurelius	234	196
Brutus	327	189
Cato	308	147
Conquest	191	196
Fleming	171	85
Genoa	369	138
Ira	264	170
Ledyard	273	105
Locke	173	60
Mentz	248	255
Montezuma	99	138
Moravia	272	161
Niles	220	101
Owasco	139	98
Scipio	288	119
Sempronius	177	86
Sennett	212	124
Springport	240	211
Sterling	321	189
Summer Hill	182	56
Throop	143	114
Venice	294	97
Victory	262	139
Total	6776	4198

CHAUTAUQUA CO.

Arkwright	112	71
Busti	280	109
Carroll	250	43
Charlotte	159	130
Chautauqua	381	240
Cherry Creek	176	87
Clymer	258	88
Dunkirk	397	573
Ellery	303	82
Ellicott	873	326
Ellington	293	55
French Creek	130	55
Gerry	195	86
Hanover	465	400
Harmony	679	114
Kiantone	72	86
Mina	148	80
Poland	269	48
Portland	225	163
Ripley	207	165
Sheridan	154	136
Sherman	247	62
Stockton	236	171
Vilenova	189	120
Westfield	429	245
Total	7614	453

CHEMUNG CO.

Ashland	124	102
Baldwin	105	129
Big Flats	164	219
Catlin	145	149
Chemung	242	190
Erin	100	195
Elmira	108	106
Elmira City, 1	302	137
" 2.	165	277
" 3.	278	307
" 4.	228	309
" 5.	203	194
6.	186	140
Tot. City	1262	1364
Horseheads	306	311
Southport	178	318
Veteran	317	231
Van Etten	117	197
Total	3168	2511

CHENANGO CO.

Afton	259	187
Bainbridge	282	177
Columbus	240	50
Coventry	198	160
German	94	67
Greene	419	442
Guilford	323	258
Lincklaen	169	45
McDonough	157	167
New Berlin	317	275
Norwich	550	527
N. Norwich	138	86
Otselic	236	120
Oxford	285	361
Pharsalia	96	179
Pitcher	173	131
Plymouth	193	143
Preston	93	123
Sherburne	411	221
Smithville	129	251
Smyrna	263	87
Total	5125	4057

CLINTON CO.

Altona	148	100
Ausable	216	240
Beekmantown	274	170
Black Brook	151	267
Champlain	295	338
Chazy	353	158
Clinton	39	202
Dannemora	141	87
Ellenburgh	220	293
Mooers	387	216
Peru	297	205
Plattsburgh	474	560
Saranac	279	235
Schuyler Falls	171	166
Total	3445	3188

COLUMBIA CO.

Ancram	163	223
Austerlitz	162	125
Canaan	274	133
Chatham	500	448
Claverack	381	402
Clermont	45	154
Copake	216	201
Gallatin	223	108
Ghent	310	249
Greenport	164	143
Hillsdale	232	295
Hudson, 1	152	197
" 2	171	273
" 3	217	197
" 4	236	255
Tot. City	776	922
Kinderhook	410	439
Livingston	229	196
New Lebanon	170	217
Stockport	135	171
Stuyvesant	187	254
Taghkanic	129	208
Total	4846	5016

CORTLAND CO.

Cincinnatus	150	140
Cortlandville	527	430
Cuyler	209	58
Freetown	126	63
Harford	162	50
Homer	625	240
Lapeer	92	73
Marathon	210	154
Preble	134	153
Scott	212	54
Solon	67	126
Taylor	160	88
Truxton	158	179
Virgil	336	166
Willett	109	121
Total	3477	2095

DELAWARE CO.

Andes	344	218
Bovina	172	63
Colchester	339	251
Davenport	191	297
Delhi	404	260
Franklin	496	268
Hamden	316	73
Hancock	275	294
Harpersfield	155	138
Kortright	167	235
Masonville	194	189
Meredith	210	113
Middletown	259	452
Roxbury	183	326
Sidney	190	282
Stamford	185	187
Tompkins	395	253
Walton	412	237
Total	4887	4236

DUTCHESS CO.

Amenia	292	225
Beekman	188	95
Clinton	254	206
Dover	265	259
East Fishkill	199	336
Fishkill	599	641
Hyde Park	229	300
La Grange	235	216
Milan	203	159
Northeast	217	194
Pawling	273	140
Pine Plains	166	133
Pleasant Valley	204	224
Poughkeepsie	297	534
" City, 1	283	404
" 2	275	363
" 3	284	196
" 4	289	227
" 5	259	191
" 6	221	146
Total City	1561	1537
Redhook	246	493
Rhinebeck	391	370

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
Union Vale	288	194
Washington	314	308
Total	6827	6709
ERIE CO.		
Alden	171	269
Amherst	242	404
Aurora	291	194
Boston	114	212
Brant	108	128
Buffalo, 1	872	1051
" 2	782	588
" 3	517	626
" 4	680	679
" 5	769	1011
" 6	666	983
" 7	666	847
" 8	869	616
" 9	655	480
" 10	711	488
" 11	873	323
" 12	273	412
" 13	136	180
Tot. City	6754	8126
Colden	119	187
Collins	317	131
Concord	356	251
Clarence	384	196
Cheektowaga	159	166
E. Hamburg	212	198
Eden	187	245
Elma	156	276
Evans	294	196
Grand Island	79	99
Hamburg	179	311
Holland	107	177
Lancaster	274	411
Marilla	185	214
Newstead	327	212
North Collins	190	106
Sardinia	218	150
Tonawanda	135	307
Wales	168	132
West Seneca	108	228
Total	11774	13530
ESSEX CO.		
Chesterfield	219	189
Crown Point	374	100
Elizabethtown	201	68
Essex	128	146
Jay	189	232
Keene	109	15
Lewis	154	142
Minerva	58	81
Moriah	844	855
Newcomb	24	4
North Elba	33	41
North Hudson	59	29
St. Armand	55	15
Schroon	186	119
Ticonderoga	294	148
Westport	182	150
Wellsborough	160	111
Wilmington	127	82
Total	2698	1971
FRANKLIN CO.		
Bangor	350	105
Belmont	106	96
Bombay	98	148
Brandon	95	48
Burke	166	190
Brighton	25	11
Chateaugay	182	305
Constable	181	97
Dickinson	312	48
Duane	29	31
Fort Covington	423	145
Franklin	106	116
Harrietstown	19	82
Malone	616	497
Moira	154	167
Westville	134	119
Total	2756	2089
FULTON CO.		
Bleecker	80	158
Broadalbin	280	249
Caroga	36	104
Ephratah	194	254
Johnstown	1349	821
Mayfield	301	228
Northampton	179	272
Oppenheim	197	254
Perth	130	91
Stratford	100	127
Total	2796	2553
GENESEE CO.		
Alabama	288	79
Alexander	228	124
Bergen	223	174
Byron	228	108
Bethany	216	125
Batavia	588	618
Darien	203	185
Elba	256	185
Le Roy	480	371
Oakfield	151	97
Pavilion	201	137
Pembroke	342	231
Stafford	202	119
Total	3581	2543
GREENE CO.		
Ashland	148	78
Athens	246	299
Cairo	229	302
Catskill	607	679
Coxsackie	348	441
Durham	276	306
Greenville	285	245
Halcott	28	64
Hunter	101	158
Jewett	109	149
Lexington	61	234
New Baltimore	198	354
Prattsville	70	214
Windham	150	258
Total	2820	3706
HAMILTON CO.		
Whole County	222	450
HERKIMER CO.		
Columbia	269	160
Danube	194	186
Fairfield	211	110
Frankfort	348	377
German Flatts	421	[illegible]
Herkimer	252	[illegible]
Little Falls	50	[illegible]
Litchfield	168	124
Manheim	181	346
Newport	296	117
Norway	104	111
Ohio	99	116
Russia	330	141
Salisbury	290	161
Schuyler	200	126
Stark	195	153
Warren	197	195
Winfield	251	97
Wilmurt	80	9
Total	4696	3940
JEFFERSON CO.		
Adams	476	182
Alexandria	311	304
Antwerp	335	227
Brownville	432	246
Cape Vincent	344	338
Champion	279	140
Clayton	304	388
Ellisburgh	729	389
Henderson	257	192
Houndsfield	306	236
Leroy	400	276
Lorraine	146	148
Lyme	258	281
Orleans	377	247
Pamela	280	239
Philadelphia	157	187
Rodman	361	98
Rutland	271	136
Theresa	253	219
Watertown	791	744
Wilna	431	548
Worth	69	88
Total	7296	5506
KINGS CO.		
Brooklyn 1	414	681
" 2	262	1200
" 3	897	759
" 4	836	1110
" 5	531	2490
" 6	911	2514
" 7	1104	1553
" 8	661	1406
" 9	1165	2720
" 10	1339	3023
" 11	1209	1811
" 12	154	1751
" 13	1448	1898
" 14	556	1896
" 15	928	1095
" 16	1075	1986
" 17	999	1089
" 18	486	640
" 19	710	749
" 20	1546	1808
Flatbush	186	260
Flatlands	95	123
Gravesend	68	160
New Lotts	169	583
New Utrecht	79	277
Total	17707	39411
LEWIS CO.		
Croghan	89	241
Denmark	351	184
Diana	118	155
Greig	205	229
Harrisburgh	182	110
High Market	88	148
Lewis	56	159
Leyden	251	208
Lowville	378	212
Martinsburgh	229	158
Montague	76	64
New Bremen	95	249
Osceola	65	78
Pinckney	130	154
Turin	251	124
Watson	121	136
West Turin	218	280
Total	2882	2781
LIVINGSTON CO.		
Avon	298	284
Caledonia	169	111
Conesus	185	94
Geneseo	341	215
Groveland	111	118
Leicester	203	170
Lima	326	236
Livonia	382	164
Mount Morris	380	465
North Dansville	318	484
Nunda	297	238
Ossian	119	108
Portage	146	110
Sparta	180	151
Springwater	289	167
West Sparta	132	136
York	362	189
Total	4076	3149
MADISON CO.		
Brookfield	478	307
Cazenovia	547	382
De Ruyter	265	89
Eaton	516	311
Fenner	169	128
Georgetown	255	98
Hamilton	564	287
Lebanon	250	114
Lenox	935	874
Madison	328	194
Nelson	213	193
Smithfield	198	[illegible]
Stockbridge	288	148
Sullivan	398	674
Total	[illegible]	3748
MONROE CO.		
Brighton	285	246
Clarkson	154	166
Chili	238	176
Gates	146	280
Greece	344	366
Hamlin	314	169
Henrietta	359	165
Irondequoit	156	[illegible]
Mendon	283	[illegible]
Ogden	270	[illegible]
Parma	273	169
Penfield	307	165
Perrinton	383	[illegible]
Pittsford	186	201
Riga	214	146
Rochester, 1	207	232
" 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	275	[illegible]
Total City	4060	4197
Rush	169	129
Sweden	423	308
Webster	331	177
Wheatland	272	183
Total	9023	8234
MONTGOMERY CO.		
Amsterdam	641	658
Canajoharie	423	464
Charleston	289	162
Florida	268	386
Glen	268	315
Minden	581	494
Mohawk	315	655
Palatine	259	352
Root	268	382
St. Johnsville	179	294
Total	3306	3812
NEW YORK CO.		
New York City.		
Ward 1	121	2981
" 2	78	285
" 3	143	680
" 4	375	2785
" 5	585	2361
" 6	186	2886
" 7	700	5040
" 8	964	4112

Wards.	McKean.	Nelson.
" 9	2748	4237
" 10	805	5453
" 11	1125	6229
" 12	1586	3076
" 13	874	3212
" 14	327	3549
" 15	1490	2335
" 16	2177	3434
" 17	2020	8487
" 18	1982	5320
" 19	1753	5064
" 20	2026	6592
" 21	2037	4795
" 22	2045	5240
Total	26098	85764
NIAGARA CO.		
Cambria	234	151
Hartland	352	264
Lewiston	230	240
Lockport	281	232
" City, 1	295	334
" 2	155	369
" 3	395	299
" 4	166	183
Total City	1011	1085
Newfane	307	315
Niagara	258	554
Pendleton	137	159
Porter	311	163
Royalton	412	482
Somerset	261	101
Wheatland	111	351
Wilson	342	227
Total	4147	4339
ONEIDA CO.		
Annsville	248	327
Augusta	281	204
Ava	127	128
Boonville	542	397
Bridgewater	156	87
Camden	481	258
Deerfield	244	236
Florence	121	352
Floyd	150	176
Kirkland	516	422
Lee	290	319
Marcy	157	177
Marshall	273	178
New Hartford	507	265
Paris	475	275
Remsen	340	228
Rome	785	1248
Sangerfield	239	317
Steuben	210	86
Trenton	540	202
Utica, 1	109	209
" 2	229	338
" 3	435	339
" 4	462	296
" 5	178	500
" 6	334	535
" 7	384	366
Tot. City	2181	2632
Vernon	403	276
Verona	519	491
Vienna	291	352
Western	214	801
Westmoreland	417	295
Whitestown	513	368
Total	11158	10555
ONONDAGA CO.		
Camillus	263	279
Cicero	439	150
Clay	414	215
DeWitt	511	284
Elbridge	361	424

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
Geddes	353	289
La Fayette	270	205
Lysander	647	381
Manlius	670	559
Marcellus	296	172
Onondaga	611	499
Otisco	156	138
Pompey	453	302
Salina	294	223
Skaneateles	429	386
Stafford	210	125
Syracuse, 1	332	433
" 2	363	502
" 3	198	308
" 4	539	445
" 5	409	444
" 6	507	390
" 7	508	505
" 8	349	240
Total City	3205	3267
Tully	223	130
Van Buren	396	314
Total	10268	8456
ONTARIO CO.		
Bristol	222	104
Canadice	122	45
Canandaigua	709	624
E. Bloomfield	257	181
Farmington	234	81
Gorham	294	236
Hopewell	189	163
Manchester	319	371
Naples	305	165
Phelps	501	528
Richmond	220	86
Seneca	786	806
South Bristol	128	101
Victor	265	262
W. Bloomfield	229	92
Total	4770	3845
ORANGE CO.		
Bloom'g Grove	248	179
Chester	181	195
Cornwall	315	464
Crawford	151	273
Deerpark	634	707
Goshen	288	423
Greenville	58	188
Hamptonburg	68	153
Minisink	87	186
Monroe	520	322
Montgomery	425	340
Mt. Hope	181	201
Newburgh	315	320
" City, 1	277	357
" 2	397	377
" 3	374	214
" 4	331	218
Total City	1379	1164
New Windsor	172	284
Wallkill	852	771
Warwick	466	535
Wawayanda	178	242
Total	6592	6891
ORLEANS CO.		
Barre	825	559
Carleton	347	142
Clarendon	181	198
Gaines	348	158
Kendall	231	162
Murray	222	274
Ridgway	565	386
Shelby	337	244
Yates	263	98

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
OSWEGO CO.		
Albion	228	192
Amboy	146	139
Boylston	123	56
Constantia	278	240
Granby	357	218
Hannibal	396	189
Hastings	377	221
Mexico	586	207
New Haven	314	63
Orwell	166	94
Oswego	310	200
Oswego City, 1	263	309
" 2	266	311
" 3	482	378
" 4	454	322
Total City	1465	1380
Parish	246	138
Palermo	315	99
Redfield	93	86
Richland	466	297
Schroeppel	349	318
Sandy Creek	396	188
Scriba	299	220
Volney	676	499
West Monroe	103	95
Williamstown	103	184
Total	7726	5442
OTSEGO CO.		
Burlington	191	172
Butternuts	334	170
Cherry Valley	204	286
Decatur	102	110
Edmeston	228	183
Exeter	247	109
Hartwick	256	283
Laurens	276	227
Maryland	264	283
Middlefield	142	365
Milford	237	311
Morris	291	239
New Lisbon	173	221
Oneonta	342	284
Otego	253	271
Otsego	466	487
Pittsfield	175	134
Plainfield	211	82
Richfield	261	158
Roseboom	206	167
Springfield	181	343
Unadilla	221	397
Westford	149	181
Worcester	233	300
Total	5740	5768
PUTNAM CO.		
Carmel	246	277
Kent	150	200
Patterson	196	102
Phillipstown	291	519
Putnam Valley	83	236
Southeast	216	265
Total	1182	1599
QUEENS CO.		
Flushing	432	1046
Hempstead	795	895
Jamaica	281	709
Newtown	423	1382
N. Hempstead	368	310
Oyster Bay	487	774
Total	2841	5122
RENSSELAER CO.		
Berlin	268	195
Brunswick	339	352
E. Greenbush	165	205
Grafton	265	119
Greenbush	260	563

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
Lansingburgh	670	520
Nassau	395	268
N. Greenbush	227	320
Petersburgh	216	185
Pittstown	484	294
Poestenkill	181	256
Sandlake	298	280
Schagticoke	338	303
Schodack	369	567
Stephentown	286	173
Troy City, 1	358	476
" 2	581	364
" 3	230	152
" 4	470	278
" 5	394	219
" 6	215	391
" 7	373	511
" 8	285	778
" 9	183	699
" 10	457	464
Total City	3616	4332
Total	8892	9875
RICHMOND CO.		
Castleton	411	686
Middletown	245	661
Northfield	201	416
Southfield	130	369
Westfield	224	261
Total	1211	2413
ROCKLAND CO.		
Clarkstown	188	487
Haverstraw	224	382
Orangetown	428	571
Ramapo	274	410
Stony Point	118	281
Total	1232	2081
ST. LAWRENCE CO.		
Brasher	231	157
Canton	730	427
Colton	181	58
DeKalb	401	82
Depeyster	186	42
Edwards	132	53
Fine	83	1
Fowler	192	113
Gouverneur	382	138
Hammond	261	48
Hermon	190	111
Hopkinton	267	57
Lawrence	391	84
Lisbon	682	107
Louisville	183	134
Macomb	145	93
Madrid	83	84
Massena	249	132
Morristown	310	68
Norfolk	209	133
Oswegatchie	865	62
Parishville	347	84
Pierpont	367	83
Pitcairn	82	24
Potsdam	981	22
Rossie	154	107
Russell	279	137
Stockholm	576	103
Waddington	288	143
Total	9657	3593
SARATOGA CO.		
Ballston	194	26
Charlton	190	161
Clifton Park	301	277
Corinth	243	7
Day	78	14
Edinburgh	160	20
Galway	287	22
Greenfield	401	12

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
Halfmoon	362	282
Malta	158	132
Milton	498	473
Moreau	236	195
Northumberl'd	184	168
Providence	158	134
Saratoga	370	417
Saratoga Sp'gs.	784	696
Stillwater	297	241
Waterford	315	425
Wilton	180	106
Total	5475	4956
SCHENECTADY CO.		
Duanesburg	288	284
Glenville	318	350
Niskayuna	101	115
Princetown	131	77
Rotterdam	322	284
Schenectady, 1	116	176
" 2	171	185
" 3	180	256
" 4	265	309
" 5	211	186
Total City.	968	1112
Total	1260	1079
SCHOHARIE CO.		
Blenheim	107	138
Broome	223	196
Carlisle	166	218
Cobleskill	195	401
Conesville	85	165
Esperance	183	111
Fulton	196	428
Gilboa	247	214
Jefferson	196	143
Middleburgh	167	418
Richmondville	172	318
Schoharie	165	409
Seward	121	268
Sharon	189	342
Summit	133	288
Wright	150	224
Total	2634	4311
SCHUYLER CO.		
Catharine	218	126
Cayuta	50	118
Dix	361	427
Hector	739	476
Montour	224	148
Orange	212	252
Reading	214	119
Tyrone	264	207
Total	2263	1883
SENECA CO.		
Covert	232	288
Lodi	236	284
Ovid	268	245
Romulus	152	211
Varick	159	205
Fayette	277	463
Waterloo	307	478
Seneca Falls	520	711
Junius	139	146
Tyre	145	147
Total	2419	3128
STEUBEN CO.		
Addison	170	205
Avoca	215	174
Bath	677	570
Bradford	108	185
Cameron	171	93
Campbill	195	199
Canisteo	248	174
Caton	208	66
Cohocton	293	288
Corning	502	618

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
Dansville	132	128
Erwin	186	201
Fremont	123	121
Greenwood	140	112
Hartsville	100	69
Hornby	165	107
Hornellsville	452	329
Howard	253	178
Jasper	250	106
Lindley	122	67
Prattsburgh	238	301
Pultney	179	147
Rathbone	128	121
Thurston	151	91
Troupsburgh	248	159
Tuscarora	202	80
Urbana	223	214
Wayland	157	281
Wayne	103	85
West Union	107	121
Wheeler	114	171
Woodhull	278	127
Total	6353	5989
SUFFOLK CO.		
Brookhaven	667	924
East Hampton	158	180
Huntington	597	897
Islip	231	269
Riverhead	346	330
Shelter Island	39	29
Southampton	590	435
Smithtown	84	176
Southold	604	574
Total	3316	3813
SULLIVAN CO.		
Bethel	246	272
Callicoon	126	295
Cochecton	134	468
Fallsburgh	333	282
Forestburgh	61	113
Fremont	115	221
Highland	72	88
Liberty	261	297
Lumberland	33	125
Mamakating	445	292
Neversink	239	262
Rockland	211	167
Thompson	413	379
Tusten	52	110
Total	2761	3355
TIOGA CO.		
Barton	498	442
Berkshire	157	94
Candor	483	479
Newark Valley	384	138
Nichols	268	152
Owego	1165	956
Richford	181	118
Spencer	244	194
Tioga	282	406
Total	3652	2979
TOMPKINS CO.		
Caroline	336	190
Dunby	279	158
Dryden	705	385
Enfield	229	205
Groton	507	218
Ithaca	838	884
Lansing	337	331
Newfield	813	353
Ulysses	391	363
Total	3985	2936
ULSTER CO.		
Denning	81	114
Esopus	376	340
Gardiner	145	253
Hardenburgh	45	67

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
Hurley	302	177
Kingston	1138	1677
Lloyd	343	204
Marbletown	333	355
Marlborough	276	226
New Paltz	288	212
Olive	217	379
Plattekill	197	168
Rochester	343	435
Rosendale	228	309
Saugerties	869	802
Shandaken	177	318
Shawangunk	188	307
Wawarsing	646	681
Woodstock	198	139
Total	6131	7388
WARREN CO.		
Bolton	173	105
Caldwell	95	155
Chester	278	278
Hague	64	79
Horicon	175	129
Johnsburgh	280	295
Luzerne	198	69
Queensbury	576	654
Stony Creek	124	121
Thurman	134	122
Warrensburgh	131	284
Total	2473	2260
WASHINGTON CO.		
Argyle	433	172
Cambridge	515	162
Dresden	75	54
Easton	385	107
Fort Ann	323	306
Fort Edward	413	461
Granville	444	233
Greenwich	537	296
Hampton	99	58
Hartford	306	111
Hebron	309	153
Jackson	198	111
Kingsbury	434	330
Putnam	118	12
Salem	450	247
White Creek	337	226
Whitehall	337	471
Total	5468	3507
WAYNE CO.		
Arcadia	531	585
Butler	288	151
Galen	540	376
Huron	220	199
Lyons	426	548
Macedon	286	214
Marion	308	66
Ontario	306	114
Palmyra	420	389
Rose	253	151
Savannah	230	156
Sodus	495	407
Walworth	258	120
Williamson	501	167
Wolcott	296	330
Total	5138	3878
WESTCHESTER CO.		
Bedford	414	330
Cortlandt	781	898
East Chester	529	509
Greenburgh	439	881
Harrison	59	109
Lewisboro	287	96
Mamaroneck	58	119
Morrisania	406	1268
Mt. Pleasant	284	515
Newcastle	288	169
New Rochelle	166	318
North Castle	168	224

Towns.	McKean.	Nelson.
North Salem	213	8
Ossining	512	5
Pelham	37	1
Poundridge	134	1
Rye	234	4
Scarsdale	82	3
Somers	169	1
Westchester	131	3
West Farms	253	9
White Plains	140	2
Yonkers	533	91
Yorktown	187	2
Total	6328	925
WYOMING CO.		
Arcade	179	13
Attica	294	24
Bennington	160	24
Castile	334	12
Covington	171	4
Eagle	175	15
Gainesville	243	10
Genesee Falls	117	6
Java	129	2
Middlebury	273	9
Orangeville	155	7
Perry	396	10
Pike	300	8
Sheldon	117	15
Warsaw	385	26
Wethersfield	118	14
Total	3546	234
YATES CO.		
Barrington	187	13
Benton	366	15
Italy	211	7
Jerusalem	330	24
Milo	544	44
Middlesex	234	6
Potter	311	14
Starkey	355	18
Torrey	133	16
Total	2631	165

CONGRESS—*Vacancy.*

District.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
XXI.	Bailey,	Stryker.
Oneida	11128	10515

Alexander H. Bailey, rep., over John Stryker, dem.

NY City.—*Mayor*, 1867.

	Rep. Tam'y	*Dem.* Hoe
Wds.	Darl.	Hoffm. Wood.
1..	58	1068
2..	53	219
3..	86	431
4..	131	2186
5..	248	1498
6..	119	2754
7..	547	3579
8..	698	3156
9..	1851	3353
10..	502	2907
11..	798	5019
12..	1000	2261
13..	543	2597
14..	293	2346
15..	979	1981
16..	1522	2670
17..	1424	6948
18..	1487	3668
19..	1655	3053
20..	1426	4070
21..	1511	3804
22..	1502	3057
Tot	18483	69081

John T. Hoffman over Fern. Wood, 40,354; over Wm. A. Darling, 44,

IOWA.

JUDGE, '67. SEC. STATE, '66. PRES. '64.

Counties.	Rep. Dem. Beck.	Rep. Cons. Craig.	Wright. V.	Un. Dem. Anda.	Linc.	McClel.
Adair	257	105	138	100	141	60
Adams	310	135	260	116	295	76
Alamakee	1213	1311	1211	1242	1257	1363
Appanoose	1345	1164	1304	1000	1089	984
Audubon	79	93	77	78	51	56
Benton	1510	709	1548	605	1334	564
Blackhawk	1405	613	1696	514	1761	434
Boone	1083	876	852	661	477	466
Bremer	999	498	1059	344	847	259
Buchanan	1365	825	1200	705	587	614
Buena Vista	6	2	27	3	6	9
Butler	513	307	673	226	665	243
Calhoun	68	51	54	40	16	24
Carroll	113	46	86	41	40	33
Cass	305	190	289	160	223	128
Cedar	1337	1033	2071	923	1828	839
Cerro Gordo	344	53	301	48	254	14
Cherokee	40	14	28	—	8	1
Chickasaw	758	331	748	335	664	310
Clarke	740	326	748	311	775	208
Clay	61	6	74	16	24	11
Clayton	2533	1789	1687	1543	2504	1674
Clinton	2133	1062	2441	1223	2877	1413
Crawford	134	119	75	105	53	18
Dallas	320	446	349	410	739	345
Davis	1326	1221	1402	1124	1287	971
Decatur	868	876	779	895	817	584
Delaware	1508	890	1663	768	1580	634
Des Moines	2178	1880	2345	1879	2413	1539
Dickinson	102	4	91	1	4	1
*Dubuque**	3340	1940	2066	3117	2223	3375
Emmett	112	19	98	16	42	—
Fayette	2101	965	1620	826	1691	868
Floyd	778	292	842	251	647	199
Franklin	397	5	345	58	271	63
Fremont	799	859	686	809	644	458
Greene	308	214	269	107	183	105
Grundy	277	7	263	13	217	19
Guthrie	455	399	429	369	371	297
Hamilton	465	126	396	99	299	81
Hancock	64	24	71	16	39	20
Hardin	1078	399	1104	453	924	307
Harrison	694	568	558	502	491	81
Henry	2949	860	2585	746	2576	67
Howard	616	387	485	221	467	257
Humboldt	248	71	191	45	78	82
Ida	15	1	12	3	10	—
Iowa	1159	992	1141	902	927	702
Jackson	1780	1659	1811	1758	1933	1673
Jasper	1814	681	1823	766	1518	775
Jefferson	1799	1311	1813	1173	1739	996
Johnson	1923		1539	1426	1917	1447
Jones	1753	1196	1923	1008	1339	958
Keokuk	1472	1312	1351	1268	1461	996
Kossuth	217	15	149	5	75	14
Lee	2957	3078	2626	2771	3136	2268
Linn	2601	1179	2704	1219	2755	1057
Louisa	1344	698	1553	662	1640	590
Lucas	788	668	734	539	729	396
Madison	1195	744	1193	629	855	557
Mahaska	2064	1240	2349	1279	2223	965
Marion	2064	1975	2028	1795	1970	1553
Marshall	1398	—	1264	853	1799	867
Mills	634	516	571	495	615	237
Mitchell	717	—	747	179	642	108
Monona	268	134	216	128	126	88
Monroe	1096	753	1045	737	1027	592
Montgomery	261	189	216	147	169	91
Muscatine	2071	1468	2216	1439	2236	1317
O'Brien	6	3	4	5	5	5
Page	—	899	601	852	597	171
Palo Alto	89	56	—	—	53	44
Plymouth	50	5	32	1	19	—
Pocahontas	93	18	68	8	36	8
Polk	2163	1659	2177	1428	1816	1147
Pottawatomie	816	942	703	640	58	364
Poweshiek	1049	563	1015	446	947	461
Ringgold	436	204	411	122	405	76
Sac	111	34	64	34	51	22
Scott	1846	1727	3157	1327	2951	1408
Shelby	107	109	96	97	76	80
Sioux	—	—	—	—	1	5
Story	769	405	728	305	630	317
Tama	998	413	1042	426	1027	388
Taylor	540	228	530	209	509	146
Union	393	301	397	198	214	181
Van Buren	1861	1515	1918	1332	1885	1067
Wapello	1837	1790	1945	1680	1761	1275
Warren	1320	670	1334	665	1457	622
Washington	1824	1024	2083	930	1942	951
Wayne	863	619	772	535	647	464
Webster	598	480	560	471	385	337
Winnebago	147	1	99	1	42	14
Winneshiek	1319	528	1663	729	1745	868
Woodbury	254	238	186	171	252	96
Worth	190	86	161	81	132	37
Wright	191	62	183	—	98	42
Total	90739	58880	91227	55815	87351	49260
Per cent.	60.64	39.34	62.00	37.94	63.94	36.06

* As officially returned from the county. It is evident. ly an error. The figures for Messrs. Beck and Craig should be reversed.

Total vote, in 1867, for Judge of Supreme Court (incl. 8 for Sioux County unofficially reported), 149,977. Joseph N. Beck over John E. Craig, 31,909. In 1866, total vote for Secretary of State (incl. 82 for Duncombe), 147,124; Ed. Wright over S. G. Van Anda, 35,412; over all, 35,330. In 1865, total vote for Governor (incl. 332 scattering), 134,867; Stone over Benton, 16,375; over all, 16,023. In 1864, whole vote for President, 136,591; Lincoln's majority, 38,071. In 1863, whole vote for Judge of Supreme Court, 138,859; Union majority, 34,623.

A Governor was elected at the November election (1867), but the votes are not officially canvassed until the meeting of the Legislature in January 1868. Colonel Samuel Merrill, the Republican candidate, was elected over Chas. Mason Dem., by about 27,000 majority.

LEGISLATURE, 1868.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	43	86	128
Democrats	5	16	21
Rep. maj.	37	70	107

MICHIGAN.

JUSTICE SUP. CT. '67. GOV. '66. PRES. '64.

Counties.	Rep. Dem. Green.	Rep. Dem. Green.	Rep. Dem. Crapo.	Rep. Dem. Will.	Linc. McClel.
Allegan	2196	1368	2498	1459	1961 1543
Alpena	153	68	125	130	116 71
Antrim	136	—	134	17	71 18
Barry	1915	898	2248	1090	1652 1022
Bay	608	651	713	737	462 564
Berrien	2793	2190	3229	2847	2584 2307
Branch	2642	723	3276	1195	3086 1465
Calhoun	3896	1728	4009	2163	3742 2525
Cass	1602	1189	2084	1445	1765 1435
Cheboygan	—	101	41	82	23 64
Chippewa	54	85	57	82	46 124
Clinton	1712	1302	2102	1511	1524 1411
Delta	89	48	74	105	24 81
Eaton	1998	970	2338	1489	1848 1369
Emmett	67	136	—	—	73 141
Genesee	2687	1117	3214	1977	2748 2008
Gr'd Traverse	409	—	481	9	375 83
Gratiot	909	880	986	482	571 866
Hillsdale	3099	947	4364	1658	3905 1725
Houghton	150	736	[see note]		380 978
Huron	365	88	505	332	360 337
Ingham	2234	1976	2586	2030	1732 1798
Ionia	2079	1188	2687	1295	2305 1383
Iosco	262	—	121	108	57 43
Isabella	245	187	336	228	215 83
Jackson	3882	2734	3410	3012	3002 2909
Kalamazoo	2706	1069	3145	1678	3151 2101
Kent	3179	2279	4067	2698	3398 2966
Keweenaw	262	387	394	326	295 391

	Graves.	Green.	Crapo.	Will.	Linc.	McClel.
Lapeer	1547	1181	1881	1268	1464	1347
Leelanaw	242	21	243	51	285	146
Lenawee	4430	1924	5639	3593	4780	3632
Livingston	1757	1841	1968	2004	1604	1983
Mackinac	43	81	89	91	80	185
Macomb	1846	1755	2461	2185	2041	2177
Manistee	225	—	271	1	145	70
Manitou	—	—	—	—	11	135
Marquette	80	73	211	524	—	—
Mason	265	—	134	7	143	88
Mecosta	232	69	274	109	143	97
Menominee	69	29	116	21	58	23
Midland	173	59	253	121	208	101
Monroe	1760	2810	2164	2085	1659	2331
Montcalm	987	487	911	511	595	448
Muskegon	677	420	803	386	654	366
Newaygo	515	158	545	229	406	242
Oakland	3420	3289	4257	3889	3709	3816
Oceana	652	268	600	203	356	177
Ontonagon	242	1	226	880	252	454
Ottawa	1489	1479	1606	1395	1345	1536
Saginaw	2141	1455	2339	1749	1731	1900
Sanilac	773	276	925	298	753	318
Shiawassee	1619	1348	1907	1451	1412	1283
St. Clair	2055	1897	2566	2105	1808	2063
St. Joseph	2506	1550	2808	1752	2681	1796
Tuscola	1018	37	1073	855	798	401
Van Buren	2288	1236	2507	1363	1985	1400
Washtenaw	3286	3352	3914	3688	3632	3836
Wayne	4453	4844	5051	6209	5946	7670
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soldiers' Vote	—	—	—	—	9402	2959
Total	80819	55805	96740	67708	91521	74604
Per cent	59.13	40.87	58.83	41.17	55.89	44.11

In 1867, total vote for Justice of Supreme Court, 136,684; Benj. F. Graves over Sanford M. Green, 24,954. In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 164,454; Crapo over Williams, 29,038. [The vote in Houghton County, which was not returned to the Secretary of State's office in time for the official canvass, is officially reported: Crapo, 368; Williams, 937.] In 1865, aggregate vote for the leading Republican and the leading Democratic candidate for Regent of University, 71,760; E. C. Walker over E. Wells, 32,908. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 165,649; Henry H. Crapo over William H. Fenton, 17,063. Whole vote for President, 166,125; Lincoln over McClellan, 16,917. In 1860, whole vote, 153,537; Lincoln over all, 23,423.

Legislature, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	27	79	106
Democrats	3	31	34
Rep. maj.	24	48	72

The new Constitution will be submitted to the vote of the people on the first Monday of April, 1868; at the same time there will be separate votes upon the following propositions: Whether there shall be annual or biennial sessions of the Legislature; also, whether the Legislature shall or shall not prohibit the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '67. *Rep.* Marshall.	*Dem.* Flandrau.	Gov. '65. *Un.* Mars'll.	*Dem.* Rice.	Pres. '64. *Un.* Linc.	*Dem.* McCl.
Anoka	309	243	200	114	285	167
Benton	82	91	29	00	52	53
Blue Earth	1493	1079	802	597	962	575
Brown	382	256	225	61	326	58
Carver	638	1031	355	516	484	610
Cass	—	—	—	—	5	4
Chisago	413	100	292	47	372	88
Crow Wing	—	—	21	10	—	—
Dakota	1241	1544	864	1089	1170	1178
Dodge	845	488	437	166	760	325
Faribault	919	301	501	188	642	160
Fillmore	1801	1212	1134	709	1642	[illegible]
Freeborn	887	234	569	169	658	[illegible]
Goodhue	1949	854	769	419	1806	[illegible]
Hennepin	2682	2094	1120	836	1711	[illegible]
Houston	1099	920	691	679	796	[illegible]
Isanti	153	81	71	10	59	[illegible]
Jackson	164	6	37	—	—	—
Kanabec	10	9	9	3	—	—
Kandiyohi	60	10	—	—	—	—
Le Sueur	619	1061	429	729	495	[illegible]
Lincoln*	32	—	24	1	—	—
Manomin	1	33	1	21	—	—
Martin	386	74	153	28	190	[illegible]
McLeod	411	261	214	207	202	[illegible]
Meeker	403	220	105	93	115	[illegible]
Mille Lac	82	49	43	22	51	[illegible]
Morrison	43	182	89	68	35	[illegible]
Mower	783	821	411	120	637	[illegible]
Monongalia	174	44	—	—	—	—
Nicollet	680	500	475	380	505	[illegible]
Olmstead	1910	1217	795	292	1849	[illegible]
Pine	28	—	11	2	17	4
Pope	188	19	—	—	—	—
Ramsey	1824	2064	1001	1600	1260	[illegible]
Redwood	74	11	65	4	—	—
Renville	94	20	26	14	—	—
Rice	1434	1283	868	528	1275	[illegible]
Scott	404	1359	252	734	396	[illegible]
Sherburne	157	131	86	72	103	[illegible]
Sibley	303	679	228	392	268	[illegible]
Stearns	794	1896	835	812	427	[illegible]
Steele	996	570	521	118	636	[illegible]
St. Louis	28	13	30	5	89	5
Tod	108	17	—	—	25	[illegible]
Wabashaw	4045	3958	688	432	1302	[illegible]
Waseca	687	575	351	242	418	[illegible]
Washington	674	602	500	383	781	[illegible]
Watonwan	120	35	32	11	38	5
Winona	1792	1910	1169	736	1590	[illegible]
Wright	778	622	435	237	523	[illegible]
Total	34870	29543	17895	13964	24971	[illegible]
Per cent	54.13	45.87	55.60	44.50	40.07	[illegible]

In 1867, whole vote for Governor, 64,413; Wm. R. Marshall over Chas. E. Flandrau, 5,327. In 1866, whole vote for Congress, 41,758; maj. for Windom, 5,940; for Donnelly, 4,268; Rep. maj. in the whole State, 10,208. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 31,160; Wm. R. Marshall over H. M. Rice, 3,476. In 1864, whole vote on Congress, 42,142; Rep. maj. 7,586.

Constitutional Amendment, 1867.

Counties.	*Yes.*	*No.*		*Yes.*	*No.*
Anoka	285	202	Mille Lac	60	60
Blue Earth	1246	1168	*Morrison*	31	141
Brown	434	181	Monongalia	142	47
Benton	55	107	Nicollet	551	508
Carver	401	1146	Olmstead	1757	1162
Chisago	375	115	Pine	19	1
Dodge	820	503	Pope	158	25
Dakota	1115	1616	Redwood	63	13
Douglas	339	71	Renville	82	25
Faribault	721	371	Rice	1346	1265
Fillmore	1573	1301	*Ramsey*	1034	2210
Freeborn	694	301	*Scott*	232	1408
Goodhue	1085	962	*Sibley*	192	697
*Houston**	901	963	Steele	903	620
Hennepin	2485	1980	St. Louis	28	11
Isanti	122	30	*Sherburne**	117	130
Jackson	116	8	*Stearns*	662	1384
Kanabec	—	—	*Tod**	30	74
Kandiyohi	57	11	*Waseca**	544	606
Le Sueur	516	1010	Watonwan	92	53
Lincoln	31	2	*Winona*	1119	1953
Martin	306	90	*Wabashaw**	1620	1978
Mower	577	418	*Washington**	621	639
Manomin	1	33	*Wright**	494	639
McLeod	363	284			
Meeker	346	259	Total	27461	28759

* Counties which gave a Republican majority for Governor and a majority against the Amendment.

In 1867, total vote on extension of suffrage, 86,230; maj. against negro suffrage, 1,208. In 1865, vote on extension of suffrage, 26,789; against negro suffrage, 2,513.

Legislature, 1868.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	15	33	48
Democrats	7	13	20
Rep. maj.	8	20	28

INDIANA.

Sec. State, '66. Gov. '64. Pres. '60.

Counties.	*Rep. Dem.*	*Un. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*	Trusler.	Manson.	Morton.	McDonald.	Linc.	Others.
Adams	635	1273..	491	1218..	632	920			
Allen	2841	4929..	2251	4610..	2253	3288			
Bartholo'w	2144	2374..	1760	2102..	1769	1946			
Benton	518	876..	330	287..	375	249			
Blackford	527	607..	364	509..	275	457			
Boone	2408	2169..	2088	1691..	1699	1637			
Brown	423	1025..	366	823..	301	706			
Casroll	1820	1804..	1496	1591..	1590	1465			
Cass	2221	2297..	1975	2093..	1874	1901			
Clark	1870	2644..	1745	2072..	1369	2403			
Clay	1452	1643..	1293	1514..	839	1414			
Clinton	1706	1706..	1473	1513..	1454	1404			
Crawford	947	976..	787	735..	798	894			
Daviess	1529	1555..	1257	1232..	931	1411			
Dearborn	2251	2205..	2151	2254..	2127	2383			
Decatur	2293	1944..	2017	1495..	2029	1659			
DeKalb	1830	1721..	1563	1465..	1500	1365			
Delaware	2307	805..	2230	707..	1953	1137			
Dubois	441	1679..	322	1506..	301	1369			
Elkhart	2690	2837..	2307	1964..	2471	1966			
Fayette	1395	968..	1348	834..	1343	985			
Floyd	1965	2396..	1788	2017..	1151	2304			
Fountain	1899	2007..	1606	1823..	1656	1635			
Franklin	1888	2517..	1453	2288..	1695	2380			
Fulton	1270	1336..	1010	1096..	1019	1019			
Gibson	1716	1737..	1324	1485..	1298	1666			
Grant	1837	1366..	1624	1278..	1668	1302			
Greene	1758	1676..	1277	1468..	1420	1540			
Hamilton	3157	1322..	2970	1060..	2195	1216			
Hancock	1315	1471..	1370	1394..	1201	1399			
Harrison	1746	2021..	1436	1809..	1593	1901			
Hendricks	2907	1250..	2614	1095..	2050	1368			
Henry	2774	1208..	3008	1123..	2926	1312			
Howard	1963	1166..	1760	897..	1589	925			
Huntingt'n	1890	2003..	1665	1625..	1562	1468			
Jackson	1490	2321..	1257	1753..	1185	1893			
Jasper	756	361..	599	278..	534	302			
Jay	1430	1320..	1138	1128..	1135	1095			
Jefferson	2986	2270..	2890	1815..	2661	1960			
Jennings	1986	1286..	1828	1162..	1649	1198			
Johnson	1618	1999..	1748	1560..	1303	1788			
Knox	1743	2051..	1868	1763..	1570	1747			
Kosciusko	2658	2052..	2217	1809..	2290	1512			
La Grange	1798	921..	1625	712..	1695	775			
Lake	1452	674..	1284	477..	1225	475			
Laporte	2974	2661..	2772	2247..	3167	2009			
Lawrence	1811	1427..	1462	1183..	1158	1520			
Madison	1787	2371..	1668	2063..	1709	1947			
Marion	6779	5610..	9554	3231..	5094	5732			
Marshall	1848	2309..	1222	1805..	1426	1499			
Martin	825	1140..	615	875..	516	888			
Miami	2099	2064..	1916	1759..	1835	1634			
Monroe	1585	1381..	1224	1220..	1196	1275			
Montg'mry	2573	2565..	2302	2283..	2367	2325			
Morgan	2063	1457..	1853	1309..	1755	1636			
Newton	477	342..	349	303..	305	234			
Noble	2494	1896..	2077	1463..	1742	1362			
Ohio	628	431..	605	402..	501	712			
Orange	1253	1260..	974	1025..	849	1375			
Owen	1441	1699..	1091	1544..	1140	1499			
Parke	2274	1308..	2115	1219..	1998	1469			
Perry	1444	1392..	1144	1061..	1026	1113			
Pike	1289	1184..	988	957..	894	979			
Porter	1762	1257..	1448	1090..	1529	998			
Posey	1998	1794..	1433	1533..	1055	1519			
Pulaski	832	893..	645	699..	571	674			
Putnam	2264	2393..	2068	2110..	1868	2281			
Randolph	2696	1198..	2443	1177..	2296	1246			
Ripley	2187	2087..	2961	1714..	1966	1699			
Rush	2130	1935..	1944	1672..	1797	1699			
Scott	749	937..	624	736..	660	761			
Shelby	2138	2466..	1804	2365..	1900	2115			
Spencer	1990	1796..	1577	1408..	1296	1455			
Starke	294	315..	224	283..	190	247			
Steuben	1819	762..	1664	551..	1560	657			
St. Joseph	3739	1938..	3662	2188..	2963	1517			
Sullivan	1243	2214..	754	2187..	856	2041			
Switzerl'd	1495	1125..	1530	812..	734	1485			
Tippecan'e	3460	3210..	3382	2689..	3480	2427			
Tipton	995	1181..	800	965..	780	846			
Union	883	640..	827	598..	849	691			
Vand'b'gh	2919	2717..	2649	2349..	1875	2089			
Vermillion	1197	710..	1069	708..	1090	995			
Vigo	3186	2867..	2872	2211..	2429	2362			
Wabash	2967	1876..	2409	1307..	2287	1341			
Warren	1459	916..	1351	742..	1412	817			
Warrick	1575	1662..	1336	1442..	745	1665			
Washingt'n	1757	2020..	1333	1840..	1378	2067			
Wayne	4300	2105..	4651	1777..	4284	2047			
Wells	1091	1423..	870	1248..	909	1108			
White	1191	1163..	973	925..	938	897			
Whitley	1327	1534..	1125	1311..	1138	1104			
Total	169601	155899.	152084	131201.	139049	133225			
Per cent.	52.13	47.82	53.68	46.32..	51.45	48.55			

In 1866, whole vote for Secretary of State, 325,000; Nelson Trusler over Mahlon D. Manson, 14,202. In 1864, whole vote for Governor in October, 288,285; Oliver P Morton over Joseph E. McDonald, 20,883. Whole vote for President, 280,635; Lincoln's majority, 20,189. In 1860, whole vote, 272,265. Lincoln over all others, 5,815.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	30	61	91
Democrats	20	39	59
Rep. maj.	10	22	32

Note.—No State election in 1867 In the local vote the Democrats claim considerable gains: but the vote was light, and has no especial significance.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gov'nor, '66. Const. Am. '66. Pres. '64.

Counties.	*Rep. Dem.*	*Rep. Dem.*	Boreman.	Smith.	Ratlf'n.	Rej.	Linc.	McClel.
Barbour	698	699..	631	606..	593	293		
Berkeley	807	256..	767	274..	726	—		
Boone	164	97..	181	36..	—	—		
Braxton	186	182..	108	144..	—	—		
Brooke	483	437..	427	408	464	401		
Cabell	305	165..	295	168..	191	—		
Calhoun	95	109..	90	104..	—	—		
Clay	70	79..	57	69..	73	—		
Doddridge	518	426	438	396..	—	—		
Fayette	206	68..	242	50..	—	—		
Gilmer	165	158..	173	145..	244	34		
Grant	315	25..	373	28..	—	—		
Greenbrier	126	202..	130	216..	—	—		
Hampshire	102	391..	91	506..	168	7		
Hancock	425	326..	384	389..	424	297		
Hardy	24	238..	41	138..	254	—		
Harrison	1235	961..	1256	965..	1328	983		
Jackson	593	468..	467	190..	679	190		
Jefferson	292	215..	206	162..	174	21		
Kanawha	1011	534..	1041	350..	1421	26		
Lewis	698	182..	586	437..	649	443		
Logan	59	23..	46	23..	—	—		
McDowell	82	7..	99	10..	—	—		
Marion	1030	720..	1135	771..	1089	511		
Marshall	1330	696..	1354	780..	1470	779		
Mason	1012	874..	1101	850..	1346	962		
Mercer	139	73..	61	14..	—	—		
Mineral	341	246..	222	198..	—	—		
Monongalia	926	549..	1298	609..	1321	705		
Monroe	121	18..	198	22..	—	—		
Morgan	314	1..	219	25..	265	—		
Nicholas	118	67..	180	199..	143	—		
Ohio	2081	2224..	1610	1910..	2188	2008		
Pendleton	224	62..	281	84..	211	—		

	Boreman.	Smith.	Ratliff's.	Raj.	Linc.	McClel.
Pleasants	272	268.	261	252.	267	215
Pocahontas	152	26.	133	33.	—	—
Preston	1400	534.	1276	459.	1612	964
Putnam	314	264.	274	244.	338	109
Raleigh	186	56.	171	59.	—	—
Randolph	207	299.	145	187.	177	50
Ritchie	596	317.	620	216.	673	217
Roane	360	210.	350	191.	275	81
Taylor	796	619.	719	495.	785	349
Tucker	48	138.	41	141.	56	56
Tyler	615	458.	556	485.	709	330
Upshur	716	243.	693	207.	819	60
Wayne	224	163.	247	64.	—	—
Webster	23	20.	—	102.	—	—
Wetzel	856	708.	854	735.	899	756
Wirt	300	154.	312	225.	362	209
Wood	1269	818.	1275	924.	1496	501
Wyoming	101	81.	78	40.	—	—
Total	23803	17158.	23367	16120	23158	10438
Per cent.	58.11	41.89.	59.06	40.85	68.93	32.07

In Oct. 1866, total vote for Governor, 40,960; Arthur I. Boreman over Benjamin H. Smith, 6,644. Total vote, May 24, 1866, on Amendment to State Constitution,* 30,457; majority for ratification, 7,217. [The vote of Nicholas Co. was set aside by the County Board of Supervisors on account of disregard of registry law.] In 1864, whole vote for President, 33,590; Lincoln's majority, 12,714.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep. maj.*
I.	Hubbard....10001	Johnson....8289	1712
II.	Kitchen..... 8296	Andrews...5190	3106
III.	Polsley 8211	Oley.....6639	1572

Legislature, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Ball.*
Republicans	29	40	69
Democrats	3	12	14
Rep. maj.	18	28	46

NOTE.—The election in 1867 was only for Legislature and local officers. There was no material change in the position of parties in the Legislature. The Republicans claim some small gains.

ILLINOIS.

	Congress, '66.		Pres. '64.		Treas. '62.	
Counties.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*	*Un.*	*Dem.*
	Logan.	Dickey.	Linc.	McClel.	Butler.	Starne.
Adams	4091	4750..	8496	4569..	2857	4154
Alexander	631	942..	722	881..	151	710
Bond	1353	679..	1154	718..	908	768
Boone	1646	165..	1727	242..	1236	280
Brown	907	1210..	718	1318..	360	1041
Bureau	3337	1876..	3851	1798..	3123	1697
Calhoun	316	541..	311	562..	104	525
Carroll	1655	259..	1908	443..	1178	889
Cass	995	1278..	868	1243..	618	1211
Champaign	2360	1475..	2116	1133..	1248	1104
Christian	1501	1635..	1043	1696..	698	1332
Clark	1331	1393..	1061	2237..	542	1455
Clay	1245	1117..	852	1009..	488	911
Clinton	1243	1223..	1110	1168..	640	1092
Coles	2436	1908..	2210	1565..	1362	1599
Cook	15255	5650..18667		4351..	9068	8969
Crawford	998	1209..	622	1371..	539	1209
Cumberl'd	797	1062..	591	1184..	331	872
De Kalb	2554	491..	2985	741..	1829	670
De Witt	1484	1080..	1271	1069..	859	993
Douglas	924	649..	993	774..	566	724
Du Page	1546	527..	1816	774..	1174	520
Edgar	3025	1994..	1663	1858..	1204	1851
Edwards	704	324..	636	330..	389	354
Effingham	904	1307..	635	1228..	224	901
Fayette	1468	1616..	1054	1699..	561	1241
Ford	490	165..	253	246..	185	208
Franklin	803	1049..	659	978..	262	693
Fulton	3713	3628..	2991	3694..	1796	3159
Gallatin	640	936..	624	692..	139	766
Greene	1113	1961..	978	2349..	365	1748
Grundy	1536	878..	1461	795..	1047	748
Hamilton	602	1128..	388	1165..	48	1063
Hancock	3287	3881..	3655	3929..	1520	3844
Hardin	355	404..	314	515..	113	341
Henderson	1282	941..	1216	887..	934	892
Henry	3380	1170..	3653	1414..	2536	1001
Iroquois	1939	955..	1777	943..	1250	866
Jackson	1238	1474..	788	1308..	186	966
Jasper	773	935..	587	923..	246	753
Jefferson	888	1583..	646	1487..	262	1384
Jersey	965	1407..	817	1546..	536	1256
Jo Daviess	2449	1418..	2517	1722..	1921	1810
Johnson	1173	681..	1280	880..	124	600
Kane	3942	1092..	4270	1493..	2957	1347
Kankakee	1916	440..	2113	954..	1462	453
Kendall	1536	800..	1765	470..	1244	599
Knox	4314	1317..	4345	1954..	2795	1540
Lake	2112	645..	2405	873..	1676	885
La Salle	5012	3183..	5174	4515..	3618	2891
Lawrence	934	921..	735	954..	575	914
Lee	2172	1171..	2562	1128..	1733	1038
Livingston	2223	1017..	1746	1100..	1099	968
Logan	2241	1539..	1727	1871..	1531	1482
Macon	2952	1745..	1827	1516..	1613	1240
Macoupin	2762	2972..	2274	2985..	1461	2443
Madison	3574	3441..	3156	3287..	2178	2817
Marion	1916	1895..	1427	1678..	676	1360
Marshall	1690	988..	1548	1408..	1128	1297
Mason	1311	1258..	1155	1268..	606	1029
Massac	961	503..	948	295..	217	604
McDono'gh	2665	2428..	2145	2171..	1443	1957
McHenry	2697	682..	2951	1188..	2119	1007
McLean	4743	2566..	4001	2582..	2939	2845
Menard	1048	1063..	854	1075..	768	969
Mercer	2020	1291..	1759	1100..	1042	883
Monroe	674	1488..	580	1527..	633	1349
Montgom'y	1790	2138..	1274	1960..	814	1725
Morgan	2486	2578..	2992	2354..	1236	2022
Moultrie	713	858..	549	829..	496	758
Ogle	2682	869..	3289	1148..	2058	999
Peoria	3837	3616..	3536	3789..	2618	3265
Perry	1404	906..	1147	718..	899	788
Piatt	872	544..	747	529..	428	699
Pike	2713	2068..	2335	2857..	1808	2284
Pope	1093	895..	1089	839..	86	985
Pulaski	564	508..	601	534..	183	393
Putnam	697	344..	711	426..	555	436
Randolph	1756	1809..	1530	1727..	945	1695
Richland	1237	1189..	899	967..	417	944
Rock Isl'd	2631	1481..	2091	1542..	1353	1267
Saline	942	988..	765	818..	93	899
Sangamon	4073	4154..	3565	3945..	2761	3668
Schuyler	1382	1614..	1106	1691..	670	1265
Scott	1093	1080..	873	910..	473	799
Shelby	1488	2142..	1166	2297..	596	1908
Stark	1292	995..	1174	618..	801	995
St. Clair	4451	2611..	4307	2736..	2821	2891
Stephenson	2567	1707..	2598	1908..	2154	1889
Tazewell	2312	2365..	2147	2307..	1628	1976
Union	819	1600..	709	1315..	142	1625
Vermilion	2766	1572..	2546	1630..	1479	1599
Wabash	689	736..	516	679..	338	695
Warren	2682	1736..	2506	1714..	1846	1576
Washingt'n	1662	1108..	1344	1207..	908	997
Wayne	1307	1271..	937	1147..	426	1178
White	998	1436..	774	1336..	431	1268
Whiteside	2998	816..	2905	1083..	2013	998
Will	3444	2479..	3543	2792..	2209	2090
Williamson	1245	1197..	859	1121..	650	951
Winnebago	3375	497..	3969	705..	2740	999
Woodford	1552	1608..	1270	1685..	811	1398
Total	208045	147058.	189426	159780.	126116	120890
Per cent.	58 60	41.00..	54.42	45.58..	48.77	51.23

In 1866, total vote for Congressman at large, 350,103; Logan over Dickey, 58,987. In 1864, whole vote for President, 349,206; Lincoln's majority, 20,765. In 1862, whole vote for Treasurer, 256,778; Alexander Starne over William Butler, 16,546. In 1860, whole vote (including 4,913 for Bell and 2,404 for Breckinridge), 339,893; Lincoln over all, 4,629.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	16	62	78
Democrats	9	28	37
Rep. maj.	7	39	46

NOTE.—There was no State election in 1867. In the vote for county officers there were large gains for the Democracy.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	GOV'NOR,'67. *Rep.* Fairchild.	*Dem.* Tall'ge.	EQ.SUF.'65. Yes.	No.	PRES.'64. *Rep.* Linc.	*Dem.* McClel.
Adams	634	194..	433	161..	581	222
Ashland	3	34..	23	26..	14	29
Bayfield	12	9..	—	—..	—	—
Brown	815	1217..	878	899..	730	1295
Buffalo	708	368..	446	214..	597	284
Burnett	41	6..	24	4..	—	—
Calumet	687	823..	471	576..	444	718
Chippewa	309	361..	172	247..	205	293
Clark	283	98..	46	70..	171	48
Columbia	2649	1606..	1669	1356..	2653	1483
Crawford	845	1007..	225	742..	711	736
Dane	4530	4217..	2743	3258..	4018	3311
Dodge	2804	4795..	2282	3729..	3226	4698
Door	404	125..	224	155..	256	75
Douglas	51	64..	25	71..	37	67
Dunn	679	282..	285	307..	506	251
Eau Claire	662	467..	329	398..	515	362
Fond du Lac	3789	3698..	2395	2738..	3484	3305
Grant	3095	1649..	1790	1697..	3247	1561
Green	2094	1137..	1283	845..	2017	1107
Green Lake	1197	640..	866	511..	1441	608
Iowa	1677	1604..	710	1215..	1283	1434
Jackson	736	301..	303	299..	680	207
Jefferson	2344	3112..	1799	2443..	2157	2742
Juneau	1030	934..	434	707..	776	687
Kewaunee	268	549..	81	429..	197	753
Kenosha	1178	1068..	957	894..	1318	879
La Crosse	1536	1183..	854	964..	1531	904
La Fayette	1526	1780..	869	1547..	1471	1712
La Pointe	—	—	3	33..	15	22
Manitowoc	1247	2112..	842	1257..	1179	2248
Marathon	90	618..	53	573..	136	527
Marquette	445	748..	267	854..	437	647
Milwaukee	3500	7136..	2048	5138..	3175	6875
Monroe	1320	1061..	795	716..	1160	650
Oconto	576	202..	212	345..	291	178
Outagamie	949	1393..	628	1060..	651	989
Ozaukee	220	2052..	208	1668..	243	2050
Pepin	302	150..	165	113..	273	119
Pierce	629	387..	393	375..	656	336
Polk	224	117..	121	94..	176	107
Portage	972	693..	396	547..	704	311
Racine	3117	1629..	1322	1264..	2084	1644
Richland	1166	884..	577	934..	1020	622
Rock	4227	1830..	2283	1395..	4368	1532
St. Croix	864	775..	575	909..	591	511
Sauk	2060	980..	1394	841..	2076	986
Shawano	145	148..	90	147..	134	97
Sheboygan	1858	2079..	1416	1635..	1958	2185
Trempeleau	652	165..	319	91..	573	130
Vernon	1443	884..	787	596..	1337	451
Walworth	3258	1286..	2784	893..	3455	1192
Washington	615	2554..	543	2007..	664	2923
Waukesha	2803	2256..	1766	2090..	2010	2196
Waupacca	1294	730..	898	694..	1139	541
Waushara	998	813..	856	432..	1053	282
Winnebago	3161	2110..	1991	1411..	2926	1772
Wood	289	852..	141	834..	247	248
Total	73687	66873..	46809	54804..	68905	62598
Soldiers' vote	—	—..	279	1287..	14550	3291
Whole vote.	73687	66873..	46568	55591..	83458	65884
Per cent	51.69	46.31..	45.72	53.28..	55.89	44.11

In 1867, whole vote for Governor, 142,510; Lucius Fairchild over John J. Tallmadge, 4,764. In 1865, total vote for Governor, 108,974; Fairchild's majority, 19,002. In 1864, total vote for President, 149,243; Lincoln's maj. 17,574. In 1860, whole vote for President, 152,018; Lincoln's maj. 20,902. Total vote in 1865, on extension of suffrage, 102,179; maj. against extension of suffrage, 9,006.

LEGISLATURE, 1867.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	18	59	77
Democrats	15	41	56
Republican maj.	3	18	21

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	GOVERNOR,'67. *Rep.* Bullock.	*Dem.* Adams.	GOV.'66. *Rep.* Bullock.	*Dem.* Sweet'r.	PRES.'64. *Un.* Linc.	*Dem.* McCl.
Barnstable	2230	997..	2086	825..	2094	701
Berkshire	4137	3778..	4004	2869..	5514	3863
Bristol	8407	3187..	5884	901..	9786	2173
Dukes	270	99..	373	74..	475	136
Essex	13472	10803..	13142	3953..	17237	5691
Franklin	3429	1892..	3223	670..	4376	1269
Hampden	4551	3906..	4802	1798..	6356	2694
Hampshire	4268	1345..	3790	314..	5086	886
Middlesex	17974	14345..	17620	5249..	22818	9297
Nantucket	321	40..	331	39..	486	26
Norfolk	8074	7862..	8808	2945..	11040	5503
Plymouth	6443	3943..	5507	1260..	7610	2512
Suffolk	8355	9908..	10454	4276..	14692	8967
Worcester	16091	8810..	13107	2498..	18073	5615
Total	98306	70860..	91999	26671..	36742	48744
Per cent	58.98	41.72..	77.46	22.46..	72.93	27.77

In 1867, whole vote for Governor, including 125 scattering, 168,791; Alexander H. Bullock over John Quincy Adams, 27,946. In 1866, total vote for Governor, including 100 scattering, 118,751; Bullock over Theodore H. Sweetser, 65,309 over all, 65,209. In 1865, total vote for Governor, 91,818; Bullock over Darius N. Couch, 48,667; over all, 48,506. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 174,471; John A. Andrew over Henry W. Paine, 76,091; whole vote for President, 175,487; Lincoln over McClellan, 77,997.

LEGISLATURE, 1868.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Republicans	32	120	202
Democrats	0	62	70
Unclassified	0	8	8
Rep. maj.	34	100	194

On the Liquor Question, which was made a test at the polls, there are in the Senate 31 for license and 9 for prohibition; in the House, 184 for license, 50 for prohibition, and 6 uncertain.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1867. *Rep.* Brownlow.	*Cons.* Etheridge.	SECESSION,'61. *Seces.*	*No Seces.*
Anderson	643	355..	97	1273
Bledsoe	295	60..	197	500
Blount	1361	844..	418	1766
Bedford	1736	918..	1595	727
Benton	261	21..	798	238
Bradley	1094	288..	507	1362
Campbell	629	188..	59	1000
Carter	921	66..	96	1343
Carroll	1592	69..	967	1846
Claiborne	795	159..	250	1343
Cocke	968	59..	518	1185
Cannon	450	157..	1149	127
Cheatham	207	58..	702	55
Coffee	235	418..	1276	26
Cumberland	250	4..	—	—
Davidson	5456	999..	5635	402
Decatur	207	65..	210	550
De Kalb	964	182..	838	642
Dickson	321	117..	1141	71
Dyer	816	46..	811	116
Fayette	1446	513..	1864	93
Fentress	220	—..	128	651

	Brownlow.	Etheridge.	Secess.	No Secess.
Gibson	687	277..	1999	286
Giles	1879	153..	2458	11
Grainger	857	237..	586	1492
Greene	1530	802..	744	2691
Grundy	45	59..	538	9
Hamilton	1480	302..	854	1260
Hancock	579	30..	279	630
Hardin	875	117..	498	1051
Hardeman	446	608..	1529	29
Hawkins	1107	186..	906	1460
Haywood	1655	442..	980	139
Henderson	765	112..	801	1013
Henry	—	19..	1746	317
Hickman	263	117..	1400	3
Humphreys	267	131..	1042	—
Jackson	686	342 .	1483	714
Jefferson	2112	161..	608	2987
Johnson	628	42..	111	787
Knox	2881	1021..	1214	3196
Lawrence	208	48..	1124	75
Lauderdale	296	162..	768	
Lewis	74	1..	223	14
Lincoln	780	267..	2012	—
McMinn	1295	387..	904	1144
McNairy	608	127..	1318	586
Macon	600	47..	447	697
Madison	348	508..	2754	20
Marion	472	30..	414	600
Marshall	831	449..	1642	101
Maury	2817	288..	2731	58
Meigs	353	135..	481	267
Monroe	977	161..	1096	774
Montgomery	1527	568..	2631	33
Morgan	179	100..	50	630
Obion	272	67..	2996	64
Overton	411	17..	1471	864
Perry	216	62..	780	168
Polk	211	48..	738	317
Putnam	—	—	—	—
Rhea	252	55..	980	202
Roane	1508	109..	554	1568
Robertson	848	498..	3689	17
Rutherford	2987	361..	2392	73
Scott	260	9..	19	521
Sequatchie	122	14..	153	100
Sevier	1353	96..	60	1528
Shelby	4419	2735..	7132	5
Smith	998	278..	1249	676
Stewart	252	631..	1830	99
Sullivan	776	22..	1566	627
Sumner	891	224..	6465	69
Tipton	178	1278..	943	16
Union	648	208..	—	—
Van Buren	67	11..	308	13
Warren	415	158..	1419	12
Washington	1296	102..	1022	1445
Wayne	622	24..	1409	905
Weakley	769	282..	1189	1201
White	856	28..	1370	121
Wilson	1948	789..	2329	353
Williamson	1704	574..	1949	28
Military vote	813	2..	—	—
Total	74484	22548..	108470	48286
Per cent	76.76	23.24..	69.21	31.79

Total vote in 1867, for Governor, 97,062; William G. Brownlow over Emerson Etheridge, 51,936. In 1865, total vote for Governor 23,387, of which Wm. G. Brownlow received 23,352, Wm. B. Campbell 25, Horace Maynard 7, and 3 others 1 each. The vote for members of Congress in 1865, was 61,783; omitting the vote illegally registered, it was reduced to 39,509. In 1861 total vote on Secession Ordinance, 151,706: majority for Secession, 85,284.

CONGRESS, 1867.

Counties.	*Rep. Cons.* I. Butler.	White.		Butler.	White.
Carter	918	35	Hancock	578	21
Cocke	994	56	Hawkins	1093	183
Grainger	852	240	Jefferson	2106	166
Greene	1587	597	Johnson	598	35
			Sevier	1343	68

	Butler.	White.
Sullivan	709	22
Washington	1314	96
Total	11972	1717

Roderick R. Butler over J. White, 10,195; ov. J. White and Joseph Powell, Rep. 10,151.

II. Maynard. Williams.

Anderson	no returns	
Blount	1398	344
Bradley	1098	291
Campbell	658	219
Claiborne	824	156
Knox	2875	1031
McMinn	1296	389
Monroe	990	151
Morgan	194	108
Polk	213	45
Roane	1530	108
Scott	268	4
Union	660	207
Total	11994	3040

Horace Maynard ov. John Williams, 8,954.

III. Stokes. Fleming.

Bledsoe	408	51
Cumberland	230	7
De Kalb	862	158
Fentress	238	171
Grundy	46	49
Hamilton	1503	173
Jackson	648	307
Macon	596	47
Marion	486	24
Meigs	356	126
Overton	411	9
Putnam	no c[illegible]'n	
Rhea	259	50
Sequatchie	125	6
Smith	1000	267
Van Buren	71	9
Warren	418	154
White	860	29
Total	8023	1614

Wm. B. Stokes over Ell G. Fleming, 6,409.

IV. Mullins. Edmonds.

Bedford	1719	98
Cannon	430	16
Coffee	223	33
Franklin	652	32
Giles	1862	17
Marshall	816	474
Rutherford	2982	330
Total	9448	3221

LEGISLATURE, 1867. *Senate. House. Joint Bal.*

Republicans	25	79	104
Conservatives	0	4	4
Republican maj	25	75	100

James Mullins over Edward Cooper, 6277.

V. Trimble. Peyton.

Cheatham	208	58
Davidson	5387	980
Robertson	338	510
Sumner	545	338
Williamson	1687	606
Wilson	1212	782
Total	9357	3168

John Trimble over Bailey Peyton, 6,194.

Peyton and D. H. Mason, Ind. Republican, 5,314.

VI. Arnell. Thomas.

Decatur	196	76
Dickson	314	123
Hardin	879	114
Hickman	259	139
Humphreys	260	142
Lauderdale	204	48
Lewis	74	1
Maury	2823	293
Montgomery	1526	582
Perry	209	67
Stewart	248	681
Wayne	606	25
Total	7596	2170

Sam'l M. Arnell over Dorsey B. Thomas, 5,426.

VII. Hawkins. Cold'well.

Benton	271	13
Carroll	1567	65
Dyer	330	35
Gibson	704	283
Henderson	786	104
Henry	—	19
Lauderdale	287	154
Obion	284	55
Weakley	791	363
Total	5000	961

Isaac R Hawkins ov. W. P. Coldwell, 4,019.

VIII. Nunn. Leftw'k.

Fayette	1426	329
Hardeman	578	625
Haywood	1718	391
McNairy	599	126
Madison	852	498
Shelby	4414	2745
Tipton	178	1275
Total	9067	6189

David A. Nunn ov. J. F. Leftwick, 2,878.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '66. Rep.	Dem.	Pres. '64. Un. Dem.	Un. Dem.
	Riddle.	Saulsbury.	Linc.	McClel. Linc.	Others.
Kent	1796	2725..	1652	2402..	1070	2248
New Castle	4428	4948..	4274	3818..	2074	5260
Sussex	2574	2887..	2229	2562..	671	3086
Total	8598	9610..	8155	8767..	3815	12224
Per cent	46.71	53.29	48.18	51.82..	23.78	76.22

In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 18,408 Gove Saulsbury over James Riddle, 1,212. In 1864, whole vote for Congressman, 17,015 Nicholson over Smithers, 509; whole vote for President, 16,922: McClellan's maj 612.

Cong. '66.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Dem. maj.*
J. L. McKim.	8558	J. A. Nicholson.	9963	1389

TEXAS.

No election, 1867. The Registration shows 56,666 white and 47,430 colored voters. An election for Convention begins on the 10th of Feb. 1868. In 1866 there were 60,682 votes for Governor; J. W. Throckmorton having 36,590 maj. over E. M. Pease; but Throckmorton and his friends in the Legislature proved to be out-and-out rebels, and the State was put under military rule, Pease being civil Governor. In 1866, the vote on the State Constitution was 48 519; majority for amending, 7,719. In 1860, total vote for President, 62,657; Breckinridge, 47,547; Bell, 15,110. The last Legislature consisted of 33 Senators and 90 Representatives, among whom the Radicals had but here and there one.

MISSOURI.

Counties.	Supt. '66. Rep. Park.	Supt. '66. Dem. Will.	New Cons. '65. For.	New Cons. '65. Against.	Pres. '64. Un. Linc.	Pres. '64. Dem. McClel.
Adair	704	129	569	25	797	102
Andrew	1079	180	761	126	1141	60
Atchison	587	13	246	172	639	7
Audrain	220	284	160	474	126	392
Barry	191	95	99	33	197	17
Barton	67	80	—	—	28	—
Bates	216	96	—	—	27	13
Benton	600	275	300	83	574	21
Bollinger	255	182	—	—	248	12
Boone	185	631	132	1763	262	818
Buchanan	1447	1292	866	789	1014	813
Butler	27	49	—	—	—	—
Caldwell	496	207	405	53	496	83
Callaway	—	—	146	1680	274	965
Camden	355	32	220	42	468	1
C. Girardeau	804	370	696	448	1218	551
Carroll	669	460	231	304	285	118
Carter	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cass	301	326	107	73	70	105
Cedar	352	15	202	12	297	—
Chariton	580	564	236	68	363	2
Christian	487	58	326	40	557	5
Clark	1082	132	645	56	997	128
Clay	121	114	90	890	216	777
Clinton	425	322	269	196	297	492
Cole	809	635	416	575	1256	502
Cooper	896	497	704	402	989	881
Crawford	322	382	170	265	297	307
Dade	57	1	417	15	507	4
Dallas	488	84	363	40	248	12
Daviess	795	345	564	43	775	286
DeKalb	882	198	221	90	400	197
Dent	145	96	52	37	107	1
Douglass	261	3	31	1	189	2
Dunklin	—	120	—	—	—	—
Franklin	1387	907	847	838	1717	401
Gasconade	905	227	508	346	862	185
Gentry	597	345	826	79	525	231
Greene	1072	372	1050	208	2223	846
Grundy	839	102	645	43	968	17
Harrison	1077	279	820	185	1262	212
Henry	472	252	865	34	465	282
Hickory	398	10	282	49	365	1
Holt	784	81	517	50	678	81
Howard	200	960	265	750	584	6
Howell	61	16	—	—	—	—
Iron	200	105	182	172	535	2
Jackson	868	1004	428	694	602	557
Jasper	278	1	—	—	46	2
Jefferson	771	771	452	489	915	323
Johnson	—	—	593	67	852	224
Knox	647	344	541	197	689	348
Laclede	271	272	258	119	659	50
Lafayette	502	651	295	816	346	895
Lawrence	484	182	317	156	898	—
Lewis	789	555	560	530	774	583
Lincoln	480	498	409	367	542	367
Linn	754	444	694	218	907	125
Macon	956	664	742	828	1757	2
Madison	169	157	71	308	240	14
Maries	—	—	81	832	215	344
Marion	822	640	646	547	828	37
McDonald	101	—	29	1	26	—
Mercer	944	123	770	85	1158	[illegible]
Miller	431	84	460	5	565	11
Mississippi	—	438	22	834	108	25
Moniteau	708	470	534	247	866	43
Monroe	168	240	74	926	158	59
Montgomery	575	296	372	159	530	22
Morgan	457	873	262	77	348	26
New Madrid	—	872	45	477	99	[illegible]
Newton	357	20	11	18	212	1
Nodaway	734	99	330	265	839	[illegible]
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osage	568	624	898	721	764	67
Ozark	—	—	—	—	38	—
Pemiscot	—	134	—	122	—	—
Perry	581	542	435	527	509	11
Pettis	694	490	258	884	879	39
Phelps	251	180	422	269	965	26
Pike	968	1245	688	1118	1148	99
Platte	658	761	410	821	496	88
Polk	095	190	644	106	870	[illegible]
Pulaski	121	168	50	15	105	2
Putnam	1101	83	988	15	1292	4
Ralls	216	277	191	295	292	19
Randolph	182	1168	96	817	484	89
Ray	585	522	350	408	581	79
Reynolds	—	187	1	20	7	2
Ripley	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Charles	1220	801	512	1133	1488	89
St. Clair	818	1	125	—	228	1
St. Francois	270	325	146	408	246	13
St. Genevieve	178	394	172	218	428	21
St. Louis	12076	9231	6322	11246	14027	886
Saline	442	357	817	187	170	9
Schuyler	388	152	260	25	546	19
Scotland	655	549	404	162	612	56
Scott	250	236	181	142	155	18
Shannon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby	475	200	282	164	366	21
Stoddard	117	147	180	105	111	[illegible]
Stone	108	89	25	108	100	—
Sullivan	764	254	540	140	1074	5
Taney	108	8	—	—	29	—
Texas	88	126	—	—	87	1
Vernon	46	189	11	196	—	—
Warren	655	273	451	260	948	27
Washington	296	575	167	699	788	28
Wayne	105	87	15	247	843	18
Webster	407	259	292	168	583	19
Worth	277	194	167	106	846	12
Wright	192	41	—	—	65	[illegible]
Soldiers' vote	—	—	3995	1168	—	—
Total	62187	40958	43670	41308	71676	3162
Per cent	60.11	39.09	51.68	48.32	69.41	30.5

In 1866, total vote for Superintendent of Public Schools, 104,775; Parker over Williams 20,859. In 1865, total vote on the new Constitution, so far as returned, 85,478; maj. for new Constitution, 1,862. In 1864, whole vote for President, 103,802; Lincoln over McClellan 40,050. In 1860, whole vote for President, 165,518; anti-Lincoln maj. 131,462.

Legislature, 1867.—The Radicals have a large majority in each branch of the State Legislature.

Note.—There was no State election in 1867. A vacancy caused in the IIId Congressional District by the death of Thomas E. Noel, Dem., was filled by the election of James R. McCormick, Dem. There was a very light vote, and some disputes about registration, illegality, &c., which may be brought for settlement to the House of Representatives. James H. Chase was the Republican cand

KANSAS.

Counties.	Col. Suff. For.	Col. Suff. Agst.	Fem. Suff. For.	Fem. Suff. Agst.	Disf. Rebs. For	Disf. Rebs. Agst.
Allen	324	266..	243	303..	454	108
Anderson	258	259..	218	275..	393	138
Atchison	412	1161..	345	1285..	736	884
Bourbon	550	725..	464	786..	1350	88
Brown	265	346..	248	341..	342	222
Butler	28	76..	33	70..	39	64
Cherokee	278	241..	405	122..	—	—
Chase	120	123..	118	125..	164	83
Clay	47	53..	39	58..	78	32
Crawford	50	199..	45	150..	150	41
Coffey	239	484..	299	359..	272	364
Davis	183	388..	167	364..	281	304
Dickinson	89	95..	34	140..	151	44
Doniphan	838	1425..	358	1390..	576	1126
Douglas	1017	1147..	652	1464..	685	1484
Franklin	280	539..	120	709..	652	175
Greenwood	133	158..	87	198..	280	11
Jackson	173	445..	162	387..	301	310
Jefferson	892	1159..	835	1188..	649	894
Johnson	400	852..	325	868..	655	438
Labette	115	213..	95	217..	207	184
Leavenworth	890	2703..	1588	1775..	1135	2289
Linn	340	798..	259	791..	787	178
Lyon	503	273..	209	565..	701	92
Marion	13	58..	16	59..	16	56
Marshall	167	421..	160	410..	304	229
Miami	486	865..	243	970..	850	413
Morris	48	212..	66	203..	71	190
Nemaha	251	421..	227	427..	396	178
Neosho	151	322..	101	367..	236	180
Osage	207	143..	121	238..	225	118
Ottawa	44	27..	34	82..	57	15
Pottawotomie	226	456..	155	501..	852	396
Riley	351	277..	218	378..	329	267
Shawnee	494	670..	439	731..	909	234
Saline	162	219..	112	233..	252	123
Wabunsee	149	108..	114	152..	260	28
Washington	89	118..	19	143..	96	78
Wilson	36	188..	43	170..	182	81
Woodson	88	149..	94	141..	56	187
Wyandotte	159	826..	168	798..	235	779
18th Kas. Cav.	84	103..	82	105..	—	—
Total	10529	19600..	9200	19858..	15672	12990
Per cent	34.95	65.05..	31.66	68.34..	54.64	45.36

Majority against striking out the word "white," 9,071; majority against striking out the word "male," 10,658; majority in favor of disfranchising rebels, 2,682; highest vote cast (on striking out the word "white,") 30,129.

In 1866, total vote for Governor (inclusive of 9 scattering), 27,530; Crawford over McDowell, 11,219. Total vote for member of Congress, 27,308; Clarke over Blair, 11,196. In 1864, whole vote for President, 19,382; Lincoln over McClellan, 12,000; whole vote for Governor, 19,371; Crawford, "Lane" Union, over Thatcher, "Anti-Lane" Union, 3,782.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	22	66	88
Democrats	5	22	27
Rep. maj	17	44	61

LOUISIANA.

Parishes.	1867—Voters Regist'd. White.	Col'd.	Total.	Convent'n. For.	Agst.
Ascension	580	1765	2345..	1587	49
Assumption	939	1637	2576..	1519	17
Avoyelles	866	1249	2115..	1278	282
Baton Rouge, E.	980	2835	3815..	2490	266
Baton Rouge, W.	248	798	1046..	678	4
Bienville	850	955	1805..	1010	111
Bossier	472	1998	2470..	1610	121
Caddo	777	2987	3764..	2087	259
Calcasieu	491	200	691..	289	17
Caldwell	392	437	829..	408	4
Carroll	416	1954	2370..	1580	66
Catahoula	512	881	1393..	836	13
Claiborne	1363	1682	3045..	1600	[illegible]
Concordia	199	2195	2394..	1972	6
De Soto	620	1700	2720..	1428	74
Feliciana, E.	524	1685	2209..	1382	16
Feliciana, W.	280	1720	2000..	1530	[illegible]
Franklin	410	606	1016..	503	[illegible]
Iberville	508	2144	2652..	2108	[illegible]
Jackson	750	659	1409..	784	[illegible]
Jefferson	1179	3677	4856..	3248	[illegible]
Lafayette	820	766	1586..	726	[illegible]
Lafourche	1262	1605	2867..	1500	[illegible]
Livingston	626	320	946..	205	[illegible]
Madison	151	1739	1890..	1440	7
Morehouse	419	1318	1837..	1042	[illegible]
Natchitoches	725	2494	3219..	2267	[illegible]
Orleans	14890	15020	29910..	12825	[illegible]
Ouachita	563	1515	2078..	1407	[illegible]
Plaquemine	368	1544	1912..	1444	[illegible]
Point Coupee	513	2224	2737..	2019	[illegible]
Rapides	831	2965	3796..	2546	10
Sabine	459	321	780..	344	15
St. Bernard	270	679	949..	672	49
St. Charles	187	1371	1558..	1250	—
St. Helena	507	681	1188..	581	275
St. James	484	2060	2544..	1901	58
St. John Baptist	477	1268	1745..	1209	12
St. Laundry	2031	3102	5133..	2679	36
St Martins	1173	1618	2791..	1373	—
St Mary's	614	2085	2699..	1854	10
St. Tammany	521	556	1077..	508	172
Tensas	149	2413	2562..	1979	—
Terre Bonne	888	1578	2466..	1510	54
Union	985	664	1649..	668	280
Vermillion	595	246	841..	398	4
Washington	519	363	786..	220	267
Winn	806	248	1054..	554	49
Total	45199	84431	129630..	75083	4006
Per cent	34.09	65.91	100.00..	94.94	5.06

The Convention assembled at New Orleans early in December. In 1865, at the election for Governor J. Madison Wells had 16,815 over Allen. In 1860 the vote for President was 50,510; Breckinridge, 22,681; Bell, 20,204; Douglas, 7,625. Breckinridge over Bell, 2,477; Bell and Douglas over Breckinridge, 5,148.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	Convention, 1867. Registered.	For.	Ag'st.	President, '60. Un. Bell.	Dem. Breck.	Dem. Doug.
Autauga	2400..	1462	4..	266	611	[illegible]
Baldwin	1074..	494	—..	248	129	81
Baine	1284..	336	144..	—	—	—
Barbour	5128..	2118	102..	644	715	6
Bibb	1704..	777	14..	582	612	[illegible]
Blount	1286..	682	18..	65	[illegible]	488
Bullock	4482..	2463	599..	—	—	—
Butler	2671..	1175	17..	1079	918	111
Calhoun	2084..	680	450..	364	2347	54
Chambers	2718..	1380	37..	918	1017	157
Clay	1132..	496	46..	—	—	—
Clarke	2331..	1085	18..	265	952	77
Cherokee	1548..	496	110..	327	1706	[illegible]
Cleburne	1178..	439	14..	—	—	—
Crenshaw	1554..	376	146..	—	—	—
Choctaw	2190..	977	155..	472	542	158
Coffee	1273..	293	217..	394	878	2
Conecuh	1788..	754	25..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coosa	1679..	876	45..	706	980	[illegible]
Colbert	1810..	729	54..	—	—	—
Covington	774..	88	122..	416	404	12
Dale	1896..	681	139..	377	1260	5
Dallas	8330..	5602	144..	680	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeKalb	885..	384	4..	304	840	[illegible]
Elmore	2479..	1061	1..	—	—	—
Fayette	1106..	580	30..	868	1290	37
Franklin	965..	580	8..	715	[illegible]	489
Greene	3563..	2679	104..	765	696	157
Hale	4242..	3330	31..	—	—	—
Henry	2117..	620	150..	817	1300	—

	Registered.	For.	Ag'st.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Jackson	2965..	983	85..	130	1760	505
Jefferson	1720..	624	15 .	245	851	77
Jones	1178..	444	23.	—	—	—
Lauderdale	2466 ..	1009	16 .	444	706	799
Lawrence	2595..	1264	59..	525	970	576
Limestone	2390..	1177	195..	368	822	335
Lowndes	4654..	3521	11..	592	1007	57
Lee	3561..	1789	8..	—	—	—
Macon	3305..	2089	1..	1210	1184	46
Madison	4710..	2485	1..	490	591	1800
Marengo	5168..	3363	28..	512	888	63
Marshall	1391..	471	160..	165	411	765
Marion	837..	337	9..	197	986	62
Mobile	8505..	4553	8..	1629	1541	1628
Monroe	2391..	1150	81..	448	850	222
Montgomery	3654..	5881	—..	1684	1555	138
Morgan	1497..	895	47..	144	549	545
Perry	5329..	3364	90.	791	992	99
Pickens	2777..	1430	74.	619	1211	16
Pike	2682..	619	888..	1227	1851	84
Randolph	1469..	814	2..	867	1784	*843
Russell	3551..	1774	32..	864	926	53
St. Clair	1760..	604	—..	174	963	240
Shelby	1929..	1083	50..	570	953	186
Sumter	4634..	3144	2..	473	692	126
Talladega	2988..	1527	273..	1091	1207	74
Tallapoosa	2965..	765	255..	1270	1451	298
Tuscaloosa	3890..	1935	3..	1028	1219	23
Walker	904..	424	30..	103	446	903
Washington	650..	285	8..	155	176	24
Wilcox	4727..	2966	389..	855	883	113
Winston	542..	295	—.	40	208	147
Total	165823..	90238	5628..	27875	48831	13051
Per cent		94.14	5.86..	30.75	54.14	15.11

In 1867, whole vote for Convention, 95,866; majority for Convention, 84,610; majority of votes registered, 82,962; legal majority voting on the question, 12,904. The Constitutional Convention consists of 108 members, of whom 92 are whites and 16 colored, there are 104 Republican and 4 Democratic members. In 1860, whole vote for President, 90,357; Breckinridge over Bell, 20,956; over Douglas, 35,180; over both, 7,308.

DETAILS OF REGISTRATION, 1867.

Dist.	Counties.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
1	City of Mobile	2671	4001	6672
2	County of Mobile	533	969	1502
3	Baldwin and Conecuh	1216	1504	2720
4	Covington and Coffee	1746	298	2089
5	Dale and Henry	2818	1248	4066
6	Barbour	1773	3275	5048
7	Bullock and Pike	3082	3926	6008
8	Crenshaw and Butler	2553	1615	4168
9	Clarke and Monroe	1761	2788	4549
10	Washington & Choctaw	1275	1754	3029
11	Marengo	907	4239	5146
12	Wilcox	553	2955	3508
13	Dallas	1340	6870	8210
14	Lowndes	721	3933	4654
15	Montgomery	1960	6544	8474
16	Macon	665	2502	3237
17	Russell and Lee	2422	4657	7079
18	Elmore and Autauga	2114	2719	4839
19	Hale and Greene	1624	6225	7849
20	Perry	1114	4011	5125
21	Sumter	961	3661	4622
22	Pickens	695	1391	2086
23	Tuscaloosa	1719	1693	3351
24	Bibb and Shelby	2161	1250	3451
25	Coosa	1198	471	1669
26	Tallapoosa	2142	903	3045
27	Chambers	932	1006	1938
28	Randolph and Clay	2352	900	3252
29	Talladega	1117	1811	2928
30	Jefferson	1286	418	1704
31	Walker and Winston	1544	64	1608
32	Jones, Fayette, Marion	1926	300	2226
33	Blount and St. Clair	3401	488	3889
34	Marshall and Saine	2177	411	2618
35	Cherokee and DeKalb	1840	210	2050
37	Jackson	3515	522	2038
38	Madison	3100	2634	4734
39	Morgan and Limestone	3080	1962	5042
40	Lauderdale	1494	924	2418
41	Lawrence	1471	1134	2605
42	Franklin and Colbert	2495	*967	3462
	Total	72748	86243	160991
	Per cent	45.18	54.82	

Gen. Pope, in his official report, gives the above totals a little larger—74,450 whites and 90,340 colored; total, 164,800.

FLORIDA.

CONVEN'N, '67. REGIS'D, '67 PRES. '60.

Counties.	For.	Ag'st.	White.	Col'd.	Un.Dem. Bell.	Breck.
Alachua	987	—..	495	1205..	195	527
Baker	55	1..	89	54..	—	—
Bradford	105	19..	320	104..	179	278
Brevard	4	—.	5	8..	—	—
Calhoun	60	—.	162	66..	—	—
Clay	90	—.	187	86..	114	57
Columbia	464	1..	477	515..	214	406
Dade	—	—.	13	2..	—	—
Duval	726	1..	885	705..	195	346
Escambia	592	1..	833	619..	377	192
Franklin	146	1..	223	162..	61	284
Gadsden	1062	4..	648	1138..	384	322
Hamilton	289	—.	402	324..	111	245
Hernando	182	9..	225	168..	—	—
Hillsboro'	15	—.	211	87..	—	—
Holmes	—	—.	187	27..	74	115
Jackson	1364	—.	684	1169..	462	512
Jefferson	1586	—.	856	1747..	153	487
Lafayette	67	—.	236	86..	80	90
Leon	2424	—.	515	2066..	283	482
Levy	85	—.	206	72..	—	—
Liberty	80	—.	107	95..	73	73
Madison	1093	—.	606	1214..	296	444
Manatee	83	—.	139	16..	—	—
Marion	963	—.	484	1262..	99	511
Monroe	217	—.	292	201..	60	219
Nassau	298	15..	160	317..	82	291
Orange	65	6..	179	27..	—	—
Polk	108	21..	159	17..	—	—
Putnam	115	—.	228	197..	65	120
Saint John's	137	—.	311	113..	74	211
Santa Rosa	171	—.	344	260..	—	—
Sumter	58	49..	147	78..	—	—
Suwanee	186	1..	257	209..	145	144
Taylor	61	—.	181	80..	64	88
Volusia	21	—.	121	29..	—	—
Wakulla	211	—.	239	248..	115	177
Walton	87	7..	579	80..	173	161
Washington	70	—.	266	62..	61	151
Total	14250	133..	11148	15434..	5437	8543
Per cent	99.21	0.79..	41.94	58.06..	39.00	61.00

In 1867, whole vote on Convention, 14,383; majority over a majority of registered voters, 912; four small Counties not reported. Whole number of registered voters (including corrections), 26,982. The Convention consists of 46 delegates, of whom 28 are whites and 18 colored. There are 3 Conservatives and 12 or 14 Radicals: the remainder are Republicans of moderate sentiments. In 1860, whole vote for President, 14,347; Breckinridge over Bell, 3,106; Douglas had only 367 votes.

MISSISSIPPI.

CONVENTION, '67. PRESIDENT, '68.

Counties.	Registered. Whole Vote.	White.	Un. Dem. Col'd.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Adams	2973	729	3210..	466	576	125
Amite	784	651	998..	988	497	3
Attala	1279	1419	966..	835	1869	1
Bolivar	—	1286*	—..	277	218	13

		White.	Col'd.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Carroll	1640	1496	2218..	768	1195	11
Claiborne	1799	549	1977..	263	491	26
Clarke	969	724	1105..	343	904	76
Chickasaw	1555	1495	1694..	538	1071	33
Choctaw	—	1774	690..	643	1396	25
Coahoma	—	264	875..	210	157	41
Copiah	1274	1173	1389..	538	1052	14
Covington	861	615*	—..	106	391	8
Davis	136	372	58..	—	—	—
De Soto	1514	1917	2254..	845	745	401
Franklin	610	565	557..	156	335	3
Greene	—	214	97..	45	250	—
Hancock	—	564	259..	47	257	—
Harrison	—	566	305..	88	460	—
Hinds	3337	1551	3620..	1103	1615	40
Holmes	—	202	615..	626	784	9
Issaquena	—	124	1398..	153	104	6
Itawamba	508	1008	150..	727	1694	63
Jackson	—	521	256..	26	316	17
Jasper	—	814	837..	361	712	18
Jefferson	1878	541	1916..	266	333	49
Jones	—	—	—..	96	264	—
Kemper	1044	951	1099..	490	699	69
Lafayette	—	1464	949..	636	1084	144
Lauderdale	1298	1285	1402..	358	951	142
Lawrence	—	981	893..	146	840	5
Leake	—	874	442..	368	690	2
Lee	618	1904	828..	—	—	—
Lowndes	3864	1120	4288..	676	969	36
Madison	—	532	1782..	524	627	17
Marion	—	812	188..	85	298	2
Marshall	3081	1843	1869..	1048	1149	269
Monroe	2458	1508	2790..	612	1278	49
Neshoba	401	988	97..	162	733	10
Newton	894	1022	591..	217	694	29
Noxubee	2507	966	3344..	442	701	67
Oktibbeha	1291	825	1461..	259	746	20
Panola	1536	687	986..	700	551	186
Perry	217	260	114..	105	201	6
Pike	780	998	881..	221	881	—
Pontotoc	942	1491	470..	845	1512	339
Rankin	1530	1070	1120..	505	676	11
Scott	—	765	461..	299	698	8
Simpson	881	409	936..	186	870	3
Smith	370	735	264..	264	517	5
Sunflower	400	186	822..	138	173	1
Tallahatchie	616	168	189..	266	285	35
Tippah	1284	754	147..	826	1456	251
Tishomingo	632	2647	626..	1412	1748	303
Tunica	—	795*	—..	140	122	9
Warren	5004	1433	4794..	816	580	'83
Washington	—	200	2031..	201	180	—
Wayne	400	353	459..	110	180	—
Wilkinson	—	547	2274..	324	494	34
Winston	550	837	506..	299	800	3
Yallobusha	1260	1313	1746..	707	919	76
Yazoo	1769	1014	2816..	739	688	4
Total	56309	46636	60167..	25040	40797	3283
Per cent.	100.00	44.70	55.30..	35.94	59.31	4.75

* White and colored not separately returned.

The whole number registered was much larger—nearly 140,000—but we have no figures showing the division of white and colored except as above. Of the votes given, nearly all were by colored men, and nearly all were in favor of the Convention. Gen. Ord, in command of the District, on the 5th of Dec. 1867, declared that a majority of registered voters had voted on the Convention question, and called the Convention to meet at Jackson on the 7th of January, 1868.—In 1860, the whole vote for President was 69,090; Breckinridge over Bell, 15,737; over Douglas, 37,514; over all, 12,474.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

John Ross, who, for nearly 40 years was the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, died last year, and Lewis Downing was chosen as his successor. He was inaugurated on the 6th of November, 1867.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONVENTION, 1867.

Districts.	*For.* White.	*For.* Col'd.	*Against.* White*.	*Registered.* White.	*Registered.* Col'd.
Abbeville	—	2320	—..	1751	3421
Anderson	—	1364	79..	2052	1670
Barnwell	—	2472	—..	1999	3719
Beaufort	—	4220	—..	994	6273
Berkeley	—	7464	1..	998	8336
Charleston	60	4269	1..	3638	5139
Chester	—	1843	199..	1129	2201
Chesterfield	—	877	245..	1094	883
Clarendon	—	1241	1..	748	1526
Colleton	—	2775	1..	1449	2961
Darlington	30	2845	—..	1572	2910
Edgefield	—	3811	1..	2760	4007
Fairfield	—	2046	7..	983	2451
Georgetown	—	2444	—..	474	3177
Greenville	—	1570	290..	2214	1311
Horry	—	402	—..	1127	513
Kershaw	—	1433	—..	824	1815
Lancaster	—	838	324..	960	872
Laurens	—	2153	6..	1743	2411
Lexington	—	1060	—..	1500	973
Marion	1	1472	—..	1337	1737
Marlborough	—	1387	13..	959	1241
Newberry	30	1969	11..	1131	2251
Orangeburg	—	2901	36..	1986	3330
Pickens	—	863	264..	2205	812
Richland	—	2329	24..	1254	2842
Spartanburg	—	1664	510..	2569	1586
Sumter	—	3035	10..	1214	3497
Union	—	1609	61..	1511	1774
Williamsburg	—	1568	—..	800	1725
York	—	1757	7..	1990	2029
Total	130	66876	2081..	47010	90286
Per cent		97.07	2.93..	36 93	63 07

There were very few colored votes against Convention, perhaps not a dozen. The whole registry was 137,296; necessary to carry the Convention, 68,649. The Convention will be composed of 34 white and 63 colored members.

ARKANSAS.

CONVENTION, '67. PRESIDENT, '60.

Counties.	*For.*	*Ag'st.*	*Un. Dem.* Bell.	*Dem.* Breck.	*Dem.* Doug.
Arkansas	927	109..	417	426	55
Ashley	531	549..	422	604	13
Benton	92	362..	328	702	253
Bradley	280	—..	440	633	26
Calhoun	211	184..	204	398	28
Carroll	178	277..	368	791	26
Chicot	809	156..	253	251	28
Clarke	698	400..	500	804	32
Columbia	970	594..	716	889	193
Conway	200	—..	326	549	53
Craighead	233	123..	198	319	20
Crawford	370	253..	374	344	357
Crittenden	—	—..	257	88	178
Cross	197	168..	—	—	—
Dallas	374	326..	371	518	35
Desha	425	—..	312	367	115
Drew	694	398..	560	722	84
Franklin	385	198..	263	695	44
Fulton	73	17..	33	253	56
Greene	72	149..	60	336	43
Hempstead	1188	827..	675	769	308
Hot Spring	305	131..	257	451	45
Independence	518	281..	693	722	281
Izard	8	—..	271	234	126
Jackson	80	—..	722	762	53
Jefferson	2646	—..	600	864	442
Johnson	396	299..	210	799	14
Lafayette	696	299..	299	496	11
Lawrence	125	203..	474	906	92
Little River	241	—..	—	—	—
Madison	328	57..	176	626	72
Marion	100	107..	253	697	64
Mississippi	114	161..	176	68	99
Monroe	514	204..	286	301	89
Montgomery	286	81..	69	380	4

	For.	Agst.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Newton	177	3..	87	315	19
Ouachita	817	551..	779	929	32
Perry	114	34..	93	149	50
Phillips	2178	454..	600	619	62
Pike	195	77..	51	294	77
Poinsett	55	69..	102	253	53
Polk	111	51..	11	254	26
Pope	433	91..	300	663	12
Prairie	467	533..	651	673	113
Pulaski	2490	419..	889	819	172
Randolph	105	249..	—	—	—
St. Francis	398	150..	414	416	281
Saline	142	261..	337	556	48
Scott	195	11..	159	363	73
Searcy	356	20..	197	276	117
Sebastian	276	113..	544	575	319
Sevier	381	195..	361	754	106
Union	102	—..	663	797	78
Van Buren	249	52..	243	504	51
Washington	326	662..	861	1028	244
White	184	589..	582	602	140
Woodruff	—	75..	—	—	—
Yell	344	111..	309	563	65
Total	24979	11298..	20094	28732	5227
Per cent	68.26	31.14..	39.00	51.80	9.70

In 1867, vote on Convention, about 40,000; maj. in favor about 14,000; whole number of registered voters, 54,254; of whom about 20,000 were colored. Nearly all the delegates elected to the Convention were Radicals. In 1866, total vote for Auditor, 34,407; Miller over Fagan, 2,551. Combined Democratic vote (Miller and Fagan) over Berry (Conservative) Union, 21,455. In 1860, total vote for President, 54,053; Breckinridge over Bell, 8,638.

Registered Voters, 1867.

Counties.	White.	Black.	Counties.	White.	Black.
Arkansas	498	1080	Mississippi	262	198
Ashley	706	608	Monroe	525	551
*Benton	—	1009	Montgomery	498	36
Bradley	908	398	Newton	424	1
Calhoun	422	184	Ouachita	1084	870
*Carroll	—	767	*Perry	—	318
Chicot	268	894	Phillips	955	2681
*Clark	—	1576	Pike	—	505
Columbia	1313	870	Poinsett	172	39
Conway	921	148	Polk	394	1
Craighead	532	41	*Pope	—	865
Crawford	704	147	*Prairie	—	1583
Crittenden	245	505	Pulaski	1494	2402
Cross	415	184	Randolph	848	59
Dallas	668	337	St. Francis	564	464
Desha	231	592	Saline	712	42
Drew	1081	576	Scott	557	17
Franklin	711	102	Searcy	574	1
*Fulton	—	306	Sebastian	1011	195
Greene	921	5	Sevier	567	260
Hempstead	1307	1195	Union	922	708
Hot Spring	—	825	*Van Buren	—	896
Independence	1458	142	Washington	1813	81
Izard	762	31	White	1273	156
Jackson	849	283	*Woodruff	—	1027
Jefferson	1048	2738	Yell	731	150
Johnson	664	72			
Lafayette	560	931	Total	33047	21207
*Lawrence	—	753	* In these counties the figures show the total registry without division by color.		
Little River	426	327			
*Madison	—	716			
*Marion	—	391			

DAKOTA.

The Dakota Territorial election, Oct. 8, was carried by the Republicans, who elect a majority of the Legislature. In Laramie County (Cheyenne, &c.), 1,552 votes were polled, electing J. R. Whitehead to the Legislature, and J. S. Casement to Congress, the latter as a delegate in the

The Laramie vote was larger than the Pike's Peak country polled when, under the Kansas territorial organization, they sent the first volunteer Delegate to Congress. Of course, if Congress creates the new Territory of Wyoming or Laramie or Cheyenne, whatever it may be called, a new election for delegates will be required. The Legislature met at Yancton, Dec. 12.

ARIZONA.

Legislative officers were elected in 1867, nearly all of both branches being Republicans. In only one County (Yavapai) was there a party contest, and there the members chosen were upon a straight Democratic platform. On the 1st of December the capital was removed from Prescott to Tucson. In 1866, Coles Bashford was elected Delegate to Congress; he had 1,009 votes to 518 for Posten and 168 for Adams. There was no strictly party contest.

UTAH.

No elections nor other political movements of importance occurred in this Territory during the past year.

IDAHO.

The last election of which we have return was for Delegate in Congress and Legislature in 1866. E. D. Holbrook, Dem., was chosen by about 850 majority, and both branches of the Legislature were strongly Democratic.

NEW PURCHASES.

TERRITORY OF ALIASKA.

Aliaska, or Russian America, purchased in 1867, for $7,200,000 in gold, and was formally delivered to the United States Government on the 1 th day of October. This territory extends from the north line of British Columbia in 54° 40′, whence the line ascends Portland Channel to the Mountains, following their summits nearly parallel with the coast, to the 141st meridian, thence along that meridian to the Arctic Ocean; the west line returns from some unknown point in that ocean, down through Behring Strait, thence diagonally west of St. Lawrence Island, to longitude 193° (or 167° east), and thence on the line of latitude to the place of beginning. The peninsula of Aliaska, and the long line of islands reaching nearly to Kamschatka, are included. There are about 6,00 Russians in the Territory, and probably 50,00 Indians.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Arrangements have been made (but not confirmed by Congress) for the cession to the United States of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, the consideration being about the same as that for Russian America. The King of Denmark leaves the question ultimately to the people of the islands, who are to decide by ballot on or about the 18th of January, 1868. It is presumed that their vote will be in favor of the cession. St. Thomas is 12 miles long and about 3 wide; area 27 square miles; population about 14,000; the capital is Charlotte-Amalia, where seven-eighths of the population reside. St. John has an area of 22 square miles, and about 2,50

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONVENTION, '67. PRESIDENT, '60.

Counties.	For.	Ag'st.	Union. Bell.	Dem. Brck.	Dem. Doug.
Alamance	—	—..	661	586	36
Alexander	—	—..	471	408	2
Alleghany	—	—..	—	—	—
Anson	1182	604..	871	345	7
Ashe	—	—..	717	229	1
Bertie	—	—..	597	399	17
Bladen	1043	389..	—	—	—
Brunswick	818	348..	396	326	1
Buncombe	1012	421..	705	668	49
Burke	782	289..	447	470	4
Cabarrus	1043	380..	816	445	18
Caldwell	—	—..	449	229	9
Camden	700	—..	503	83	3
Carteret	—	—..	441	370	42
Caswell	—	—..	237	994	13
Catawba	780	383..	809	873	3
Chatham	2116	330..	976	604	194
Cherokee	412	54..	677	459	15
Chowan	898	277..	239	194	38
Clay	—	—..	—	—	—
Cleveland	898	992..	196	1091	—
Columbus	577	505..	323	723	6
Craven	3252	595..	606	498	122
Cumberland	1720	859..	670	879	35
Currituck	—	—..	66	595	—
Davidson	—	—..	1186	728	15
Davie	—	—..	641	329	31
Duplin	1055	987..	149	1380	3
Edgecombe	—	—..	196	1789	17
Forsyth	1062	29..	965	825	70
Franklin	1460	770..	318	759	14
Gaston	832	84..	181	826	56
Gates	—	—..	394	388	12
Granville	—	—..	868	870	83
Greene	—	—..	326	381	—
Guilford	1706	998..	1838	804	118
Halifax	2543	787..	546	757	22
Harnett	—	—..	133	542	78
Haywood	—	—..	348	367	13
Henderson	598	56..	496	426	4
Hertford	705	508..	418	246	20
Hyde	178	—..	459	395	3
Iredell	—	—..	1625	326	81
Jackson	—	—..	142	408	—
Johnson	1329	603..	630	974	40
Jones	—	—..	165	197	19
Lenoir	1134	349..	317	533	21
Lincoln	677	268..	248	473	5
Macon	—	—..	409	221	3
Madison	409	—..	—	—	—
Martin	—	—..	333	751	22
McDowell	498	162..	349	276	1
Mecklenburg	1985	447..	856	1101	135
Mitchell	—	—..	—	—	—
Montgomery	774	—..	725	108	3
Moore	—	—..	588	299	179
Nash	—	—..	64	1833	4
New Hanover	2928	1081..	664	1617	5
Northampton	—	—..	506	654	43
Onslow	—	—..	153	781	24
Orange	—	—..	956	787	72
Pasquotank	565	—..	477	289	55
Perquimans	—	—..	341	234	4
Person	742	746..	483	430	9
Pitt	—	—..	710	781	8
Polk	—	—..	118	270	1
Randolph	—	—..	1294	321	44
Richmond	—	—..	544	269	4
Robeson	1043	389..	648	720	134
Rockingham	—	—..	495	1017	162
Rowan	2610	540..	1023	1926	13
Rutherford	1096	74..	495	695	3
Sampson	1129	785..	529	979	6
Stanley	639	89..	934	53	9
Stokes	548	96..	432	745	—
Surry	958	194..	503	811	28
Transylvania	256	84..	—	—	—
Tyrrell	178	—..	300	77	22
Union	1059	174..	379	858	5
Wake	4026	663..	1130	1216	276
Warren	2200	600..	186	693	5
Washington	400	—..	413	199	44
Watauga	—	—..	322	147	—
Wayne	1272	898..	239	1259	11
Wilkes	1430	259..	1823	368	—
Wilson	884	562..	—	—	—
Yadkin	803	280..	842	495	28
Yancey	—	—..	275	500	4
Total	57399	18665..	44940	46539	2701
Per cent.	75.61	24.39..	46.75	50.44	2.81

In 1867, whole number registered, 174,717, of whom 103,066 were whites, and 71,657 were colored. On Convention, about 130,000 votes were cast, about 60,000 being colored. The affirmative vote was over 90,000. Of the Delegates, 107 are Reps. and 13 Indepe dents or Deme.; 107 are white and 13 are colored men. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 45,694 Worth over Dockery, 28,596. The same year an Amended Constitution was rejected, 19,570 to 21,552. Total vote for Governor, in 1865, 58,554; Jonathan Worth over W. W. Holden, 6,730; over all, 6,524. In 1860, total vote for President, 96,220; Breckinridge over Bell, 5,549.

REGISTRATION, 1867.

Counties.	White.	Black.	Counties.	White.	Black.
Alamance	1326	777	Jones	495	525
Alexander	799	130	Lenoir	904	1025
Alleghany	364	57	Lincoln	836	407
Anson	1081	1067	Macon	800	55
Ashe	1174	76	Madison	993	55
Beaufort	1457	907	Martin	905	791
Bertie	963	1265	McDowell	877	221
Bladen	1000	1135	Mecklenb'g	1865	1645
Brunswick	755	734	Mitchell	735	53
Buncombe	1622	403	Montgomery	874	317
Burke	1015	431	Moore	1348	588
Cabarrus	1231	748	Nash	1043	989
Caldwell	997	209	N. Hanover	1736	2975
Camden	593	403	Northampton	1469	1810
Carteret	1196	721	Onslow	787	389
Caswell	1105	1845	Orange	1936	1234
Catawba	1315	315	Pasquotank	757	949
Chatham	2406	1053	Perquimans	678	693
Cherokee	826	31	Person	941	985
Chowan	586	640	Pitt	1286	1580
Clay	389	14	Polk	474	130
Cleveland	1390	873	Randolph	2198	482
Columbus	744	681	Richmond	991	1097
Craven	1531	3108	Robeson	1309	1494
Cumberland	1454	1421	Rockingh'm	1421	1288
Currituck	919	381	Rowan	1913	1884
Davidson	2134	679	Rutherford	1439	454
Davie	863	484	Sampson	1461	953
Duplin	1414	969	Stanly	937	259
Edgecombe	1194	2588	Stokes	1248	397
Forsyth	1351	437	Surry	1469	373
Franklin	1100	1483	Transylv'ia	457	69
Gaston	1007	445	Tyrrell	698	245
Gates	734	468	Union	1294	429
Granville	1845	2662	Wake	2999	2953
Greene	690	692	Warren	998	2288
Guilford	2457	1054	Washington	674	543
Halifax	1095	3140	Watauga	725	49
Harnett	830	521	Wayne	1453	1288
Haywood	818	80	Wilkes	2139	341
Henderson	814	191	Wilson	1091	897
Hertford	700	747	Yadkin	1509	345
Hyde	863	560	Yancey	746	49
Iredell	1859	757			
Jackson	767	56	Total	103066	71657
Johnson	1704	881	Per cent.	58.98	41.02

WYOMING.

The people of Southern Idaho and Northern Utah have undertaken to organize a Territory by this name on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. The consent of Congress, however, has not been obtained.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	Registered, 1867. White.	Black.	Conv'n, 1867. For.	Agst.	Del.
Appling	453	94..	114	40	—
Baldwin	595	1253..	1060	1	—
Baker	284	999..	812	11	11
Banks	522	149..	401	14	3
Berrien	460	65..	45	—	—
Bibb	1638	2329..	1858	—	—
Brooks	504	874..	617	—	—
Bryan	247	332..	248	—	—
Bullock	554	235..	40	—	—
Burke	701	2543..	1781	1	—
Butts	543	421..	427	7	21
Bartow	1689	653..	1218	66	132
Calhoun	324	696..	553	76	113
Camden	145	556..	476	24	—
Campbell	1071	962..	678	125	17
Carroll	1448	211..	797	4	1
Catoosa	597	115..	385	77	—
Chattahoochee	438	568..	447	—	—
Charlton	160	58..	67	15	—
Chattooga	990	210..	817	28	290
Chatham	2398	4845..	3922	—	12
Cherokee	1464	219..	734	95	118
Clarke	881	1111..	1140	2	3
Clay	414	458..	396	—	—
Clayton	555	230..	456	70	—
Clinch	406	210..	348	28	—
Columbia	608	1780..	1596	—	6
Coffee	356	92..	237	—	—
Coweta	1283	1515..	1383	353	—
Cobb	1648	573..	671	10	5
Colquitt	173	17..	65	2	—
Crawford	548	755..	488	—	—
Dade	441	34..	82	109	—
Dawson	555	68..	346	24	—
Decatur	1024	1115..	997	—	—
DeKalb	1052	422..	355	8	92
Dooley	867	791..	690	5	575
Dougherty	388	2274..	1804	—	—
Echols	161	60..	85	7	—
Early	933	914..	532	76	380
Effingham	494	338..	238	—	1
Elbert	706	995..	813	—	1
Emanuel	554	276..	206	74	—
Fannin	698	40..	472	16	—
Fayette	736	880..	546	155	12
Floyd	1554	899..	957	5	655
Forsyth	1010	205..	679	117	14
Franklin	815	225..	460	34	75
Fulton	2596	1948..	2118	471	27
Gilmer	886	58..	567	12	—
Glascock	342	172..	182	—	—
Glynn	160	592..	519	—	—
Gordon	1208	218..	564	390	—
Greene	822	1484..	1340	—	6
Gwinnett	1604	840..	890	8	501
Habersham	723	155..	511	7	—
Hall	1190	204..	801	66	—
Hancock	746	1545..	1350	—	—
Haralson	499	48..	270	—	94
Hart	683	216..	583	7	74
Harris	1113	1267..	1145	—	—
Heard	753	362..	569	—	—
Henry	1047	610..	601	7	573
Houston	916	2086..	1909	1	—
Irwin	194	88..	107	1	—
Jackson	1060	604..	923	167	—
Jasper	661	979..	971	—	—
Jefferson	693	1273..	1044	—	1
Johnson	273	147..	123	4	—
Jones	478	1070..	900	—	—
Lawrence	677	695..	523	16	286
Lee	556	1679..	1200	—	—
Liberty	536	869..	592	2	—
Lincoln	294	568..	477	—	—
Lowndes	620	973..	592	—	5
Lumpkin	750	115..	431	146	—
Macon	660	1383..	1233	—	—
Marion	667	649..	555	1	—
Madison	456	229..	223	—	248
McIntosh	307	600..	531	—	—

	White.	Black.	For.	Agst.	Del.
Merriwether	961	1272..	1235	85	11
Miller	272	185..	146	—	—
Milton	610	68..	119	8	221
Mitchell	390	607..	522	—	—
Monroe	1113	1668..	1513	—	4
Montgomery	328	163..	158	17	—
Morgan	579	1231..	1154	—	—
Murray	848	127..	648	128	2
Muscogee	1133	1900..	1744	—	—
Newton	1308	955..	890	2	—
Oglethorpe	709	1095..	937	—	—
Paulding	1021	130..	811	109	2
Pickens	732	31..	516	6	—
Pierce	180	201..	165	2	—
Pike	958	833..	859	3	—
Polk	794	395..	502	7	495
Pulaski	879	1131..	1092	17	104
Putnam	558	1171..	1062	—	—
Quitman	308	401..	318	—	—
Rabun	459	32..	255	5	—
Randolph	838	1100..	811	2	29
Richmond	2264	3362..	3256	3	170
Schley	329	501..	434	—	—
Screven	654	916..	574	13	1
Spaulding	731	840..	825	422	6
Stewart	858	1510..	1123	—	—
Sumter	975	1924..	1608	—	1
Talbot	778	1256..	1096	—	—
Taliaferro	386	563..	526	—	—
Tatnall	456	165..	[no election.]		
Taylor	618	506..	468	2	—
Telfair	339	163..	158	17	—
Terrell	601	864..	669	50	271
Thomas	786	1540..	1302	—	1
Towns	424	28..	325	7	—
Troup	1118	1991..	1672	—	—
Twiggs	522	999..	806	6	—
Union	736	17..	537	15	—
Upson	820	821..	733	5	4
Walker	1194	266..	82	109	—
Walton	1047	673..	615	—	4
Warren	727	1221..	1096	—	—
Ware	297	134..	107	1	58
Washington	1261	1386..	1313	—	—
Wayne	157	69..	92	2	—
Webster	398	396..	281	—	56
White	512	96..	361	12	—
Whitfield	1175	277..	1047	109	—
Wilcox	248	118..	253	—	—
Wilkes	597	1349..	1144	—	—
Wilkinson	911	869..	680	—	—
Worth	829	194..	66	11	45
Total	96963	95973..	85778	4256	5492
Per cent	50.08	49.92..	95.75	4.25	

Registered in city of	White.	Black.
Savannah	2240	3091
" " Augusta	1574	1777
" " Macon	1353	1851
" " Atlanta	1829	1658
" " Columbus	635	653

In 1867, whole registry, 192,235; whole vote on Convention, 100,044; majority of registered, 3,926; majority in favor of Convention of those voting, 91,522. Delegates, 133 whites and 33 colored; total, 166. The last column shows vote for Delegates only. In 1865, Charles J. Jenkins was chosen Governor without opposition. In 1860, whole vote for President, 116,365; Breckinridge, 51,889; Bell, 42,886; Douglas, 11,590.

NEVADA.

At the election for Congress, Nov., 1866, Delos R. Ashley, Rep., had 5,047, and Henry K. Mitchell, Dem., had 4,295; majority for Ashley, 752. In 1864, whole vote for President, 16,420; Lincoln, 9,826; McClellan, 6,594; Rep. maj. 3,232. The last Legislature was almost wholly Republican.

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '66. Butler.	Morton.	Cong. '66. Taffe.	Pad'k.	Terr's'r, '66. K'tne.	G'd'h.
	Rep.	Dem.	Un.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Burt	125	113..	142	94..	65	41
Buffalo	10	82..	11	16..	—	—
Cass	375	343..	378	308..	433	402
Cedar	39	31..	24	31..	15	15
Clay	—	—..	—	—..	—	—
Cumming	26	51..	41	43..	26	—
Dakota	97	106..	88	109..	47	88
Dixon	30	49..	22	41..	10	33
Dodge	110	33..	147	49..	35	29
Douglas	426	645..	399	695..	413	339
Gage	116	49..	124	54..	36	13
Hall	10	27..	46	—..	67	—
Johnson	121	76..	131	45..	33	13
Jones	30	2..	45	11..	—	—
Kearney	22	26..	14	30..	8	3
Lancaster	113	53..	126	69..	100	8
L'eau-qui-Court	10	1..	—	6..	—	—
Lincoln	16	36..	18	124..	—	—
Merrick	16	5..	26	8..	23	—
Nemaha	333	306..	365	308..	300	82
Otoe	462	342..	445	783..	493	714
Pawnee	238	33..	239	44..	225	—
Platte	90	59..	85	96..	50	32
Richardson	437	419..	564	473..	439	287
Saline	11	50..	44	66..	—	—
Sarpy	106	235..	147	210..	146	200
Saunders	—	—..	49	89..	38	10
Seward	28	14..	28	16..	16	—
Washington	233	205..	276	156..	222	21
1st Neb. Vet. Vol. Cavalry	132	41..	—	—..	—	—
Total	4093	3948..	4230	4073..	3422	2549
Per cent.	50.90	49.10..	54.02	45.64..	57.16	42 84

For Governor, David Butler over J. S. Morton, 145. For Congress, John Taffe over A. S. Paddock, 748; over all, 718. In 1865, total vote for Territorial Treasurer 5,950; Kountze over Goodrich, 853. In 1864, Hitchcock's (Union) majority for Delegate to Congress, 793. In 1862, Dally's (Union) majority, 153.

Legislature, 1867.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	10	30	40
Democrats	3	9	12
Rep. maj.	7	21	28

Note.—In 1867, the voting was for local officers only; the result showed very large gains in almost every county in the new State for the Republican tickets.

OREGON.

Counties.	Gov'nor, '66. Woods.	Kelly.	Cong. '64. Hend'n.	Kelly.	Gov. '63. Gibbs.	Miller.
	Union.	Dem.	Un.	Dem.	Un.	Dem.
Baker	283	299..	290	488..	—	—
Benton	527	494..	518	254..	258	214
Clackamas	662	500..	622	266..	650	262
Clatsop	117	49..	144	42..	56	10
Columbia	89	104..	61	65..	69	46
Coos	135	85..	80	57..	89	4
Curry	68	42..	68	24..	110	9
Douglas	631	545..	508	322..	354	257
Grant	317	254..	—	—..	—	—
Jackson	562	691..	447	504..	540	417
Josephine	153	179..	174	216..	235	245
Lane	579	700..	527	492..	446	353
Linn	1015	1253..	799	761..	661	498
Marion	1380	833..	1089	886..	951	253
Multnomah	1200	1025..	950	392..	643	199
Polk	566	563..	402	330..	384	116
Tillamook	47	89..	—	—..	26	—
Umatilla	270	517..	352	394..	—	—
Umpqua	—	—..	—	—..	148	24
Union	285	416..	—	—..	—	—
Wasco	355	413..	338	583..	398	291
Washington	465	359..	372	143..	313	8
Yamhill	566	555..	428	286..	408	16
Total	10388	9956..	8719	5992..	7269	3
Per cent.	50.61	49.19..	59.27	40.73..	67.11	32.

In 1866, total vote for Governor, 20,2 Woods over Kelly, 327. In 1864, whole vote fo member of Congress, 14,711; Henderson ove Kelly, 2,727. In 1863, whole vote for Governo 10,489; Gibbs over Miller, 6,989. In 1860, whol vote for President, 13,906; Dem. maj. 3,578.

Cong. '66.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
Rufus Mallory, 16662	Jas. D. Fay, 9609		7

Legislature, 1866.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	14	24	3
Democrats	8	23	3
Rep. maj.	6	1	

Note.—No election in Oregon in 1867.

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	Convention, '67. President, '68. For. White.	Black.	Agst. White.	Black.	Bell.	Breck.	Dem.
Accomac	25	1188..	1827	8..	736	727	
Albemarle	97	2853..	1499	29..	1217	1056	
Alexandria	198	1576..	888	8..	1012	585	1
Alleghany	52	93..	168	5..	259	244	
Amelia	22	1259..	306	81..	282	349	
Amherst	160	1208..	984	15..	622	908	
Appomattox	33	889..	453	3..	221	363	
Augusta	233	1024..	1646	9..	2583	218	1
Bath	8	38..	177	1..	220	165	
Bedford	120	1878..	1556	22..	1468	1087	
Bland	138	39..	227	0..	—	—	
Botetourt	138	577..	785	4..	590	589	1
Brunswick	55	1646..	446	2..	308	444	1
Buchanan	69	0..	55	0..	14	184	
Buckingham	60	1537..	700	10..	444	536	
Campbell	38	2567..	2006	24..	1321	1265	
Caroline	7	1241..	1166	20..	561	773	
Carroll	602	41..	163	2..	315	739	
Charles City	96	595..	83	0..	284	111	
Charlotte	74	1878..	555	20..	418	468	
Chesterfield	87	1972..	1082	0..	788	1325	
Clarke	19	340..	514	3..	288	325	
Craig	44	14..	181	6..	112	222	
Culpepper	17	909..	849	17..	536	625	
Cumberland	26	1235..	345	1..	278	276	
Dinwiddie	42	1483..	836	1..	559	824	
Elizabeth Cy	55	1427..	39	0..	248	164	
Essex	24	1026..	894	5..	279	308	
Fairfax	245	909..	778	12..	691	695	
Fauquier	60	1128..	1305	13..	799	1087	
Floyd	613	159..	95	0..	384	460	
Fluvanna	64	857..	686	19..	457	443	
Franklin	497	900..	491	11..	983	1076	
Frederick	431	477..	1001	5..	963	1315	
Giles	12	9..	257	2..	306	244	
Gloucester	5	756..	569	4..	301	460	
Goochland	8	1358..	864	1..	244	436	
Grayson	447	106..	170	0..	315	447	
Greene	10	220..	380	7..	74	361	
Greensville	28	672..	192	1..	139	151	
Halifax	577	2748..	552	11..	563	1312	
Hanover	83	1453..	1068	2..	575	749	
Henrico	53	1606..	669	1..	1403	641	
Henry	493	902..	126	3..	548	444	
Highland	48	21..	214	4..	215	170	
Isle of Wight	308	618..	401	2..	147	757	
James City	14	412..	108	4..	148	60	
King & Queen	39	996..	576	4..	255	510	
King George	9	898..	851	3..	184	293	
King William	11	662..	297	1..	142	515	
Lancaster	6	472..	256	0..	209	148	
Lee	307	51..	491	0..	462	894	
Loudon	584	999..	1586	18..	2663	778	
Louisa	88	1398..	542	3..	498	784	
Lunenburg	46	1134..	434	7..	251	537	
Madison	55	556..	557	1..	74	834	

	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	Bell.	Breck.	Doug.
Matthews	81	298	289	0	251	806	—
Mecklenburg	92	2623	784	10	480	901	63
Middlesex	6	876	237	0	151	241	—
Montgomery	624	506	867	0	712	425	74
Nansemond	20	1056	699	0	477	429	1
Nelson	48	1100	758	17	738	800	112
New Kent	23	405	159	1	264	172	2
Norfolk City	446	1521	1130	2	984	439	283
NorfolkCo. & Portsmo'th	309	2912	1090	1	704	447	52
Northampton	5	873	872	1	234	214	6
Northumbl'd	84	484	368	0	276	350	1
Nottoway	42	1302	161	82	282	179	28
Orange	45	984	649	2	427	475	12
Page	185	121	282	8	141	987	75
Patrick	874	249	46	0	433	482	70
Petersburgh	59	2425	1177	5	970	228	612
Pittsylvania	314	2740	1054	42	1702	1057	177
Powhatan	30	1118	286	10	225	127	120
Prin.Edward	68	1518	468	8	374	428	65
Prin. George	46	946	106	1	343	191	126
Prin.William	107	944	491	6	345	715	26
Princess Ann	84	943	561	0	451	579	16
Pulaski	39	295	296	1	259	250	5
Rappahan'ck	69	443	564	2	491	409	—
Richmond	91	475	273	0	353	185	6
Richmond C.	145	5184	4712	11	2402	1167	753
Roanoke	119	571	427	2	293	378	52
Rockbridge	145	932	896	5	1231	361	641
Rockingham	261	904	1082	10	888	676	1354
Russell	369	160	244	1	473	526	34
Scott	767	76	346	1	591	594	91
Shenandoah	251	155	964	1	427	1883	170
Smyth	160	228	700	8	446	496	49
Southampton	20	1242	612	0	545	563	9
Spottsylvania	40	882	1085	10	599	516	257
Stafford	38	196	616	6	404	402	165
Surry	101	510	263	1	197	115	55
Sussex	32	1026	290	0	177	294	96
Tazewell	90	165	501	4	306	984	—
Warren	31	170	406	2	278	443	84
Wash'ton	2	258	15	0	72	81	—
Washington	454	498	1142	5	916	1178	56
Westmorel'd	27	596	380	3	428	100	4
Wise	152	4	234	0	102	368	8
Wythe	383	406	589	3	617	796	22
York	20	987	115	0	227	90	3
Total	14885	92507	61249	638	53145	51822	10290
Per cent	8.77	54.66	36.17	0.40	46.11	44.98	8.93

In 1867, total number of voters registered, 221,754; total vote on Convention, 169,229; for Convention, 107,342; against Convention, 61,887; majority for Convention, 45,455; total number of White votes, 76,084; total number of Black votes, 93,145. In 1860, whole vote for President, 115,257; Bell over Breckinridge, 1,328; over Douglas, 62,855. The Reconstruction Convention elected in October, 1867, consisted of 105 delegates, of whom 80 were whites, and 25 were colored men. They were divided into 70 Republicans and 35 Conservatives.

Register, 1867.

	White.	Black.		White.	Black.
Accomac	3042	1468	Charles City	301	633
Albemarle	2227	2691	Charlotte	900	2064
Alexandria	1354	1918	Chesterfield	1868	2018
Alleghany	469	92	Clarke	681	375
Amelia	477	1473	Craig	439	47
Amherst	1504	1356	Culpepper	954	818
Appomattox	748	834	Cumberland	518	1327
Augusta	3336	1266	Dinwiddie	692	1608
Bath	415	110	Elizabeth C.	382	1570
Bedford	2242	1989	Essex	575	1121
Bland	648	56	Fairfax	1344	1021
Botetourt	1309	659	Fauquier	1868	1271
Brunswick	810	1765	Floyd	1513	188
Buchanan	463	5	Fluvanna	886	971
Buckingham	961	1796	Franklin	2092	1098
Campbell	2875	2976	Frederick	1691	898
Caroline	1291	1369	Giles	811	140
Carroll	1377	64	Gloucester	851	886
Goochland	646	1501	Patrick	1175	323
Grayson	1270	128	Petersburg	1448	2567
Green	545	260	Pittsylvania	2751	2333
Greensville	380	718	Powhatan	451	1173
Halifax	1965	3398	Prin.Edward	745	1650
Hanover	1508	1533	Prin. George	511	1037
Henrico	1429	1879	Prin.William	791	306
Henry	995	1001	Princess Ann	860	926
Highland	592	55	Pulaski	698	366
Isle of Wight	855	655	Rappahan'ck	998	498
James City	209	435	Richmond	576	484
King & Qu'n	700	875	Richmond C.	5192	6127
King George	450	438	Roanoke	1008	644
King Will'm	478	705	Rockbridge	2114	1043
Lancaster	854	472	Rockingham	2696	440
Lee	1470	118	Russell	1415	271
Loudon	2779	1098	Scott	1861	110
Louisa	1108	1749	Shenandoah	2168	176
Lunenburg	717	1217	Smyth	1241	266
Madison	802	508	Southamp'n	1102	1353
Matthews	643	329	Spottsylva'a	1382	1015
Mecklenb'g	1253	2337	Stafford	826	251
Middlesex	982	406	Surrey	445	590
Montgom'ry	1567	566	Sussex	520	1052
Nansemond	1074	1142	Tazewell	1094	274
Nelson	1213	1248	Warren	640	192
New Kent	866	454	Warwick	121	287
Norfolk City	1876	2030	Washington	2502	619
NorfolkCo	2694	3270	Westmorel'd	621	655
Portsmo'h			Wise	658	9
Northamp'n	548	996	Wythe	1658	476
Northumbl'd	640	443	York	411	1186
Nottoway	457	1442			
Orange	871	1063	Total	116982	104722
Page	1205	190	Per cent	52.75	47.95

NEW MEXICO.

	Congress, '67.	Cong. '65.	Cong. '63.
Counties.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
	Chaves.	Clever.	Chaves.	Peres.	Gallegos.	Peres.
Bernalillo	390	733	751	684	282	1078
Dona Ana	703	563	1072	100	562	246
Mora	715	2128	488	1072	635	617
Rio Arriba	594	1497	626	1209	1125	477
San Miguel	2137	1000	1761	782	1311	1050
Santa Ana	206	130	308	116	223	208
Santa Fe	780	780	654	618	690	643
Socorro	573	662	745	413	176	1116
Taos	1037	821	995	874	880	957
Valencia	1123	577	1111	362	511	844
Total	8794	8891	8511	6180	6425	7281
Per cent	49.72	50.28	57.95	42.05	47.08	52.92

In 1867, total vote for Delegate to Congress, 17,685: Charles P Clever over J Francisco Chavez, 97. Both candidates are claimed as Republicans; Clever is doubtless a Democrat. In 1865, majority for Chavez, 2,381. Majority for Peres in 1863, 806.

MONTANA.

	Del. Con. '67.	Del. C. '65.	Del. C. '64.
Counties.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
	Sanders.	Cavan.	Upson.	McLean.	Sand.	McL.
Benverhead	301	297	92	152	268	2239
Big Horn	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chouteau	115	165	—	—	80	—
Dear Lodge	1037	1298	596	1133	35	24
Edgerton	1259	1622	458	771	—	—
Gallatin	638	1037	38	80	—	—
Jefferson	336	368	116	127	190	367
Madison	1125	1022	1002	1535	2080	8246
Missoula	140	195	122	60	52	23
Total	4896	6004	2422	3908	2625	3899
Per cent	44 92	55 08	38 28	61 12	40 60	59 40

Total vote in 1867 (incl. of 762 thrown out for informality, and 30 cast in places where no precincts had been established), 11,692. Cavanaugh over Sanders, 1,108. In 1865, 6,330 McLean's maj, 1,886. In 1864, total vote, 6,564. McLean's maj 1,234. The vote, in 1867, was

larger than any ever polled by any Territory west of the Missouri River, before a State organization. The vote indicates a population of over 85,000.

LEGISLATURE, 1867.—Both houses of the Legislature are composed entirely of Democrats, with the exception of one Republican member of the House.

WASHINGTON.

DELEG. CONGRESS, 1867.

Counties.	*Rep.* Flanders.	*Dem.* Clark.	Total.
Chehalis	57	20	77
Clark	342	279	621
Clallam	67	49	116
Cowlitz	88	83	166
Island	81	84	165
Jefferson	129	113	242
King	154	128	282
Kitsap	171	111	282
Klickitat	38	13	51
Lewis	76	85	161
Mason	35	38	73
Pacific	122	15	137
Pierce	86	138	224
Snohomish	69	61	130
Skamania	28	43	71
Stevens	48	103	151
Thurston	225	205	430
Wakiakum	8	8	16

	Flanders.	Clark	Total.
Walla Walla	482	606	1088
Whatcom	48	65	113
Yamima	19	25	44
Total	2368	2272	4640
Per cent	51.03	48.97	

In 1867, total vote for Delegate to Congress, 4,640; Flanders over Clark, 96.

LEGISLATURE, 1867. *Council. House. Joint Bal.*

Republicans	4	14	18
Democrats	5	16	21
Dem. maj.	1	2	3

COLORADO.

A territorial election held in Colorado, Aug. 12, for members of the Legislature and county officers. Under an act of Congress, approved last March, the members of the Legislative Council will hold four years, and of the House two years. The new Legislature stands strongly Republican in both branches. Council—Republicans 8, Democrats 4. House—Republicans 16 to 10; on joint ballot, 25 to 14.

There were 9,349 votes cast, of which the straight out Republican received 4,458, the Democratic 4,046, and the Independent Republican 467. This shows a combined Republican majority of 876, a Republican increase of 766 over the majority the year before.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1864. *Union.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* McClel.	Union Maj.	1860. *Rep.* Lincoln.	*Dem.* Douglas.	*Dem.* Breck'ge.	*Union.* Bell.	1856. *Rep.* Fremont.	*Dem.* Buchan'n	*Am.* Fill'more
Alabama	—	—	—	—	13,651	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,552
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	5,227	28,732	20,094	—	21,910	10,787
California	62,134	43,841	18,293	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	50,385	29,995
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406	43,792	15,522	14,641	3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615
Delaware	8,155	8,767	*612	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175
Florida	—	—	—	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833
Georgia	—	—	—	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,578	42,228
Illinois	189,496	158,730	30,766	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	48,954	36,170	9,180
Kansas	16,441	3,691	12,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	*36,515	1,364	25,651	58,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	7,625	24,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709
Maine	68,114	46,992	21,122	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	39,080	8,325
Maryland	40,153	32,739	7,414	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	77,997	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,267	19,679
Michigan	91,521	74,604	16,917	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196
Missouri	72,750	31,678	41,072	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524
Nevada	9,826	6,594	3,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire	36,400	32,871	3,529	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,739	422
New Jersey	60,723	63,024	*7,301	58,324	62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115
New York	368,735	361,986	6,749	362,646	312,510	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,694
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,886
Ohio	265,154	205,568	59,586	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1,431	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	20,075	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	148,372	230,772	82,202
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	12,244	7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675
South Carolina	—	—	—	Electrs chosen	by the	Legis	lature.			
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73 638	66,178
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	47,548	15,438	—	31,160	15,639
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545
Virginia	—	—	—	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	12,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	17,574	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	579
Total	2,223,035	1,811,754	411,281	1,866,452	1,375,157	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,838,220	874,625
Per cent	55.10	44.90	10.20	39.87	29.37	18.11	12.65	33.36	44.85	21.79

(* Democratic majority.)—In 1864, whole vote, 4,034,789; Lincoln's majority, 411,281. In 1860, whole vote, 4,680,198; Lincoln over Douglas, 491,275; over Breckinridge, 1,018,500; over Bell, 1,275,821; all others over Lincoln, 947,289. In 1856, whole vote, 4,019,918; Buchanan over Fremont, 496,065; over Fillmore, 963,604. Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 378,560.

STATES. (37.)	Area. Sq. Miles.	Population. Total Population, 1860.	White Population 1860.	Col'd Pop'n 1860.	Civilized Ind'n 1860.	Total Population, 1860.	Increase from 1850 to 1860	Increase Per Cent.	M. of C.	State Governments. Capitals.	Governors.	Term Expires.	Sal'y	Legislature Meets.	State Election.
Alabama	50,722	771,623	526,271	437,770	160	964,201	192,578	24.96	6	Montgomery	Robert M. Patton†	Jan. 1868	$2,500	*2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	52,198	209,897	324,143	111,259	48	435,450	226,553	107.46	3	Little Rock	Isaac Murphy	Nov. 1868	2,500	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	188,981	92,597	358,110	4,086	17,786	379,994	287,397	310.37	3	Sacramento	Henry H. Haight†	Jan. 1872	14,000	*1 M. Dec.	1 W. Sept.
Connect't	4,750	370,792	451,504	8,627	16	460,147	89,355	24.10	4	Hartford & N.H'n	James E. English†	May, 1868	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	2,120	91,532	90,589	21,627	—	112,216	20,684	22.60	1	Dover	Gove Saulsbury†	Jan. 1871	1,333	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Florida	59,268	87,445	77,747	62,677	—	140,424	52,979	60.59	1	Tallahassee	David S. Walker†	Oct. 1868	1,500	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	58,000	906,185	591,550	465,698	38	1,057,266	151,101	16.67	7	Milledgeville	Charles J. Jenkins†	Nov. 1867	3,000	1 Th. Nov.	1 W. Oct.
Illinois	55,410	851,470	1,704,291	7,628	32	1,711,951	860,481	101.06	14	Springfield	Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 1869	1,500	*2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	33,809	988,416	1,338,710	11,428	290	1,350,428	362,012	36.63	11	Indianapolis	Conrad Baker	Jan. 1869	3,000	*1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	55,045	192,214	673,779	1,069	65	674,698	482,734	251.14	6	Des Moines	Samuel Merrill	Jan. 1870	2,200	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kansas	81,318	—	106,390	627	189	107,206	107,206	—	1	Topeka	Samuel J. Crawford	Jan. 1869	2,500	2 Th. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	919,484	236,167	33	1,155,684	173,279	17.64	9	Frankfort	John W. Stevenson†	Sept. 1868	2,500	*1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	41,346	517,762	357,456	350,373	173	709,002	190,240	36.74	5	Baton Rouge	Benj. F. Flanders	....	4,000	*3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	35,000	583,169	626,947	1,327	5	626,279	45,110	7.74	5	Augusta	J. L. Chamberlain	Jan. 1869	1,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	11,124	583,034	515,918	171,131	—	687,049	104,015	17.84	5	Annapolis	Thomas Swann†	Jan. 1869	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mass.	7,800	994,514	1,221,432	9,602	32	1,231,066	236,552	23.79	10	Boston	Alex. H. Bullock	Jan. 1869	5,000	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	56,451	397,654	736,142	6,799	6,172	749,113	351,459	88.38	6	Lansing	Henry H. Crapo	Jan. 1869	1,500	*1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	83,531	6,077	169,395	259	2,369	172,035	165,946	2730.72	2	St. Paul	Wm. R. Marshall	Jan. 1870	2,500	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	47,156	606,526	353,899	437,404	2	791,305	184,779	30.47	5	Jackson	Benj. G. Humphreys†	Jan. 1868	3,000	*1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	65,350	682,044	1,063,489	118,503	20	1,182,012	490,908	78.35	9	Jefferson City	Thomas C. Fletcher	Dec. 1868	5,000	*Last M.Dec	1 Tu. Nov.
Nebraska	75,995	—	28,696	82	63	28,841	28,841	—	1	Omaha	David Butler	....	....	....	1 Tu. Oct.
Nevada	81,589	—	6,812	45	—	6,857	6,857	—	1	Virginia City	Henry G. Blasdell	Jan. 1869	....	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Hamp.	9,280	317,976	325,579	494	—	326,078	6,094	2.55	3	Concord	Walter Harriman	June, 1868	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	646,699	25,336	—	672,035	182,480	37.27	5	Trenton	Marcus L. Ward	Jan. 1869	3,000	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	47,000	3,097,394	3,831,590	49,005	140	3,880,735	783,341	25.29	31	Albany	Reuben E. Fenton	Jan. 1869	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	50,704	869,039	629,942	361,522	1,158	992,622	123,583	14.20	7	Raleigh	Jonathan Worth†	Jan. 1869	4,000	*3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	39,964	1,980,329	2,302,808	36,673	39	2,339,502	366,173	18.14	19	Columbus	Rutherford B. Hayes	Jan. 1870	1,800	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	95,274	13,294	52,160	128	177	52,465	39,171	294.65	1	Salem	Geo. L. Woods	Sept. 1870	1,500	*2 M. Sept.	1 M. June.
Penn	46,000	2,311,786	2,849,259	56,949	7	2,906,115	594,329	25.71	24	Harrisburg	John W. Geary	Jan. 1870	5,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
R. Island	1,306	147,545	170,649	3,952	19	174,620	27,075	18.35	2	Newport & Prov.	Ambrose E. Burnside	May 1868	1,000	May & Jan.	1 W. April.
S. Carolina	34,000	668,507	291,300	412,320	88	703,708	35,201	5.27	4	Columbia	James L. Orr†	Dec. 1868	3,500	3 W. Oct.	4 M. Nov.
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,717	826,722	288,019	60	1,109,801	107,084	10.68	8	Nashville	Wm. G. Brownlow	Oct. 1869	3,000	*1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	274,356	212,592	420,891	182,921	403	601,215	391,623	184.22	4	Austin	E. M. Pease	Nov. 1870	4,000	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	10,212	314,120	314,369	709	20	315,098	978	0.31	3	Montpelier	John B. Page	Oct. 1868	1,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	38,352	1,421,661	1,047,299	548,907	112	1,596,218	174,657	12.29	8	Richmond	Francis H. Peirpont	Jan. 1868	5,000	*2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
West Va.	23,000								3	Morgantown	Arthur I. Boreman	Mar. 1869	2,000	3 Tu. Jan.	4 Th. Oct.
Wisconsin	53,924	305,391	778,698	1,171	1,017	775,871	470,490	154.06	6	Madison	Lucius Fairchild	Jan. 1869	1,250	2 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

Total area (incl. of Territories and of Russian America, purchased in 1867), 3,400,000 sq. miles. Popul. in 1850, 23,191,876; in 1860, 31,429,881. (†) Democrat or Conservative. (*) Biennial Session. The total population, in 1867, was estimated at 35,000,000. Whole number of Members of Congress, 243.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.
Arizona	Tucson	R. C. McCormick	Idaho	Lewiston	D. W. Ballard	Colorado	Denver	A. Cameron Hunt	Utah	Fillmore City	Chas. Durkee.
Dakota	Yancton	A. J. Faulk	Montana	Virginia City	Green C. Smith	N. Mexico	Santa Fe	R. B. Mitchell	Washington	Olympia	Wm. Pickering.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

December, 1867.

STATE.	Square Miles.	Population.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Yr of Accession.	Forms of Government.
AMERICA.						
Argentine Repub.	820,000	1,171,800	B. Mitre	President	1862	Republic.
Bolivia	374,000	1,987,352	M. Melgarejo	President	1865	Republic.
Brazil	3,004,460	9,106,000	Don Pedro II	Emperor	1840	Hered'y monarchy.
Chili	170,000	2,084,945	Jose Joaq'n Perez	President	1866	Republic.
Colombia	480,800	2,794,473	Santos Gutierrez	President	1864	Republic.
Costa Rica	16,250	126,750	J. M. Castro	President	1866	Republic.
Ecuador	240,000	1,040,371	Geron. Carrion	President	1865	Republic.
Guatemala	44,500	1,000,000	Vincente Cerna	President	1865	Republic.
Hayti	10,081	700,000	Sylvain Salnave	President	1867	Republic.
Honduras	33,000	350,000	Jose Medina	President	1866	Republic.
Mexico	833,000	8,218,080	Benito Juarez	President	1867	Republic.
Nicaragua	39,000	400,000	Fernan'o Guzman	President	1867	Republic.
Paraguay	84,000	1,337,431	Franc. Sol. Lopez	President	1862	Republic.
Peru	370,000	2,500,000	Mariano Ig.Prado	President	1867	Republic.
San Domingo	22,000	200,000	Gen. Cabral	President	1866	Republic.
San Salvador	7,500	600,000	Franc. Duenas	President	1865	Republic.
Uruguay	75,000	240,965	Venancio Flores	President	1865	Republic.
Venezuela	426,712	1,565,000	Juan Falcon	President	1865	Republic.
EUROPE.						
Anhalt†	1,017	193,046	Leopold	Duke	1817	Lim. monarchy.
Austria	239,048	32,572,932	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor	1848	Const'l monarchy.
Baden	5,712	1,434,754	Frederic	Grand Duke	1852	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Bavaria	28,435	4,774,464	Ludwig II	King	1864	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Belgium	11,313	4,896,021	Leopold II	King	1865	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Bremen†	112	104,091	——— ———	Burgomaster.	1863	Free city.
Brunswick†	1,525	292,708	William	Duke	1831	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Denmark	21,856	1,608,095	Christian IX	King	1863	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
France	213,241	38,067,094	Napoleon III	Emperor	1852	Con.mon., 2 chamb.
Great Britain	122,190	29,591,009	Victoria	Queen	1837	Lim.mon., 2 houses.
Greece	19,250	1,096,310	George I.	King	1863	Lim. monarchy.
Hamburg†	4,430	229,941	——— ———	Burgomaster.	1865	Free city.
Hesse-Darmst'dt†	8,761	790,171	Louis III.	Grand Duke	1849	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Holland	13,880	3,609,744	William III.	King	1849	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Italy	118,356	24,550,845	Victor Eman'l II.	King	1861	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Lippe-Detmoldt†	445	111,336	Leopold	Prince	1851	Lim.mon., 1 chamb.
Lippe-Schaumbg†	170	31,382	Adolphus	Prince	1860	Lim.mon., 1 chamb.
Lichtenstein	53	7,150	John II.	Prince	1858	Const'l monarchy.
Lubeck†	142	50,514	——— ———	Burgomaster.	1863	Free city.
Meck.-Schwerin†	4,701	552,612	Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	1842	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Meck.-Strelitz†	997	99,060	Fred. William	Grand Duke	1860	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Oldenburg†	2,470	301,812	Peter	Grand Duke	1853	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Portugal	34,500	4,349,966	Luis I.	King	1861	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Prussia†	135,662	23,590,543	William I.	King	1861	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Reuss-Elder line†	558	43,924	Henry XXII.	Prince	1859	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Reuss-Young." †		80,472	Henry XIV.	Prince	1867	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Russia	9,000,000	80,255,430	Alexander II.	Czar	1855	Absol. monarchy.
San Marino	22	7,600	——— ———	Two Regents.	———	Republic, senate, and exec. council.
Saxony†	5,705	2,343,994	John	King	1854	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Saxe-Altenburg†	491	141,839	Ernest	Duke	1853	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-Co. Gotha†	790	164,527	Ernest II.	Duke	1844	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-Meiningen†	968	179,065	George	Duke	1866	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-W'r-Eisen.†	1,403	280,201	Chas. Alexander	Grand Duke	1853	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Rud.†	405	73,752	Fred. Gunther	Prince	1814	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Sond.†	358	66,189	Albert	Prince	1867	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Spain	176,480	16,302,625	Isabella II.	Queen	1833	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
States of Church	4,902	690,000	Pius IX	Pope	1846	Absol. sovereignty.
Sweden & Norw'y	292,440	5,814,386	Charles XV.	King	1859	Lim.mon.w. legis'e.
Switzerland	15,161	2,510,494	——— ———	Pres. Fed. Co.	1867	Republic.
Turkey	1,895,194	37,430,000	Abdul Azis	Sultan	1861	Absol. monarchy.
Wurtemberg	7,568	1,748,328	Charles I.	King	1864	Lim.mon., 2 chamb.
Waldeck† ¶	455	59,143	George Victor	Prince	1852	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.

In 1866, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Nassau, the Free City of Frankfort, and portions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, together with a population of 4,285,700, were annexed to Prussia.

† The States marked † belong to the North German Confederation, which embraces an aggregate population of 29,220,862. Of Hesse-Darmstadt only one province belongs to the Confederation.

¶ In 1867, in virtue of a treaty between Prussia and Waldeck, the administration of Waldeck was assumed by Prussia.

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